THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

TO: All Regional Directors June 15, 1956

FROM: Dave Hyatt

SUBJECT: Answers to Queries Regarding NCCJ and the Situation in the South

I know that many of you who are not located in the South have been asked by your leaders and others - both in private conversations and at public meetings - about NCCJ's program in these tension areas. To get this information for you first-hand, I've just completed a swing with Bill Tipton through Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina.

All of us can be proud of the sane and thoughtful manner in which our Southeastern directors and lay leadership are working to improve the present situation.

The following brief documentation of some of the work being done in these areas may be of interest to you:

In Kentucky -- NCCJ's summer workshop at the University of Kentucky in Lexington (June 13-29) brought together around 60 educators and community leaders for a three-week session on "Intergroup Relations in the Local Community." Twenty full scholarships and ten half scholarships were awarded to white and Negro school and community leaders by NCCJ.

The Southern Educational Foundation offered $1200 for 22 additional scholarships to Negro principals throughout the state to enable them to attend the NCCJ Workshop, and 12 of these were used.

Last year, NCCJ and the University of Kentucky jointly sponsored a similar workshop "highlighting study and planning on local problems of school administration growing out of the U.S. Supreme Court's decision on desegregation." Forty-seven teachers, principals and school administrators attended. Dean M. M. White of the University of Kentucky's College of Arts and Sciences, with whom I talked personally, had high praise for NCCJ's educational approach. "NCCJ is making a real contribution to the solution of Kentucky's intergroup problems," he said.

Louisville is desegregating its public schools this fall. It is significant, I think, that Dann C. Byck, an NCCJ National Board member, also serves on the Louisville Board of Education, played an important role in bringing about this decision. Omar Carmichael, long-time NCCJ friend and Superintendent of the Louisville Public Schools said, "The Conference has been largely responsible for creating the climate which has made the transition to desegregated schools possible."

Other major Kentucky activities include: (1) extensive Brotherhood Week activities in schools, colleges, churches and temples and civic organizations in both Louisville and Lexington; (2) a full-day All Kentucky College Conference at the University of Louisville,

bringing together college leaders from every college in the state; (3) serving as a "prime mover" in a full-day "Youth Speaks" Conference which brings together 550 high school leaders from all parts of the state.

In Memphis -- NCCJ's three co-chairmen and two NCCJ National Board members, one of them editor of the powerful Mid-South newspaper "The Commercial Appeal," were instrumental in the establishment of a bi-racial city-wide committee for better intergroup relations. The Committee includes top white and Negro leadership and has already proven an effective instrument for the lessening of tensions in that area.

The Memphis office, under Mrs. Mattye Wilroy's direction, has also carried on extensive Brotherhood Week and human relations program activities in schools and colleges, churches and temples and with civic groups in Memphis, Knoxville and several other cities. Among stand-out events: "The 10th Annual Institute on Human Relations" (a full day program involving top leadership of Memphis from the Mayor on down); a major program event featuring nationally known columnist, Inez Robb, before an audience of 800; and address on human relations before leading businessmen by Winthrop Rockefeller.

In Birmingham -- Full day Institutes on "Building Brotherhood in Our Community" were held in May in tension-packed Birmingham and in troubled Montgomery. The Montgomery Institute drew 58 top leaders representing 30 community organizations. Although 2000 invitations were sent out in Birmingham, only 22 citizens showed up - an indication of the nervousness of Birmingham's citizenry.

Our Alabama Director, Bill Stewart, despite these tensions, and despite the fact that for four days he had his phone disconnected due to threatening calls at 3 a.m. and other odd hours, has also done an outstanding public education job through press channels and has had NCCJ's editorial and feature materials used by practically every newspaper in Alabama.

Ace Carter, North Alabama Citizens' Council leader, has been flooding the area with anti-Semitic and anti-Negro literature. Bill Stewart's publicity releases, guest editorials, THOUGHTS FOR TODAY, and similar mass communications efforts are at least one good antidote.

It is this same Ace Carter who, as a radio commentator, made a venomous attack against NCCJ during Brotherhood Week 1955, and was subsequently fired from his job with the local radio station through the efforts of NCCJ local board members and other civic-minded citizens.

It was Carter's group that engineered the vicious attack on Nat "King" Cole in Birmingham. Among the actual assailants was Jesse Mabry, Associate Editor of the "Southerner," a slick-prepared hate sheet which has attacked NCCJ as well as Ed Sullivan, Omnibus, Ford Motor Company, Philip Morris, Fund for the Republic and Hadassah for their "mongrelizing efforts throughout America" and especially in the South.

This same Mabry, right hand man of Carter, has been positively identified as one of the two men who came to Birmingham NCCJ office in 1955 when Marjorie Rank was director and threatened her verbally and physically.

Other program highlights include (1) sponsorship of lectures and meetings featuring Dr. Herbert Seamans, NCCJ's Educational Commission Director, before educators, civic leaders and campus leaders at the University of Alabama; (2) cooperation with 32 fraternities of Alabama Polytechnic Institute in Brotherhood programming. The 32 fraternities focused on the theme "Developing Ideals Through Brotherhood" throughout their Greek Letter Week, using such NCCJ materials as "And Crown Thy Good."

In Georgia -- Miss Marjorie McLachlan carries on a state-wide operation, reaching over 120 Georgia communities and over 300 schools and colleges, churches and temples and civic organizations. Working through superintendents of schools, NCCJ literally blankets all Georgia schools with human relations materials during Brotherhood Week.

The Georgia office held full day Institutes on "Building Brotherhood in Your Community" in Savannah and in Atlanta this spring, and both events were outstanding successes.

A worship in human relations at Mercer University in Macon, Georgia, will also be held for the first time this summer in cooperation with NCCJ and under the able direction of Dr. Gordon Lovejoy (who as you know is employed full-time by NCCJ to facilitate our human relations programming in the South). Thirty teachers and community leaders will attend this workshop, fifteen on NCCJ scholarships.

In Charlotte -- Institutes on "Rearing Children of Good Will" have been held in cooperation with 31 of the 35 P.T.A.'s in the area.

Colonel Riegelman gave several addresses to important business groups in the city. An NCCJ Youth Council will be formed in Charlotte this fall, and Brotherhood Week activities in schools and community organizations were extensive. These simply highlight the main activities of this United-Fund supported office under Mrs. J. W. Lassiter's direction.

At an NCCJ board meeting I attended (bi-racial, incidentally) it was stimulating to note our leaders' deep concern over the vicious hate literature which was being handed out in Charlotte - hate literature which was both anti-Negro and anti-Semitic. Five local citizens were arrested for passing it out; Klan regalia was found at the local headquarters where the diatribes were printed.

NCCJ board members agreed at this meeting to set up a subcommittee to facilitate the organization of a community-wide bi-racial committee on moderation similar to the one established by our board members in Memphis. They felt such a committee would give the moderates a vehicle through which to speak out in a unified voice. Had any of you been able to listen in on that Charlotte board meeting you would have been proud of the quality of leadership shown.

In Greensboro -- the splendid work of our director, Herman Ebeling, is making a lasting impression. A recent recipient of the highest award of the German Republic, Herman saw anti-Semitism at its worst in Hitler's Germany, fled the country in the early thirties, served with the OSS during the war and now ironically is still fighting hate-mongers akin to the Nazis in North Carolina. The anti-Semitic, anti-Negro literature and meetings throughout the area are being countered by excellent NCCJ programming.

A few examples: (1) Institutes on "Rearing Children of Good Will" in cooperation with 19 of the 20 P.T.A.'s in the area - reaching over 2000 people(!); (2) a Youth Institute for nearly 100 high school leaders in Asheville, N.C., fifteen high schools were represented and six permanent Youth Councils established; (3) an Annual week-long Institute on Human Relations at Wild Acres, N.C., for 60 teachers and community leaders from all parts of the state; (4) One-day Institutes on "Building Brotherhood in Your Community" at Greensboro and at Winston-Salem; (5) two outstanding television and radio series: "New Horizons in Human Relations" (a thirteen week TV series used by five North Carolina TV stations) and "World Brotherhood In Our Midst" (a radio and TV series utilizing exchange students. These programs were also popular on-campus events at the various colleges where the programs were staged).

As at Charlotte, I found the Greensboro NCCJ board members deeply concerned over the failure of the moderates to speak up to the shrill voices of well-organized and militant hate groups, and as at Charlotte, the Greensboro board members agreed to take steps to facilitate the organization of a community-wide human relations committee similar to the one formed in Memphis. It was stimulating to see NCCJ's lay leadership taking constructive steps to meet the profound intergroup problems which North Carolina faces.

The work of Bill Tipton and Gordon Lovejoy:

Great credit is due Bill Tipton for his leadership throughout the Southeast. I spent two weeks trying to keep up with Bill as he toured from office to office and I saw the real assistance he is giving our regional directors and the regard with which they hold him. I also saw him in board meetings wisely counseling our lay leaders as to strategy and tactics in their difficult situations. The interest of our lay leaders in the Memphis type of community-wide committee on moderation was to a considerable degree stimulated by Bill's leadership.

Likewise, any appraisal of NCCJ's work in the Southeast and Southwest would be incomplete without mention of the wonderful contribution Dr. Gordon Lovejoy is making to our program.

National leadership has from the outset believed that effective programming in the South must make full use of our Southern leadership. Our National Program Services and our Commissions have relied heavily upon Southern lay leaders, Negro and white, in the formation of the Inter-Commission Committee on the Problems of Integration in Education and Community Relations - which was set up before the historic Supreme Court's decision of 1954. Our Southern staff, in implementing the recommendations of NCCJ's lay leaders in communities undergoing a difficult transitional period, have often displayed remarkable courage.

Dr. Lovejoy has been serving as Secretary of the Inter-Commission Committee and Coordinator of an expanding institute program throughout the South.

Under Dr. Lovejoy's leadership, the following human relations institutes for teachers and school personnel were held in key cities in the South in 1955:

---a two-day institute in Charlotte in cooperation with the public school system (75 principals and supervisors attending);

---a two-day institute in Greensboro in cooperation with the public school system (44 teachers and principals attending);

---a two-day institute in Louisville in cooperation with Louisville public schools (328 school leaders attending);

---a two-day institute in New Orleans in cooperation with the Catholic Archdiocesan School Office of New Orleans (90 school leaders and teachers attending);

---a two-day institute in San Antonio in cooperation with public and Catholic parochial schools (133 school leaders attending);

---a two-day institute in Atlanta in cooperation with Atlanta public schools (98 school leaders attending).

This year, of course, you are all familiar with the splendid Institutes on "Building Brotherhood in Your Community" which Dr. Lovejoy developed and administered with able assistance of regional directors; in Savannah (35 attending), in Atlanta (80 attending), in Winston-Salem (60 attending), in Greensboro (70 attending), in Montgomery, Alabama (80 attending), in Birmingham, Alabama (22 attending), in Arlington, Virginia (110 attending), in San Antonio, Texas (over 130 attending) and in Richmond, Virginia (40 attending). In every case more than half of those attending were leaders of community or religious organizations.

Dr. Lovejoy has also given invaluable consultant service to our regional directors and lay leadership. He is held in warm regard by all who have worked with him and NCCJ may consider itself fortunate in having him on its staff. His contribution to our program in tension areas of the South has been tremendous.

Like many of our directors in these areas, he, too, has had his share of phone calls threatening his home and his person. It is not easy to operate under such conditions with calmness and objectivity and all of us should doff our hats to our Southern staff members who are courageously carrying on in the face of such threats.

A Few Personal Comments on the Southeast:

If there is one thing Southerners resent most deeply it is Northerners telling them how to run the South. I am not going to do that here.

In my two weeks in the Southeast, thanks to Bill Tipton, I was fortunate enough to cover not only those areas where we have offices, but the Delta country of Mississippi down as far as Jackson and Vicksburg as well as parts

of Arkansas. I saw the cotton belt, sharecropper shacks, went through one of them personally and talked to many people. You soon discover how accurate the Gallup Poll was when it stated that 17 out of every 18 white people in the South were against desegregation of the public schools. A tremendous educational job is ahead - a job which in some areas may well take 15 to 25 years.

Many Southern white people, on the other hand, admit the injustice of Jim Crow buses, and many feel that this practice will go the way of the horse and buggy a long time before school segregation.

One thing should be stressed. The shame of the North is as great as the South. And until the North has eliminated job discrimination, social color lines, housing restrictions and educational inequalities because of race and religion, it cannot point a finger at the South. Even its co-called "integrated" schools are in many cases segregated because of housing restrictions and boundary lines imposed by school districting. No place in the Southeast did I see ghettos or squalor that compared with the segregated slums of New York, Chicago and Detroit! Nor is there any situation in the South today that compares with Chicago's Trumbull Park, where 75 policemen are on guard at all times (at one time police totalled over 100) and Negroes must be driven to church in squad cars for their own safety. The best way the North can help the situation in the South is to get its own house in order.

When those of you who are operating in the North are asked by our lay leaders and by others - both in private and at public gatherings - about the situation in the South and NCCJ's role in tension areas, I think you should stress the fact that this is not a problem of the South alone but a nation-wide problem and all of us have a responsibility to wipe out this blot on our democracy.

I hope I have given you sufficient information and documentation to assist you in dealing with queries regarding NCCJ's role in the Southeastern areas of racial tension. NCCJ can be proud of its Southeastern staff and their dedicated work in these troubled times.

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

July 12, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 14 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In Mr. Freeman's absence, I am acknowledging your letter of July 6 to him. I shall bring it to his attention when he returns from his vacation later this month.

Sincerely yours,

Maureen B. Ogden

(Mrs.) Maureen B. Ogden

mbo:wo

July 6, 1956

Mr. David F. Freeman
Vice President
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East Forty-Second Street
New York 17, New York

Dear David:

Take up the idea of a meeting first.

I suggest that the Southern Regional Council call the meeting. It is our business to do so in any case. We will be much pinched next fiscal year for central office administrative money, and we would not like to undertake covering the expenses of those who might come. Neither do we wish to ask the Fund for the Republic for anything additional to us to cover. I rather think though that if we wrote the various agencies involved and told them Frank Loescher would be here, they would send people anyway and out of their own appropriations.

As to a date.

Many of the persons involved are ministers, and the week-end is therefore out. I suggest Wednesday, September 19th. But the date could be fixed later. Maybe it will have to be fixed when you have actual access to Loescher's calendar. But for the time being the 19th would seem suitable.

When you have considered this counter proposal, and if you are willing for us so to call a meeting, we will.

Now for Mr. Lubell.

I quarrel with that word "moderate." Sit down for a minute with yourself and define a moderate Southern position. It can hardly be anything less than intention to uphold the Supreme Court decision. No respected Negro person will ask for anything less than that. The positions of Benjamin Mays and Cecil Sims, in the pamphlet which you helped get printed, "Three Views of the Segregation Decision," are about as good as one could get toward a moderate stand on either side.

And I worry about that phrase in the quote from Lubell "Likely to hold back the betterment of relations very considerably." As I tried to show in the Quarterly Report for January, February, and March, 1956, what is occurring is that the Negro ambition builds up to a saltation not a minute advance. And those are conservatives who oppose the saltation and offer the minute advance. Sure there is a strain as the demand for the saltation grows. But I would not say that strain with growth within it is worse as race relations.

The thing to do is to get the local people white and Negro working together at local problems. People will concede in their own community with their own friends things which as abstractions they would balk at. And there is a growing disposition now to find some way to work it out "in this town."

Our friend, Mr. Ziegler, will have told you that I had difficulty in coming to an adjustment to his point of view. Again it is the question of saltation. I am helped in the whole matter by the trade union analogy. Every now and then there comes a time when a body of employed persons can by sticking together get some outstanding boon. Three dollars an hour, or a six-hour day. I don't mean just wring it out of the boss' hide, I mean deserve it out of increased productivity. At which point your moderates step in and say "Why ask for so much?". "Be moderate!"

It is the same in both situations. Argument and deep local acquaintance with the facts will produce solution. If no argument and no deep local acquaintance with the facts; contention, strain, strike, misery.

In these things no encouragement, but they are what I think are right.

Howsomever: television programs could do some good. Two kinds of program that would help:

(1) Biggish names, white and Negro, discussing the general matter in such terms as Sims and Mays used. Generally helpful, but not greatly so.

(2) Quite local programs if arrangeable, featuring local people, white and Negro. Hard to arrange because the stations just don't get up nerve to use Negro speakers, and the prominent local white people know that they will get nasty telephone calls, etc. Anyhow, the real thing to do locally is to get local people to confer <u>in person</u> on how to work out school desegregation. The fewer cameras in such meetings the better. But I can see room for announcement TV-wise of the results of a series of such off-the-record meetings.

All I can see.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

RECEIVED AUG 25 1956

August 23, 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Somehow in the press of business on my return from vacation I never got around to answering your letter of July 6. First, thanks very much for your comments about Mr. Lubell. Secondly, I had the same difficulty with Mr. Ziegler that I gather you had. He has been pursuing Dudley Ward through the good offices of my secretary but with no luck so far. Finally, on the question that I raised with you early this summer about a possible meeting of some of our grantees: I certainly appreciate your offer to call the meeting. However, I don't want you to feel there is any urgency about this from our point of view. If, when you get back at your desk from the visits Ben Segal has described to me to various labor schools, you find the press of business such that you would rather postpone the meeting, this would be perfectly understandable here.

If you still want to go ahead with it, I suggest a date somewhat later than September 19. Frank Loescher will be back in about ten days but we have a Board meeting on the 12th and 13th and I have a meeting in Washington on the 18th. I will ask Frank to call you about this when he returns.

I enclose for your personal information a mimeographed memorandum sent to me from a Mr. Hyatt. I think you will find it interesting reading. Please send it back for Frank's edification.

Sincerely yours,

Dave

David F. Freeman
Vice President

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

September 24, 1956

RECEIVED SEP 26 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

The SRC meeting with Fund grantees on October 24-25 is O.K. Dave Freeman and I plan to go.

Hoorah for the Christopher Reynolds Foundation!

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Frank

Frank S. Loescher

September 17, 1956

Mr. David Freeman
The Fund for the Republic
60 East Forty-Second Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Freeman:

When Frank Loescher came down, he talked to us about a meeting of the Fund grantees in the South. We think of St. Helena's Island at the Penn Community Center.

As to dates to propose to you and Frank and any others from there who might come, we suggest: Wednesday and Thursday, October 24-25; Tuesday and Wednesday, November 20-21 (home for Thanksgiving).

We could work other dates, but suppose we first see how those stack up with you.

Our notion of a meeting would be something that convened after luncheon on the first day, and went over through the midday meal on the second day. Usually they get enthusiastic and themselves schedule a night meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
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VICE-PRESIDENT
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ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 27, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

(Dictated September 26)

Not sent

Dear Mrs. Pfeutze:

I tried to get word to you today through Al Payne of a meeting to occur October 24-25th at Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, of a number of agencies with interest in the South; most of them agencies assisted by the Fund for the Republic.

We wanted your college program to be represented. I am similarly inviting Mrs. Hamilton.

The notion was that we would meet for lunch on the 24th and adjourn after lunch on the 25th.

I am sorry that the Southern Regional Council has no way to pay expenses, but we hope that people will get there on their own.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Mrs. Paul Pfeutze
710 N. Oglethorpe Ave
Athens, Ga.
Liberty 6-6937

September 27, 1956

(Dictated September 26)

Mr. Robert E. Hughes
2921 Nineteenth Street
Apartment E
Homewood, Alabama

Dear Bob:

SRC is calling a meeting at Tuskegee Institute, beginning with lunch October 24th and splitting up after lunch October 25th, at Dorothy Hall, of agencies having a Southern interest; being most of them agencies that have been helped by the Fund for the Republic. There isn't any way to pay anybody's travel, and they have all taken their travel money out of their grants.

I do not think we ought to call a meeting in Alabama without the advantage of your presence. I haven't got the money to pay for the travel there for you or the other state directors, but I do think you ought to come. Your entertainment can be taken care of.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
cc: FBR

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September 27, 1956

Miss Esther Stamats
United Church Women
Department of Christian Social Relations
175 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Stamats:

I am mighty sorry we hit exactly the wrong dates for you to be represented at the meeting coming up at Tuskegee October 24-25. More power to you in your workshops on Manhattan.

For the record, the meeting at Tuskegee begins with lunch October 24th, and quits after lunch October 25th. People are to stay at Dorothy Hall. Some eighteen agencies, mostly those assisted by the Fund for the Republic. David Freeman and Frank Loescher will be at the meeting.

If you turn up with somebody who could give the meeting some link with your program, well and good. But if you just can't, you can't!

If you don't get anybody there, we will write you after the meeting and tell you what happened.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

C
O
P
Y

Amen Lord

September 27, 1956

Very Reverend Maurice V. Shean, C. O.
P. O. Box 895
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Father Maurice:

This confirms my telephone conversation with your office. The Southern Regional Council is calling together some eighteen or twenty agencies, mostly those that have been assisted by the Fund for the Republic; beginning with lunch October 24th and ending with lunch October 25th. Place, Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

I think the central purpose is to enable David Freeman and Frank Loescher, who will be at the gathering, to collect at a swoop the story of what the various agencies are doing.

Come if you can, or send somebody you trust if you can't.

Dismally there isn't any way to pay travel expenses. I think it is expected that each agency will finance its own travel to the meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

September 27, 1956

Very Reverend Maurice V. Shean, C. O.
P. O. Box 895
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Father Maurice:

This confirms my telephone conversation with your office. The Southern Regional Council is calling together some eighteen or twenty agencies, mostly those that have been assisted by grants from the Fund for the Republic; beginning with lunch October 24th and ending with lunch October 25th. Place, Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

I think the central purpose is to enable David Freeman and Frank Loescher, who will be at the gathering, to collect at a swoop the story of what the various agencies are doing.

Come if you can, or send somebody you trust if you can't.

Dismally there isn't any way to pay travel expenses — though I shouldn't be surprised but what the overnight accommodations and the food will be cared for. I think it is expected that each agency will finance its own travel to the meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Sample letter

September 28, 1956

Mr. John Hope
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Here is a copy of a letter that went out about a meeting at Tuskegee. And if you and C. H. could show, fine. But you wouldn't have to strain yourselves.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: Miss Wilson
Miss La Forrest

September 28, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Miss Edith Lerrigo
National Student YWCA
600 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Lerrigo:

This confirms my conversation a moment ago with your secretary.

The Southern Regional Council has called a meeting of some eighteen or twenty agencies having a Southern concern who have had grants from the Fund for the Republic.

David Freeman and Frank Loescher from the Fund for the Republic will turn up at the meeting.

The dates selected are October 24th and 25th. And the place is Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute. We start off with lunch at Dorothy Hall on the 24th, and quit after lunch on the 25th. Railroad transportation via the A & WP to Cheehaw and by taxi to Tuskegee; airplanes to Montgomery where we would meet if given due notice.

I talked with Al Payne here who said that he would see that the student YM is represented. I held conversations with Miss La Forrest and with Miss Doris Wilson. And they went into a disciplined flutter and said it would be best if I talked with you as you had handled all matters with the Fund for the Republic.

My only function is to submit the matter of the approach of the meeting to the Student YW and ask you to do whatever is suitable and comfortable to arrange for you.

One further request, however: will you be so kind as to call up the appropriate officers for the National Board of the YWCA and see what they want to do? I take it that the dual representation should be worked out cooperatively.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

September 28, 1956

Mr. C. H. Parrish
926 South Sixth Street
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear C. H.:

Here is a copy of a letter that went out about a meeting at Tuskegee. And if you and John Hope could show, fine. But you wouldn't have to strain yourselves.

not attending

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

September 28, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Mr. David Freeman
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East Forty-Second Street
New York 17, New York

Dear David:

When the letter came in saying October 24-25 did O.K., we got busy. I switched the place to Tuskegee Institute as being more central for most of the people. They operate on the Institute campus Dorothy Hall. Solid comfort and good food prepared by their trainees in chef cooking.

Meeting convenes for lunch, October 24th, and ends after lunch, October 25th.

SRC calls the meeting; each agency pays the travel of its own representatives.

I thought it wise to speak by telephone with some head person in each outfit, and have done so.

The following will pretty certainly send people: ADL in Atlanta; Dudley Ward, Board of Social and Economic Relations of the Methodist Church; Oscar Lee, National Council of Churches; the Southern Presbyterians; the YM and YW student people; the YW National office; the Disciples of Christ; the Quakers at Greensboro; the Catholic Committee of the South; the Legal Defense Fund for the NAACP.

I exempted the Race Relations Law Reporter on the ground that they are quasi-judicious, but they understand that they are most welcome if they want to come. Similarly, on exploration it did not seem wise to press the Commission on Human Relations at Loyola. Their money has been spent and the job has been done. And in any case the project was Church business, and not other people's business.

The Northern Presbyterians seem to be occupied in a meeting at that time, and the same is true of the United Church Women; and the Episcopal Church people say that they are not yet off the ground, but if they get off the ground before October 24th, they will be represented. I have not yet been able to reach Galen Weaver or A. C. Miller. I think that takes care of the whole lot.

I hope to reach Lester Granger tomorrow.

We will give you a report later on as to how the attendance shapes up. Meanwhile, you and Frank Loescher plan on getting to Tuskegee. Your plane should go to Montgomery, and we could meet you there if we knew ahead of time when you would get in. If you come on the train, ride the A & WP to Cheehaw, and at Cheehaw you disembark and take a two mile taxi trip to Tuskegee.

See you Tuesday!

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

AIR MAIL

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

July 3, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED JUL 5 1956

Dear George:

I have read with great interest your report under date of June 29. It is, as usual, heartening as well as interesting.

At a recent meeting on another topic, Mr. Lubell, the pollster, made some suggestions on which I would appreciate your reactions and those of Harold Fleming. I enclose an extract from a memorandum setting forth Lubell's ideas.

Now that we have a variety of denominational and non sectarian grantees working in the South, I wonder what you would think of getting representatives of all of them together for a day or so sometime next fall, somewhere in your neighborhood. I think of this as a way of easing Frank Loescher's chores in the "follow-up" category, while at the same time perhaps opening up possibilities for greater cooperation between the various programs being conducted with our support. On the other hand, such a meeting might be misinterpreted as designed to promote some broad strategy of The Fund for the Republic. It might also lead to an unfortunate comparison between grantees with extremely active programs and those that are just getting underway. Again, I will appreciate your advice at your convenience.

I am looking forward eagerly to the film version of George Mitchell. Mr. Sissel was in the office a few days ago and showed me some of the script. I think it will be a fine piece of work and I hope that it will receive such wide distribution as to relieve you of some of your speaking engagements.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Dave

David F. Freeman
Vice President

"At the Chicago conference Lubell said that public discussion of the race question had been all but damped out by the emotional tides. He observed that this was likely to hold back the betterment of relations very considerably: "When people can't talk out and talk about their differences, they are in a bad way."

He suggested that we consider keeping the dialogue going by putting on a few TV shows in the south featuring moderate spokesmen on either side of the issue. These would be local, not network, programs, and would be announced as what they are, efforts to keep rational discussion alive about this topic."

October 2, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Reverend Father F. R. Montecino
Commission on Human Relations
Loyola University
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Father Montecino:

This confirms our conversation a few minutes ago.

To make it easier for the typist, I enclose a copy of the letter I sent Father Shean pinning down the details.

Someone from your Commission would be most welcome at the Tuskegee meeting. No real necessity for you to be represented. I am sure you will do as seems wise to you.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

9/27/56

NOTE:

Father Montecino said that their inquiry had been completed, and that they are in debt on the project rather than otherwise. I happen to know that the project is a local matter. I expect that the Commission on Human Relations will probably not be represented at the Tuskegee meeting.

eab/

October 2, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Mr. Frank Willard
Frank Willard Productions
3223-b Cain Hill Place, N. W.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Frank:

This confirms my conversation about the gathering arranged for Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute, October 24-25. Begins with lunch the 24th and quits after lunch the 25th. Accomodations for all and sundry at Dorothy Hall. I assume if you came over you would drive. But the railroad station is Cheehaw on the A & WP, and planes do get to Montgomery.

No money to pay expenses.

Freeman and Loescher from the Fund for the Republic are coming to the meeting. It is composed of some eighteen or twenty agencies mostly with a Southern interest.

I merely thought that it might be well if thy movie were thereabouts on display.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 2, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Mr. Paul H. Sanders
Director
Race Relations Law Reporter
School of Law
Vanderbilt University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Sanders:

This confirms my conversation with you a few minutes ago.

The Southern Regional Council has called a meeting of agencies having a Southern interest, being mostly agencies which have received a grant from the Fund for the Republic. David Freeman and Frank Loescher of the Fund for the Republic will be at the meeting. They want to collect in one spot as many of the assisted agencies as may be convenient, in order readily to get an account of events hereabouts.

We the various agencies will have our own opportunities to do such coordinating as may seem desirable. I feel duty bound to inform you of the meeting. And you are most cordially invited to come or to be represented; I realize the importance of your preserving impartiality, and I urge you neither one way nor the other.

There is no money to pay travel expenses; I assume that is up to each agency. If somebody comes by railroad the station for Tuskegee is Cheehaw on the A & WP, and the airport is Montgomery. We would be glad to meet any plane at the Montgomery airport.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF
. . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . .

10-9-56

GSM –
Just rec'd from Loescher as suggested enclosure with your letter to Conf. participants.

HCF

Copied as is
10/10/56

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
G. W. Renneisen, *Treasurer*

THE BOARD *of* CHRISTIAN EDUCATION *of the* PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA

FILE COPY

Department of Social Education and Action

830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania • PEnnypacker 5-6722

WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C. STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON 2, D.C.
LINCOLN 3-7176
"On Capitol Hill"

October 4, 1956

RECEIVED
OCT 5 1956
THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Mr. David F. Freeman
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Herewith two reports, financial and progress, of the use to which we have put the grant made to the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. recently. The financial report of August 31 is enclosed. As you will recall the program for the expenditure of the grant is two-fold: (a) the production of a film on the South; and, (b) the holding of a series of conferences across the South.

The film, built around George Mitchell's classic speech on the development of the South into four distinct regions, with appropriate illustrative clips, is all but completed. I look forward to the opportunity of being able to preview it with you in the near future. There is a distinct possibility that it can be shown at Tuskegee on October 24, at the conference of southern recipients of Fund grants, called by the Southern Regional Council.

One conference has been held thus far, that one in May in Charleston, S. C. The majority of the delegates were from Negro Presbyterian churches in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, many of them under tremendous economic and social pressure. If the conference accomplished nothing else, it did their morale a world of good. In addition, however, some concrete and helpful, results came from the conference: (1) a series of findings, concise and helpful, on how to deal with the various aspects of desegregation and white resistance; and, (2) the preparation of a pamphlet by our Department of Social Education and Action in consultation with leaders in the Negro churches of the South. This pamphlet, which is already in the works, will be addressed to the very situations that were reported by the delegates to the Charleston conference. According to present plans it will have seven sections: (1) Churchmanship, (2) The legal meaning of recent Supreme Court and I.C.C. decisions, (3) Interpersonal relations, (4) Boycotts and economic pressures, (5) Co-operative efforts of churches with civil rights organizations, (6) Vocational opportunities, and (7) Registration and voting.

The second conference will take place October 22-23, at Norman, Oklahoma, and deal with the same subject in a geographical area in the South whose problems and social climate are extremely different from those of the Negro churches in the Southeast.

We have been having extreme difficulty in finding a place to hold the third conference, which was originally scheduled for the last of November, but which has now been postponed until the first of January. It will include the Presbyterian U.S.A churches in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky, both white and Negro. We are still looking for accommodations somewhere in Tennessee.

All in all, we feel that this whole project has been most useful, but have no delusions of grandeur about its saving the South. It was heartening to see the encouragement that the people in Charleston took from the mere fact that the Presbyterian Church regarded them as important enough to, as they put it, "come down here and meet with us."

Cordially yours,

H. B. Sissel

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:atb

CC: Dr. Frank S. Loescher

October 4, 1956

Mrs. S. N. Locklair, Manager
Dorothy Hall Guest House
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mrs. Locklair:

A few days ago President Foster granted the Southern Regional Council permission to use the facilities of Dorothy Hall for a meeting beginning at lunch time on Wednesday, October 24 and ending at lunch time on Thursday, October 25.

As far as we can ascertain now, there will be about thirty (30) persons in attendance at this meeting. There will probably be about 6 or 7 women among the group. We would need housing for the entire group for Wednesday night. We would also want the group to eat together at lunch on Wednesday afternoon. We would also need space for our meeting.

We will keep in touch with you should our plans change.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander,
Administrative Assistant.

GSA:fc

cc:
President Foster

SAMPLE NOTE

C
O
P
Y

THE BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Social Education and Action
830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

October 4, 1956

Mr. David F. Freeman
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Freeman:

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All in all, we feel that this whole project has been most useful, but have no delusions of grandeur about its saving the South. It was heartening to see the encouragement that the people in Charleston took from the mere fact that the Presbyterian Church regarded them as important enough to, as they put it, "come down here and meet with us."

Cordially yours,

/s/
H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:atb
CC: Dr. Frank S. Loescher

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America

National Student YWCA

YWCA — 600 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. — PLaza 3-4700 — Cable: Emissarius, N. Y.

Chairman
Patricia Ann Ison
Mills College

Vice-Chairmen
Ruth Cook
Grove City College

Sadie Coad
University of Missouri

College and University Division
Mrs. Alfred E. Mudge
Chairman

Edith M. Lerrigo
Executive

Odile Sweeney
Associate in Administration

Jimmie Woodward
Associate in Leadership Development

Jean M. Whittet
Associate in Program

Barbara Baker Bird
Assistant for National Support and Projects

Helen Baird
Office Manager

National Board
Lilace Reid Barnes
President

Savilla Millis Simons
General Secretary

October 8, 1956

AIR MAIL

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED OCT 10 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of September 28 informing us of the meeting to be held at Tuskegee Institute on October 24 and 25.

Mrs. Simons, our general secretary, Miss Florence Harris and several other members of the staff have talked together about the representation of the National Board at this meeting. We are suggesting to Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton that she attend if it is possible for her to do so to represent the College and University Division.

When Miss Harris returns to Atlanta, she will talk with you about the meeting and determine whether additional representation is advisable.

Sincerely yours,

Edith M. Lerrigo

Edith M. Lerrigo

EML:bjg

RACE RELATIONS LAW REPORTER
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5, TENNESSEE

October 9, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 10 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letter of October 2, 1956, advising me of the meeting being called by the Council at Tuskegee. We will not have a representative present on this occasion but we do appreciate your giving us information concerning the meeting.

Very truly yours,

RACE RELATIONS LAW REPORTER

Paul H. Sanders

Paul H. Sanders, Director

PHS/ai

October 22, 1956

Mr. Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director
American Jewish Committee
213 N. E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Samet:

John Hope of our staff is scheduled to arrive in Montgomery via Eastern Air Lines Flight No. 363 at 1:08 P.M. on Wednesday, October 24. He will be driving a rental car from the air port over to Tuskegee and will be happy to bring you over if you care to wait that long for him. You may ask to have him paged when he arrives at the air port.

If you do not care to wait you may pick up a rental car and drive to Tuskegee which is about 42 miles away, east on U. S. highway 80.

We look forward to seeing you in Tuskegee.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander,
Administrative Assistant

GSA:fc

October 9, 1956

RHA:

Opportunity presented itself in my recent talks with David Freeman to suggest to him that he come to Tuskegee forearmed with power to write a check which would pick up the tab for the Dorothy Hall lodging and meals. I said I supposed it would not run above two or three hundred dollars. And David Freeman said he would come so armed, and pleasantly.

eab/

October 10, 1956

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
The Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Grace:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 27, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

(Dictated September 26)

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
The Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Grace:

I tried to get word to you today through Al Payne of a meeting to occur October 24-25th at Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, of a number of agencies with interest in the South; most of them agencies assisted by the Fund for the Republic.

We wanted your college program to be represented. I am similarly inviting Mrs. Pfeutze.

The notion was that we would meet for lunch on the 24th and adjourn after lunch on the 25th.

I am sorry that the Southern Regional Council has no way to pay expenses, but we hope that people will get there on their own.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 10, 1956

Mr. Lewis H. Deer
United Christian Missionary Society
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Dear Lewis:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

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By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
encls.

September 27, 1956

(Dictated September 26)

Mr. Lewis H. Deer
National Director
Social Education and Intercultural Relations
United Christian Missionary Society
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Dear Lewis:

This confirms my conversation a few minutes ago with your nice secretary.

The Southern Regional Council is asking to meet, October 24-25, at Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute, some eighteen or twenty agencies, being mostly agencies that have been assisted by grants from the Fund for the Republic. The purpose is some coordination and some convenience to David Freeman and Frank Loescher, who will be present, in picking up the story for a variety of agencies.

Most pleasant if you can be represented. Male or female. White, brown, or what-have-you?

We start off before lunch on the 24th and knock off after lunch on the 25th.

SRC hasn't got any way to pay people's travel expenses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 10, 1956

Mr. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Tartt Bell:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

September 27, 1956

(Dictated September 26)

Mr. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Tartt Bell:

This confirms our conversation a few minutes ago. SRC is calling a meeting October 24th and 25th and Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, of a variety of agencies working within the South, most of them assisted by the Fund for the Republic. Meeting begins with lunch the 24th and quits after lunch the 25th.

Incidentally, the cooks at Dorothy Hall are taking chef cooking at Tuskegee Institute, and are A* cooks. This does not interest Friends. Do come or send somebody.

I am sorry SRC has no way to pay expenses, but we had supposed the agencies would be represented independently out of their grants.

There is an awfully smart kid at Berea named Roscoe Giffen. Teaches sociology. May not be available himself, but is likely to know somebody good who would be available.

I preached to Russell Branson that the other guy ought to be Negro so as to stiffen the purpose of those tiny isolated whupped-down Negro communities way up yonder in the woolly western hills.

Dig around at Bennett or at Greensboro or at Durham for somebody like that. Another likely spot would be Knoxville College. It is Negro. The President is Mr. James A. Colston, who is a good guy, and you could talk to him by phone.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 10, 1956

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Director
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Art:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

October 2, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Misacceptance?

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Director
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Art:

For the details, here is a copy of the letter I sent Father Shean.

This confirms my telephone conversation just now.

Do show up with as many of your people as you might find convenient.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

October 10, 1956

Mr. Lester Granger
Executive Director
National Urban League, Inc.
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

Dear Lester:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

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By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

cc: CHP
JH

September 28, 1956

Mr. Lester Granger
Executive Director
National Urban League, Inc.
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

Dear Lester:

This confirms my conversation by phone today, inviting the National Urban League to send somebody from your Equal Opportunities program to a meeting at Tuskegee Institute, October 24th and 25th; being a meeting of agencies assisted for the most part by the Fund for the Republic, and having a Southern interest.

The meeting begins, with luncheon on October 24th and will be over after luncheon October 25th. Unfortunately there is no money to pay travel expenses; it being assumed that each agency would pay to get its own people there.

The Urban League and all that it does is important to progress hereabouts, and we all greatly hope that you can come, or be represented at the meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 10, 1956

Mr. Alfred C. Payne
Southern Area Student Council
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

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By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

September 28, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Mr. Alfred C. Payne
Southern Area Student Council
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

This confirms my conversation about the meeting which SRC is calling October 24-25 at Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. The meeting begins at lunch-time October 24th and ends after lunch October 25th.

Do you or Mr. Relling or whoever come. No SRC way to pay expenses.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

MARION A. WRIGHT, LINVILLE FALLS
PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, RICHMOND
VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, NEW ORLEANS
VICE-PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, HOUSTON
VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
HAROLD C. FLEMING, INFORMATION
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, PROGRAM
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
C. H. PARRISH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
F. B. ROUTH, STATE ORGANIZATIONS
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
MRS. M. E. TILLY
IN CHARGE OF WOMEN'S WORK
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

September 27, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

(Dictated September 26)

Mr. Alfred C. Payne
Southern Area Student Council
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

This is to invite you to a meeting to coordinate various groups in the South, being mainly groups who have received help from the Fund for the Republic. SRC is calling the meeting at Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, beginning lunchtime October 24th and ending after lunch October 25th.

Do you and Mr. Relling, or whoever, come. No SRC way to pay expenses; we hope that each agency will take the money out of its Fund for the Republic funds.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

9/26/56

Rilling

NOTE:

GSM talked by phone with Al Payne of the YMCA, Atlanta. He will come. Or Christopher ~~Rilling~~, who will have been employed as the Project Director. Knows that no money will be available for travel.

YWCA student organization control (or at least persons to ask to meeting) is split between Lucille (Mrs. Paul Pfeutze) and Mrs. Grace Hamilton. There is a University and Colleges Division, but it is under auspices of the National Board.

Payne said he would be seeing Mrs. Pfeutze and Mrs. Hamilton, and would ask each of them to save the dates on their calendar.

October 10, 1956

Mr. M. Moran Weston
The National Council
The Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Moran:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

1. Consultation with ministerial groups and councils of churches, individual ministers and church people re the problems of desegregation.
2. Mailings of literature to church contacts re this problem.
3. Preparation of several articles for the church publications and critical review of articles by others prior to publication.
4. Facilitated a process of clearance among national organizations on community action.
5. Transmitted information re aid needed by victims of economic sanctions.
6. Initiated a project with an executive located in Southern region for purpose of intensive work with church groups and coordination of denominational activities.
7. Cooperated with the West Virginia Council of Churches and the Maryland-Delaware Council of Churches in special projects on desegregation in those states. The West Virginia Council of Churches has established a panel of consultants on education and community relations. These consultants are available to local community groups. Among the activities of the Maryland-Delaware Council of Churches, is a series of workshops in the several counties of the two states.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
Protestant Episcopal Church
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

RECEIVED OCT 8 1956

October 5, 1956

Dear George:

Thank you for your note about the meeting at Tuskegee Institute on October 24.

It does not seem likely at the moment that we shall be represented.

Sincerely yours,

MMoran

MMW:sm

M. Moran Weston

George S. Mitchell, Ph.D., Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 27, 1956

(Dictated September 26)

Mr. M. Moran Weston
The National Council
The Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Moran:

This confirms my conversation a few minutes ago about a meeting which the Southern Regional Council is calling at Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute, beginning in the afternoon of October 24th and continuing through lunchtime October 25th; being a meeting mainly of agencies in the South which have been assisted by grants from the Fund for the Republic.

It seems to me that for the moment your central operations are confined to the national office of the Church. It is less than urgent for you to be represented at the Tuskegee meeting, but if by the time of the meeting someone is available who could come, I am sure it would be greatly appreciated by all. I think it almost certain that representatives will be present from the other four or five denominational groups which have been helped by the Fund for the Republic, as well as from the YMCA and YWCA and various others; in all about eighteen agencies.

The Southern Regional Council has not the means to pay the travel of persons to attend the meeting, and supposed that travel expenses would ordinarily be borne out of grants to the several agencies from the Fund for the Republic.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 10, 1956

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
Director and Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West Forty-Third Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Thurgood:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

N. A. A. C. P.

LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

October 3, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 4 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn AVenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Your letter dated September 28th arrived in the office during Mr. Marshall's absence from the city and is being held for his attention when he returns to the office.

Sincerely,

Alice B. Stovall

(Mrs.) Alice B. Stovall
Secretary to Mr. Marshall

/abs

September 28, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Mr. Thurgood Marshall
Director and Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.
107 West Forty-Third Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Thurgood:

I asked Henry Lee Moon to arrange with your office a matter.

The Southern Regional Council is convening, October 24-25, at Tuskegee Institute some eighteen or twenty agencies having an interest in matters Southern; being agencies that have been helped by the Fund for the Republic. David Freeman and Frank Loescher from the Fund for the Republic will come down. It is a convenience to Loescher not to have to trot around to each agency's home office; but to have them together where the story can be got pretty quickly.

It would be helpful if the Legal Defense and Educational Fund could be represented. I don't think anybody need particularly to stand on bureaucratic lines as to whether the person or persons to come represent the Defense Fund or the Educational Fund or the NAACP soi-meme. Clearly the agencies present will use the occasion to sort out their ideas as to program. Please do whatever seems wise and right to you.

Sorry there is no money to pay travel expenses; that has to be up to each agency. Nobody insists on big-time representation from head offices; almost anybody that you trust, who is within reach, would be a valued member of the group.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 10, 1956

Mr. J. Oscar Lee
Executive Director
National Council of the Churches of Christ
Division of Christian Life and Work
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Oscar:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

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Executive Director
ALFRED S. KRAMER
Associate Executive Director
GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

October 3, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED OCT 5 1956

Dear George:

This is to say that I received your letter regarding the meeting at Tuskegee on October 24 and 25. I am planning to be present at the meeting since I have carried most of the responsibility of contact with the Fund. Also, I shall try to bring Will Campbell along with me so that he may get an insight into what is happening.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Oscar

J. Oscar Lee
Executive Director

JOL:grj

September 27, 1956

Mr. J. Oscar Lee
National Council of the Churches of Christ
297 Fourth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Oscar:

This confirms my conversation with Miss Geneva Jones a couple of minutes ago.

SRC is calling a meeting, beginning at lunch October 24th and knocking off after lunch October 25th. Tuskegee Institute -- Dorothy Hall. It is a meeting of a variety of agencies, mostly religious, and mostly assisted lately by the Fund for the Republic. Part of the purpose is to give an opportunity for David Freeman and Frank Loescher from the Fund for the Republic to brief themselves as to the work of the various agencies which the F for R has helped; independently we, the agencies, can do as much coordinating as we may wish.

Nobody's got any money to pay expenses. Up to each agency. Come yourself or send Kramer, or send Will Campbell.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

P.S. Thank you for your call. You are coming and you will try to get Will Campbell there if you can. Grand!

October 11, 1956

Mr. Galen R. Weaver
Race Relations Department
Board of Home Missions
Congregational Christian Churches
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Galen:

This confirms my conversation yesterday reiterating our hope that you will get somebody to the Tuskegee meeting, October 24-25.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
287 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

GALEN R. WEAVER
RELIGION AND RACE

October 9, 1956

did not type (10/10/56)
a letter for miscellaneous
Ed

RECEIVED OCT 10 1956

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I have consulted with Ray Gibbons concerning your letter of September 28. This letter, you remember, refers to the meeting of agencies most of which are assisted by the Fund for the Republic and called by the Southern Regional Council for exchange of information and correlation.

Ray thinks that we will not be represented at Tuskegee in view of the fact that he is calling a meeting in New York on Friday, October 19, of the various religious agencies that have received grants from the Fund for the Republic. We would seem to fall into that category.

This does not mean that, however, we will not do our utmost to cooperate with the Southern Regional Council as our own staff members of the Virginia-North Carolina project are chosen. We will be in touch with your field workers in those two States and ask for their guidance and cooperation. We certainly agree that as we know about each other's approach and personnel, and if we work together we can get very much more accomplished than working separately.

Very cordially yours,

Galen

Galen R. Weaver

cc: Ray Gibbons

The program of Religion and Race is jointly supported by the American Missionary Association Division and the Council for Social Action.

September 28, 1956

Mr. Galen R. Weaver
Race Relations Department
Board of Home Missions
Congregational Christian Church
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Galen:

I called your office and talked to your nice secretary this morning.

Meeting coming up of agencies, mostly ones assisted by F for R. Called by SRC. Purpose, some information to F for R, and some such measure of acquaintance and correlation as the agencies present may soak up.

Begins at Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute with lunch on October 24th, and quits after lunch October 25th. The railroad station is Cheehaw on the A & WP, and the airport is Montgomery and we could meet virtually any plane in Montgomery. Do send somebody from Virginia or your North Carolina project. It would be nice if you could come yourself.

No SRC way to pay expenses; we hope that each agency will take the money out of its Fund for the Republic funds.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 11, 1956

Miss Florence Harris
National Board YWCA
Southern Region
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Harris:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

cc: GSA

Note: copy of pertinent information re Tuskegee meeting mailed to Mr. Rilling this date.

October 12, 1956

Mr. Alfred C. Payne
Executive Secretary
Southern Area Student Council
Young Men's Christian Association
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

Straight about Rilling, and we will deal with him, copy to you.

You didn't read that paragraph 1 very closely. No notion of a letter to me. You are supposed to do a new boil-down of what you have been doing and of what you expect to do, and mimeograph the thing and you, yourself, mail out copies of it to each invited agency, as listed on the thing we sent you. I get a copy of it, but it is not a "letter" to me.

Thanks for questions, which will go into the pot and come out.

Come to see us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

SOUTHERN AREA STUDENT COUNCIL

Young Men's Christian Associations

706 Standard Building • Atlanta 3, Georgia

October 11, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 12 1956

~~VIA AIR MAIL~~

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

A breezy letter like your October 10 epistle deserves an early answer.

First, let me thank you for the list of the gang that will be there. This is a top-flight outfit and I am already excited about it. Let me suggest that you add to the list for subsequent mailings the name of Mr. Paul Rilling who is Director of the Y.M.C.A. Project, and whose address is the same as mine.

Let me say that your request in paragraph 1 will be forthcoming. I have a hunch that you want a separate letter to yourself rather than a copy of our last official report to the Fund. If we are wrong, say so.

As for paragraph 2, Paul and I would like to suggest nothing profound, but a few possible questions which we hope will be answered. Here are some of them:

1. What is the general philosophy and purpose of the Fund? This would include certain specifics that would help us in future plans, especially if it is made clear how soon the Fund hopes to get its job done, what some of the emerging concerns are, etc. What, also, is the unofficial status of the Congressional investigation which was recently postponed indefinitely.

2. What is the attitude of the Fund, as well as some of the recipients, toward joint work in some areas of common concern? In other words, how do we utilize materials and findings of one Project in carrying out more efficiently another. What materials are available? What research is unpublished which would help us? Could we provide each other with a calendar of events which are scheduled and which might be of help to each other?

These questions, you will see, are more mechanical than philosophical, but I suppose that is the way a Y.M.C.A. works.

The Southern Area Student Council is an auxiliary assembly of the Southern Area Council of the Y.M.C.A. and through the National Student Council of the Y.M.C.A. is affiliated with the United Student Christian Council and the World's Student Christian Federation.

Good luck to you! I wish we had more logs for you to split for us. About all I can heckle you on now is for help to plant rye grass in my front yard. See you later - you will be meeting Paul Rilling Tuesday when he visits Hal Fleming.

Sincerely,

Alfred C. Payne
Executive Secretary

ACP:mt

October 12, 1956

Mr. Arthur S. Miller
School of Law
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Mr. Miller:

Some weeks ago the Southern Regional Council undertook to get together at some convenient point in the South the various grantees of the Fund for the Republic who had an interest in Southern matters. Here is a list of most of them.

I got word a few days back that David Freeman and Frank Loescher from the Fund for the Republic would be available for a meeting October 24-25. We set Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, as the place, at Dorothy Hall. We foregather for lunch on October 24th and break up after lunch October 25th.

I was in New York the other day and the people at the Fund for the Republic urged me to follow through on my inclination to ask if you would come over to the meeting.

Dismally, there is no way to pay for the transportation, though you will certainly be able to charge it up to your grant as expenses. And I am satisfied that our lodging and meals at Tuskegee will be without charge to the individuals concerned. So do come if you can.

Part of the purpose of the meeting is to enable poor Loescher to pick up the story of what we are all doing without running ragged to the places where we hang out. And I suppose the rest of the purpose would be to give us all a chance to fit our notions together. We eschew speeches, but if you are far enough along to be able to turn out a compressed one page paper on how the law looks on your subject, that would be of greatest interest to many persons at the meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: GSA

Note: copy of pertinent information re Tuskegee meeting mailed to Mr. Rilling this date.

October 12, 1956

Mr. Alfred C. Payne
Executive Secretary
Southern Area Student Council
Young Men's Christian Association
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Al:

Straight about Rilling, and we will deal with him, copy to you.

You didn't read that paragraph 1 very closely. No notion of a letter to me. You are supposed to do a new boil-down of what you have been doing and of what you expect to do, and mimeograph the thing and you, yourself, mail out copies of it to each invited agency, as listed on the thing we sent you. I get a copy of it, but it is not a "letter" to me.

Thanks for questions, which will go into the pot and come out.

Come to see us.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
G. W. Renneisen, *Treasurer*

THE BOARD *of* CHRISTIAN EDUCATION *of the* PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA

Department of Social Education and Action

830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania • PEnnypacker 5-6722

WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C. STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.
LINCOLN 3-7176
"On Capitol Hill"

October 15, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED OCT 17 1956

Dear George:

Unfortunately the sample report (which I wrote, as you no doubt noticed) will have to do for us. I am up to my ears and simply cannot give the time to devising to find different words to say the same thing for the Tuskegee meeting.

As to questions worth considering at Tuskegee, I would submit the following:

1. If, as many social and policy scientists are saying, the exercise of power of various kinds is frequently the deciding factor in bringing about desegregation, should agencies that are primarily "educational" seek to use what little power they do have and co-operate with sympathetic power groups? Or should they simply confine their efforts to educate about the use of power? In other words, what is the nature of "power" and "education" and the relationship between the two?

2. What strategy, if any, can be devised to make "race relations" a discussable topic in the deep South?

Afraid I haven't been of much help.

Cordially,

Ben S.

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:ab

October 10, 1956

Mr. H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary
The Board of Christian Education
of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Ben:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

October 2, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Mr. H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary
The Board of Christian Education
of the Presbyterian Church USA
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Ben:

I talked to the nice lady in your office just now when you and all the shots were off in New York.

The Southern Regional Council has called a meeting of eighteen or twenty agencies in the South to occur at Tuskegee Institute, October 24-25. Most of the agencies have had grants from the Fund for the Republic. I expect most of them will get there. David Freeman and Frank Loescher will be there to collect some account of what is going on in this part of the world.

It seems to me you have your choice of whether to shoo somebody down or not. Do as seems wise to you. There isn't any money for paying travel expenses. Meeting begins with lunch October 24th and quits after lunch October 25th. Occurs at a building called Dorothy Hall on the campus of Tuskegee Institute. Montgomery is the airport, and if you will let us know, we will be glad to meet anybody at the airport in Montgomery and haul on over to Tuskegee.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 15, 1956

Mr. Nelson C. Jackson
Director
Community Services
National Urban League, Inc.
14 East Forty-Eighth Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Nelson:

Delighted that you will come to Tuskegee. I have seen Harry Alston and have asked him also. We sent Lester Granger a memo three days or so ago as to program. Get it and comply as best you can, please.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

14 EAST 48th STREET PLAZA 1-0300 NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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Executive Director

R. MAURICE MOSS
Asso. Executive Director

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Chairman
Thomas G. Young

October 11, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 13 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I will be attending the meeting to be held at Tuskegee, October 24 and 25. It occurred to me that it would be helpful if Harry Alston could also attend. If this is possible, will you let me know?

I would appreciate it also if you could give me some idea of the agenda for the meeting, or the items to be discussed so that I can do some preparation here.

Cordially yours,

Nelson

Nelson C. Jackson, Director
Community Services.

Affiliated With National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference of Social Work, United Community Defense Services

490

October 15, 1956

Mr. David F. Freeman
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East 42nd St.
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Freeman:

You will find attached a statement of our expenditures from the grant of $15,000 from the Fund for the Republic, which was received by us on June 18, 1956. In addition to this statement we give a brief progress report.

1. The major part of our program to this date has been the printing and distribution of tracts and booklets on the desegregation issue to the pastors and leaders of institutional agencies throughout the Southern Baptist Convention. We submit with this report samples of the literature distributed. In addition to these mailings to individual workers, we have shipped quantity orders to various executives for distribution among other workers in communities who do not appear on our mailing lists. These mailings and shipments have amounted to above 35,000 pieces of each of the samples submitted. Negative responses to this literature have been negligible, we having received less than a dozen protests, while the positive responses have been numerous and accompanied by requests for additional copies to be distributed within their communities.

2. Our conferences on race relations held at Ridgecrest August 23-29 were conducted by Dr. Ralph Phelps, President of Ouachita College, and drew a daily attendance of approximately 250 people. The conference subjects were on racial understanding in the Old Testament and in the New Testament, with the discussions bearing directly on the current desegregation issue. The Glorieta conferences were on the human freedoms as they relate to this issue.

3. The Christian Life Commission in its annual business session at Ridgecrest on August 24, 1956, voted to call and promote a series of at least three regional conferences in which selected leaders from various states would participate in a discussion of aims and procedures to be pursued in preparing and leading the communities in the development of public opinion and in the support of the school boards as they seek to implement the Supreme Court decision. As a part of this program we felt that in the regional conferences a more unified program could be suggested for pilot conferences in the states through which we would be better able to influence the work to be done in the communities. We have not held any of these conferences as yet, but they are a part of our program on which we are presently at work.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary
THE CHRISTIAN LIFE COMMISSION

ACM/jn

P.O. BX. 487,
Virginia State College,
PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA.
OCTOBER 16, 1956.

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director,
The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

By direction of The Reverend Galen R. Weaver, of the Congregational Christian Churches, I have plans to be present at the meeting at Tuskegee Oct. 24 and 25 called by you. I am to represent the Virginia-North Carolina Project sponsores by the Joint Commissions of Social Action of the Congregational Christian and the Evangelical and Reformed Churches.

Will you please send me the time of opening on the 24th. I, at first, have planned to leave here, via Seaboard R.R. around 2 P. M. on the 23rd. Upon reflection, however, I recall that said train is not due at Chehaw until 10:30 A.M. the next mid-morn and I am still 6 miles away from the seat of the conference. If the conference is to open earlier Tues. A.M. I shall miss most of the opening session. I should not like that to happen to me, unless you feel I can catch up with proceedings, after the somewhat late arrival, possibly. If it seems better to leave here Monday, instead of Tuesday, I shall do that.

I presume any arrangements necessary as to domiciling will be taken care of automatically.

The time is short, but I do hope I can have a communication from you touching the points raised herein.

Yous very truly,

Pauline S. Puryear

Pauline Sims Puryear.

(Mrs. Thomas L.)

RECEIVED OCT 18 1956

MWP
Lv Atlanta 8:35 A.M.
Arr. Chehaw 10:30 A.M.

October 16, 1956

GSM/esp

AIR MAIL

GSM/eab
Mr. David Freeman
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East Forty-Second Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Dave:

Glad you called today.

The travel works out all right and you will otherwise be notified officially that you will be met at Eastern's 301, incoming to Atlanta at 10:17 a.m., October 24th by Fleming and Loescher, and taken over to Tuskegee. Double grace because the Atlanta airport is on the correct side of the city, and you pick up an hour in the time change to Alabama's Central Standard Time.

Father Shean is coming to the Tuskegee meeting.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

On back trip of this, for you to fly North from Atlanta on the 25th at 6:00 p.m. Can make.

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 16, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 18 1956.

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for your letters with their enclosures. I will prepare the material as you suggest and bring it with me to Tuskegee on October 24-25.

I am quite sure we will have all the questions we can possibly discuss. Usually by the time the discussions are over all of my questions are answered. This is a lazy way to do it, but it saves your time and quite often it saves my face.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM/jn

October 10, 1956

Mr. A. C. Miller
The Christian Life Commission
of the Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Miller:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

October 5, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 8 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your letter encourages me. Needless to say, I am grateful for it. I have never learned to dissemble. I hope I never will. I am looking forward to the meeting at Tuskegee, and after that to the meeting with Mrs. Tilley and her group.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM/jn

September 28, 1956

Mr. A. C. Miller
Executive Secretary
The Christian Life Commission
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Miller:

This confirms our conversation just now.

The Southern Regional Council is calling a meeting of agencies with an interest in matters Southern, being for the most part agencies helped by the Fund for the Republic, at Tuskegee Institute (Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee). Meeting begins at lunch-time October 24th and ends after lunch October 25th.

For remoter people I have had to remind them that the station for Tuskegee is Cheehaw, and the airport is Montgomery. But you would know.

Mainly the meeting will enable David Freeman and Frank Loescher from the Fund for the Republic to pick up some account of what we have all been doing; but we who are representing the various agencies may engage in such measure of acquaintance and coordination as may suit us.

It would be a great help to us all if you could come.

I am sorry there is no way to pay travel, except out of each agency's own budget.

Devotedly,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 16, 1956

Mr. David Freeman
Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to write to you in reference to transportation from the Atlanta air port to Tuskegee in the morning of October 24, 1956.

Harold Fleming will meet you at the airport at 10:17 A.M. on the 24th. From there you will motor with him and Frank Loescher over to Tuskegee. The drive takes about three hours and will put you in Tuskegee about 12:30 P.M. Central Standard Time. The meeting in Tuskegee is scheduled to start after lunch.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander,
Administrative Assistant

GSA:fc

Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church

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TREASURER
MRS. EDWARD R. BARTLETT

740 RUSH STREET
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN 2-3707

A. DUDLEY WARD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

OCTOBER 17, 1956

DR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E. ROOM 432
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED OCT 18 1956

DEAR GEORGE:

THANKS FOR YOURS OF OCTOBER 10TH. WE WILL PREPARE A LITTLE STATEMENT TO GO OUT ON OUR INTERRACIAL ACTIVITIES.

REGARDING THE TOPICS OR QUESTIONS TO BE DISCUSSED AT THE MEETING ON THE 24TH, I THINK IT PRETTY WELL BOILS DOWN TO THE COMMUNICATION OF:

1. WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE VARIOUS GROUPS.

2. WHAT ARE ADEQUATE TECHNIQUES FOR DEALING WITH THE WHITE OPPOSITION FOR BETTER RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE NEGROES AND GIVING THEM BETTER OPPORTUNITIES.

3. WHAT ARE THE TECHNIQUES FOR DEALING WITH TENSIONS AND THE SITUATIONS FACING THE NEGROES WHO ARE ATTEMPTING TO BREAK THE OLD PATTERNS.

4. HOW DO THE CHURCHES WORK WITH OTHER VOLUNTARY AGENCIES IN ACCOMPLISHING OUR DESIRED END OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

WITH BEST REGARDS AND GOOD WISHES, I AM

SINCERELY,

ADW:AH

A. DUDLEY WARD

October 10, 1956

Mr. A. Dudley Ward
Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Dudley:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

October 9, 1956

Mr. A. Dudley Ward
Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Dudley:

Very good to see you t'other day at the Gramercy Park.

I too wish there were some way to switch the meeting to run over to October 26th, but I am scared to.

Do send somebody to represent you even woodenly. And I will write you a letter and give you highlights.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 2, 1956

(Dictated September 27)

Mr. A. Dudley Ward
Executive Secretary
Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Dudley:

I talked to the young lady in your office just now.

The Southern Regional Council has called a meeting of various agencies having a Southern interest, and mostly agencies helped by grants from the Fund for the Republic. David Freeman and Frank Loescher will show up at the meeting. We have set it at Tuskegee Institute at Dorothy Hall, beginning at lunchtime October 24th and knocking off after lunch October 25th. One gets into Tuskegee on the train by riding the A & WP railroad to Cheehaw, thence by cab to Tuskegee — a couple of miles. Or you ride the airplane to Montgomery and we would meet any reasonably pleasant plane.

Main idea is to give the Fund for the Republic a chance to collect the story from various agencies. But we, the agencies concerned, could do some coordinating ourselves.

I am sorry there isn't money to pay travel expenses. Up to each agency. Come if you can, though your secretary indicated that you had an important meeting in Kansas City just before this. If you can't come, how about shooing into the meeting somebody from this a'ways that you trust?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church

PRESIDENT
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740 RUSH STREET
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN 2-3707

A. DUDLEY WARD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

OCTOBER 1, 1956

MR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED OCT 3 1956

DEAR GEORGE:

WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE TO HOLD YOUR MEETING, ABOUT WHICH YOU CALLED, ON OCTOBER 26TH? I WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO BE THERE BUT CANNOT BE THERE ON OCTOBER 24TH AND 25TH.

THERE ARE MANY THINGS WHICH I WOULD APPRECIATE SHARING AND I AM SORRY THAT I CANNOT GIVE YOU A SUBSTITUTE BECAUSE THERE IS NO ONE HERE WHO HAS BEEN WORKING DIRECTLY WITH THIS AS I HAVE.

IF WE ABSOLUTELY HAVE TO, WE WILL ARRANGE FOR SOME ~~OUTLE~~ TO COME BUT THIS WILL BE COMPLETELY UNSATISFACTORY, AND I THINK THE WORK WE ARE DOING AND PLANNING IS OF SUFFICIENT IMPORTANCE THAT IT SHOULD BE IN THE THINKING OF THE GROUP.

WITH VERY BEST REGARDS, I AM

SINCERELY,

Dudley

A. DUDLEY WARD

J.

October 17, 1956

A I R M A I L

Mr. H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary
Board of Christian Education of the
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Ben:

Along toward the end of the Tuskegee meeting somebody ought to present a well thought-out summary of what occurred, including all unanswered questions and next steps.

I think most summarizers at meetings are flubs. I trust you to do a helpful and sufficiently spritely job.

Will you come prepared to be watchful, and toward the end of the morning session, October 25, sum us up and turn us loose for what else we need to do and decide?

Appreciatively, if you will.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
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Department of Social Education and Action

830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania • PEnnypacker 5-6722

WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C. STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON 2, D.C.
LINCOLN 3-7176
"On Capitol Hill"

October 17, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 19 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

Regarding the Tuskegee conference, none of our staff is free to attend. However, the lady you met at Charleston, Mrs. Jean Russell (of Greeneville, Tenn.), who has been very close to the project, will represent our Department at Tuskegee. I am sending to her all the information I would be able to bring myself, and she has full authority to speak for the Department, although she can make no commitments for us (even as I could not).

I just talked with Frank Willard and he is very doubtful that the finished "Face of the South" will be ready on the 24th. He is, however, willing to bring his work print to the meeting which might be a good idea.

Cordially yours,

Ben S.

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:ab

CC: Mrs. Ben Russell

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

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R. MAURICE MOSS
Asso. Executive Director

October
Eighteenth
1956

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

As per your letter asking for suggestions of items to be carried on the program for discussion at the meeting at Tuskegee, I submit the following:

1. How do we counteract the influence of thousands of pieces of scurrilous literature attacking agencies which are members of the Community Chest in southern cities? The attack, of course, on these agencies is alleged to be that they are fostering integration.

2. Communications - Since many newspapers will not carry certain kinds of favorable information, how can methods be devised to get the story into the proper places?

   a. The use of mass media in addition to newspapers. This involves the job of creating a responsive audience.

3. I should like to see discussed, also, plans which can be devised to get the President, after election, to use the prestige of his office to immediately take steps to do something about the problems which have come about as a result of the Supreme Court decisions. The agencies involved in the meeting and others might come together for the kind of request which will be respected.

4. Exchange of information - How do we do this to be most effective, and what do we exchange? It appears to me that it would be fruitful if Ford Fund for the Republic could examine ways of helping in this kind of activity.

Cordially yours,

Nelson

Nelson C. Jackson, Director
Community Services

5. Forms being attached by White Sentinel —

490

Board of Church Extension

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES

HOME MISSIONS · EVANGELISM · NEGRO WORK · RADIO AND TELEVISION · CHRISTIAN RELATIONS

PATRICK D. MILLER, Executive Secretary

MALCOLM P. CALHOUN
Secretary

Division of Christian Relations
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
ATLANTA 8, GEORGIA

October 18, 1956

FILE COPY

RECEIVED OCT 19 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I believe that somewhere in the discussions next week these questions might very well be considered:

1. Granted that public school segregation is unconstitutional where is the best place to begin in a predominantly hostile community?

2. Is the plan of having an advisory committee or council to the local school board proved to be advisable? is it the answer?

3. Does classification of pupils according to their ability remove the objection often heard, and which has some validity, that integration lowers the academic standard?

4. What is the main objection actually to the integration of pupils in the public school system?

With all good wishes, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Malcolm P. Calhoun

Malcolm P. Calhoun

MPC/gc

FORWARD WITH CHRIST

October 10, 1956

Mr. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Presbyterian Church in the U. S.
Division of Christian Relations
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Malcolm:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

September 27, 1956

(Dictated September 26)

Mr. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Board of Church Extension
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
Division of Christian Relations
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Dear Malcolm:

The Southern Regional Council has asked a number of agencies, mostly ones that have been helped by the Fund for the Republic and that have a Southern interest, to meet October 24th and 25th.

We picked Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute as the place. We will begin with lunch on October 24th, and run through lunch on October 25th.

I do greatly hope that the Christian Relations Division will be represented.

SRC has no way to pay the expenses, and suppose that each agency would find its own way there and back.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

October 18, 1956

GSA:

Tartt Bell said he, Bell, would be catching a 6:00 Northbound plane out of Atlanta, October 25th, and would be hoping for a ride from Tuskegee to Atlanta.

Did not say that Fuges would be doing the same, but I would suppose that Fuges is likely to be.

Mitchell has made a queer arrangement. He has to go on West from Tuskegee to Houston. Being chinchy, he uses the Westward distance as far as Tuskegee and goes over to Montgomery to take Delta's Westbound Flight at 3:15 p.m., out of Montgomery -- at 2:30 p.m., CST. If worse comes to worse, I can get Alice Mitchell to drive me from Tuskegee to Montgomery airport in time to catch that plane. She to plod along homeward to Atlanta. But if you know of other quite manageable transportation for Mitchell from Tuskegee to Montgomery surely in time to make that plane, Mitchell would appreciate such a ride.

EAB/

t u

October 18, 1956

Mrs. Thomas L. Puryear
P. O. Box 487
Virginia State College
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mr. Puryear:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to reply to your letter of October 16th.

We are very happy that you plan to attend the Tuskegee meeting. The meeting is scheduled to begin after lunch on Wednesday, October 24.

If you caught the Silver Comet (Seaboard) out of Petersburg on Tuesday night you would arrive in Atlanta around 7:00 A.M. The train for Chehaw (Atlanta West Point Route) leaves Atlanta around 8:35 A. M. and arrives in Chehaw around 10:39 A.M. Taxi service is available from Chehaw to Tuskegee. This would give you plenty of time to make the meeting.

We will make the necessary arrangements for housing at Dorothy Hall on the Tuskegee campus.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander,
Administrative Assistant

GSA:fc

October 18, 1956

GSA:

Tartt Bell said he, Bell, would be catching a 6:00 Northbound plane out of Atlanta, October 25th, and would be hoping for a ride from Tuskegee to Atlanta.

Did not say that Fuges would be doing the same, but I would suppose that Fuges is likely to be.

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EAB/

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J. CARLTON YELDELL, *Field Secretary*

October
Eighteenth
1956

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

FILE COPY

Mr. George S. Mitchell, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I am attaching a brief report of our activities in connection with the Southern Industry Project in accordance with the suggestion in your letter of October 10. Copies have been mailed to each about-to-participate agency.

I think this statement gives a pretty good idea of how we are attempting to move in a situation that has become extremely tenuous. You know that better than I do because you are much closer to it.

Originally I planned to attend the Tuskegee Conference with Nelson Jackson. Since Harry Alston can be there, it has been decided that I follow up three or four corporation conferences in connection with the project. Harry is thoroughly familiar with this operation, and will be in a position to discuss some of the nuances which I did not attempt to point up in this report.

I will be very much interested in the results of the group's deliberations, and hope to see you before too long.

Sincerely yours,

Julius A. Thomas, Director
Department of Industrial Relations

JAT:RAK
Encs. 2

October 18, 1956

AIR MAIL

Fred Fuges
Director
Rights of Conscience Program
American Friends Service Committee
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Fred:

Tartt called me with the noble idea that you could be got to come to the Tuskegee meeting October 24-25. We all jumped to get you there. Here is the material that went out to others. I am sure a dreadful wrench for you on tomorrow, Friday, to comply, but how about trying?

Look forward to seeing you Wednesday.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GEORGIA

LAMAR SCHOOL OF LAW

October 18, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 19 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have been trying, in response to your letter of October 12th, to see my way clear to making the trip to Tuskegee. But I am unable to do so, and hence must decline your kind invitation.

I have, by the way, kept Freeman fully apprised of the status of my project. And of course I shall be happy to see him or Loescher whenever we can get together. I regret that other circumstances make it impossible this time.

With best wishes for the success of the meeting, I am

Sincerely yours,

ARTHUR S. MILLER

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.

60 East 42nd Street

New York 17, N.Y.

FILE COPY

October 18, 1956

Dear Friend:

We think you will be interested in the enclosed up-to-date list of books, films, studies and other materials in intergroup relations.

I want to call your attention especially to a new book, Integration: North and South by David Loth and Harold Fleming. The Fund is publishing Integration on October 25.

Sincerely yours,

Frank S. Loescher

Frank S. Loescher

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N. Y.

Integration: North and South. A "progress memorandum" in booklet form on successful examples of integration since the 1954 Supreme Court decision. By David Loth and Harold Fleming. Published by The Fund for the Republic. Single copy 40 cents (from Meridian Books, 17 Union Square, New York 3); prices for bulk orders provided on request. Available after October 25.

The Race Relations Law Reporter. A bi-monthly publication designed to meet a need among lawyers, social workers and school officials for current materials on court decisions, statutes, local ordinances and administrative actions in the field of school desegregation. The Reporter covers legal developments on all aspects of race relations throughout the country. Published by the Vanderbilt Law School, under the editorship of Prof. Paul H. Sanders, Nashville, Tennessee. Subscriptions are $3.00 per year or $5.00 for two years.

Printed Materials Available from the Fund:

Civil Liberties and Race Relations. Fund for the Republic Bulletin, May 1953. Free.

Who's on First? Fair Play for All Americans. A Public Affairs Pamphlet by Jack Mabley, Chicago Daily News columnist. Free

The Segregation Decisions. A booklet of three speeches by William Faulkner, Benjamin E. Mays and Cecil Sims before the Southern Historical Association. Free.

Drawings:

Free mats suitable for newspaper reproduction of drawings based on the relationship of religion to race relations. Available from Religious Drawings, Inc., 3309 Brookview Dr., Waco, Texas.

Film (16mm. prints) Available from the Fund:

Barrier: Suburban Schism. A half-hour film about a Negro doctor's entry into a suburban residential community. Presented originally on television by the Council for Civic Unity, San Francisco. Limited number of prints available without charge.

Other Available Films:

For Fair Play. A half-hour film on discrimination in employment, produced for the Pennsylvania Commission on Industrial Race Relations. List of depositories available from the Philadelphia Fellowship Commission, 260 South 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania.

The Teaneck Story. This film was produced by the New Jersey Division Against Discrimination. It deals with the problem of segregated housing in Teaneck and what the town of Teaneck has done about it. Available from New Jersey Division Against Discrimination, Department of Education, Newark, New Jersey.

Coming Attractions:

Face The Nation. This is a half-hour panel discussion television program produced over CBS. Dr. Carmichael, Superintendent of the Louisville public schools, is the guest and he discusses the Louisville desegregation program. The Fund may distribute copies.

A City Decides. A half-hour film on how St. Louis desegregated. In a month or two the Fund should be able to give information on distribution plans.

NOTE: The Fund has entered into a contract with Potomac Pictures for the production of a film on the problems of school integration. This is just getting underway.

Recipients of Fund Fellowships for Studies in the Field of Intergroup Relations:

William C. Bradbury, University of Chicago, for research on racial discrimination and desegregation in Federal government employment.

James M. Dabbs, Mayesville, South Carolina, to write a book on the South, with particular reference to the racial question.

James Fox, American University, to do a study on the Virginia clergy and its stand on the desegregation issue.

Ernesto Galarza, San Jose, California, for a report on the civil and legal rights problems of Mexican contract workers in the Southwest. *

Jack Greenberg, New York City, for a study of the legal status of the Negro in the United States.

Ralph Guzman, Alianza Hispano-Americana, to investigate and report on cases handled by immigration authorities involving the loss of U.S. citizenship of Mexican-Americans.

Charles F. Kellogg, Dickinson College, to assist in the completion of a study of the NAACP.

Rabbi Aaron Kirschenbaum, Jewish Theological Seminary of America, for research costs incurred in preparing a source book on Biblical and rabbinical teachings as related to civil liberties and civil rights.

Arthur S. Miller, Emory University, for a study of the legal aspects of desegregating church schools in states where integration is resisted.

James Peck, Beverly Hills, California, for a book dealing with the character of the Southerner as disclosed in recent events in Mississippi.

Victor G. Rosenblum, University of California, to prepare a paper or a series of articles on "The Constitutional Concept of State Action", in relation to due process and equal protection of the laws.

Harry Fleischman, National Labor Service, to prepare a case study, together with Mr. James Rorty, on successful union techniques in dealing with discrimination.

Emanuel Muravchik, Jewish Labor Committee, for a survey on the impact of the current race situation on labor unions.

* The Report, "Strangers in Our Fields", may be ordered from the U.S. Section, Joint United States - Mexico Trade Union Committee, Room 504, 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. The price is 50¢ a copy.

William Becker, Sonoma, California, for a report on the Chinese communities in California to be published under the auspices of the Human Relations Clearing House in San Francisco.

October 19, 1956

Mr. David Freeman
Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Freeman:

We have checked with the officials at Tuskegee Institute and they have facilities for showing 35 mm films. We have obtained permission from President Foster of Tuskegee to have the St. Louis film shown on Wednesday night, October 24.

Dr. Mitchell states that he is very pleased that you are bringing the film with you.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander,
Administrative Assistant

GSA:fc

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

RECEIVED OCT 3 1958

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EMPLOYMENT ON MERIT

A Program Sketch for Tuskegee Meeting Participants

The American Friends Service Committee, with the assistance of the Fund for the Republic, has developed since 1953 as one phase of operations in the Southeast a specialized program attempting to eliminate discrimination in employment. The primary thrust of the AFSC "Employment on Merit" program has been a direct approach to management at the policy-making level. We have sought to gain acceptance of the principles and practice of fair employment. An important aspect of the program has been the search for "pioneers", qualifield Negro personnel, to move into the newly-opened jobs.

The following paragraphs sketch the main outlines of the efforts made to date and of the projects in progress. It does not attempt to report fully all the activities of the three-person team working in this field.

Employer Visits

Personal visits by staff to employers at the top levels have been the core of the program. During this period approximately 1000 visits of this character have been made. Over 300 companies have been contacted. We have labored with a great variety of employers, some representing industrial giants, some small businesses. While Piedmont North Carolina has been the geographical area of concentration, numerous visits have been made in Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee.

For the past six months these visits have been concentrated in North Carolina's six leading industries: (1) electrical supplies, (2) furniture, (3) public utilities, (4) food, (5) textiles, (6) tobacco.

These visits continue at a steady pace. Week after week the moral responsibility for fair employment is placed upon the consciences of key leaders in management by AFSC staff experienced in this field.

The Search for Pioneers

(a) College and High School Visits

While it has shunned the role of employment agency, the AFSC has found it necessary to search vigorously for qualified Negro personnel for some of the jobs opened by the top-level approach. Annual pilgrimages to 15 key Negro colleges and to numerous high schools in the South have established rapport with faculty and administration contacts. These leaders are helpful in arranging campus visits, interviews with promising students, and

interpreting our concerns in the field of employment. They also serve as aides in finding good persons for specific openings.

(b) In the Wider Community

Job openings for non-traditional employment of such importance have occured that staff has felt it necessary to go into strategic cities and comb the manpower resources of the Negro communities for the necessary personnel. In this process ministers, the employment services, social agencies, et al, have been helpful--and in the experience have been alerted to the widening employment opportunities.

(c) Job Facts

To a list of 500 vocational counselors, placement officers, ministers, teachers, and agencies, goes a monthly bulletin, "Job Facts". It lists federal and state civil service exams of interest, reports current success stories, suggests specific action for persons and groups, or deals with special problems, e.g., the unions and fair employment.

Projects in Progress

(1) Group Conferences

As a supplement to the one-by-one employer visits, a series of group conferences on a local level with interested but-not-yet committed policymaers is planned. To begin immediately, this will allow direct sharing of experiences by employers and will give AFSC a chance to raise questions about specific next steps.

(2) Clinchy Visit

AFSC has arranged a visit to high schools in N. C. for Ross Clinchy, executive director, The President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, on November 8-16. He will speak to the student bodies of high schools and colleges in five N. C. cities, meet student groups and teachers to discuss employment opportunities in federal agencies.

(3) Conference for Vocational Counselors

On November 15 in Greensboro AFSC is staging an area conference for vocational counselors to consider the problems of vocational guidance amid current patterns of discrimination in employment. It is planned to encourage and to prepare these important people to counsel youngsters for the changing scene on the employment front.

RECEIVED OCT 2 2 1956

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

A. DALE FIERS, *president*
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A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE • FLEETWOOD 7-1166 • INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA

October 18, 1956 **FILE COPY**

Dr. Frank S. Loescher
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Frank:

Lewis (Deer) had to be out of town this week and asked me to get a few lines off to you on the progress of our program under The Fund for the Republic grant. You will recall that our plans were twofold in their thrust.

1. We planned to provide leadership and assistance to churches in metropolitan centers facing racial cultural and economic changes in their surrounding areas. Since May, conferences have been held with church leaders in Los Angeles, Chicago, Washington, D. C., and in Kansas City where the major project under this heading is being carried out. Real support for interracial churches in Los Angeles and Chicago has been worked out already and the Kansas City project which involved most of our Disciples of Christ Churches in the city is well under way. Already, preliminary surveys by several of the churches have enabled them to face the fact that they must be prepared to adjust their church programs to serve the needs of people living in their neighborhoods without regard to race. We are also well underway with an educational program involving the remaining churches of the city to help them see that they must be prepared to financially support, for limited periods at least, those churches entering into the transition from a single race to a multiple race membership.

2. We also planned to assist churches in those states most effected by the Supreme Court's decision on segregation in the public schools to develop educational programs on racial integration and understanding in the community and the church.

Division of Home Missions and Christian Education

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE
Barton Hunter, *Executive Secretary* • Mrs. James D. Wyker, Minister-at-large • **National Directors:** Mrs. Ruth E. Milner, Social Welfare Services; Lewis H. Deer, Social Education and Intercultural Relations; Robert A. Fangmeier, Christian Citizenship • **Departmental Associate,** Loisanne Buchanan

Mrs. James D. Wyker has been employed as Minister-at-Large of the Department of Social Welfare to provide leadership in this area. Mrs. Wyker is a past president of the United Council of Church Women and has been for many years one of the most active Disciples in ecumenical tasks. She has served as National Chairman of World Day of Prayer. She is currently a member of the Policy and Strategy Committee of the International Affairs Department and a member of the Department of the Church and Economic Life of the National Council. She is a Disciples delegate to the World Council Assembly and is serving as a member of the Committee on Cooperation of Men and Women in Church and Society of the World Council.

Mrs. Wyker has spent most of her time since June 1 in the field speaking before Disciples and interdenominational groups in southern states. Through these visits she has sought to:

1. Keep the issues of integration in focus as a Christian responsibility.

2. Organize community groups - study and prayer groups - to give attention to local problems of integration.

3. "Give courage to the timid", by visiting ministers and laymen of both races who feel threatened by community pressures.

Mrs. Wyker has visited the following communities under the auspices of either Disciples of an interdenominational group: Stillwater, Oklahoma; Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Ft. Myers, Florida; Christmount Christian Assembly, Inc., near Black Mountain, North Carolina (meeting with Disciples ministers from North Carolina; Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi); Tampa, Florida; Monroe, Louisiana; Dallas, Texas.

She is scheduled to speak in the next few months in Wilson, North Carolina; Winston Salem, North Carolina; Jackson, Mississippi; Bluefield, West Virginia; Lexington, Kentucky and Richmond, Kentucky; Greenville, North Carolina; Columbia, South Carolina; Houston, Texas and Disciples State Conventions in Louisiana, Alabama.

Community Study and prayer groups have been formed in Ft. Worth, Texas; Lexington, Kentucky; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

I hope I shall have a chance to see you at Tuskegee next week. Lewis is not certain that he can be present, and I shall come

in his stead.

Cordially,

Barton Hunter

Barton Hunter,
Executive Secretary.

BH/mlf
cc: Fund for the Republic grantees

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

14 EAST 48th STREET PLAZA 1-0300 NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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October
Nineteenth
1956

MEMORANDUM

TO:

From: Julius A. Thomas, Director

Subj: PROGRESS REPORT -- SOUTHERN INDUSTRY PROJECT

: :

At the request of George S. Mitchell, Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council, I am giving you this brief report of our activities in connection with the industrial expansion in the South and the employment of Negro workers.

Nelson C. Jackson, our Director of Community Services, and Harry L. Alston, our Southern Field Director, will attend the Tuskegee meeting and will be pleased to answer any questions that you may raise.

: :

JAT:RAK
Attachment: 1

Affiliated With National Social Welfare Assembly, National Conference of Social Welfare.

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The Methodist Church

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740 RUSH STREET
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN 2-3707

A. DUDLEY WARD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

OCTOBER 18, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 19 1956

MR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ROOM 432
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

DEAR GEORGE:

WE HAVE HAD QUITE A BIT OF DIFFICULTY IN GETTING A REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE MEETING AT TUSKEGEE NEXT WEEK. OUR RACE RELATIONS COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN, DR. CLARENCE H. LARUE, WAS ALL SET TO GO UNTIL HE FOUND THAT THE TRANSPORTATION IS SO DIFFICULT OUT OF TUSKEGEE THAT HE WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO RETURN TO A LONG-STANDING ENGAGEMENT IN OHIO ON OCTOBER 26TH.

WE HAVE ASKED MRS. CLARIE COLLINS HARVEY, WHO SERVES AS SECRETARY OF OUR RACE RELATIONS COMMITTE TO ATTEND. MRS. HARVEY HAS SERVED ON OUR BOARD FROM THE BEGINNING AND WOULD BE AN ABLE REPRESENTATIVE. SHE IS PLANNING TO BE THERE IF IT IS AT ALL POSSIBLE. DUE TO ILLNESS IN HER FAMILY, SHE WILL NOT BE ABLE TO GIVE US A FINAL ANSWER UNTIL MONDAY.

I AM ENCLOSING THE FOLLOWING MATERIALS, WHICH ARE BEING SENT TODAY TO THE LIST OF PEOPLE YOU SENT US:

1. A SHORT, ONE-PAGE REPORT.
2. THE PROGRAM AND SUMMARY OF RESEARCH DATA PREPARED FOR OUR KANSAS CITY INTERRACIAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE.
3. COPIES OF OUR SOCIAL CREED AND METHODIST CHURCH AND RACE.

WITH BEST REGARDS AND GOOD WISHES, I AM

SINCERELY YOURS,

A. DUDLEY WARD

A.D.W.

ADW:NW
ENCLOSURES
VIA AIR MAIL

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.

October 19, 1956

1820 Jefferson Pl, NW

IN REPLY REFER TO:
BENJAMIN SEGAL
TRADE UNION CONSULTANT
~~1031 K Street, N. W.~~
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
STERLING 3-2194

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

Dr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, SE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

As I indicated to Harold Fleming over the phone, we decided in New York that it might be wiser if the report of my activities in the South would not be put down on paper. Instead I will chime in during the discussion to bring up some of the more pertinent items relating to my activites.

Now, about questions or topics that might be discussed at the Tuskegee meeting. What if anything, can the Northern counterparts of the organizations represented at the Tuskegee meeting do that would be helpful and effective in the South? Would it be feasible or possible to select a few urban centers and concentrate on joint effort by the various groups represented at the Tuskegee meeting plus the more hopeful labor unions? What should we try to get the labor unions to do that would be helpful to the efforts of the church and other groups at the Tuskegee meeting? Would it be possible to mobilize greater support among the churches and other groups if they concentrated on a minimum program of (1). obedience to law and order and opposition to mob violence, (2). support of the public schools and opposition to the interposition movement and (3) opposition to the Klan and White Citizens Council groups. Would the religion and labor (inter-racial) approach (getting the church and labor people together) work in the communities that you (THEY) are acquainted with?

As you can see these are hurried and may not be worth very much but here they are.

Will be looking forward to seeing you Wednesday.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Ben Segal

October 16, 1956

HCF:

Ben Segal called from Washington. He is making up his budget of proposals to the Fund for the Republic for the coming year -- which he says is the calendar year beginning January 1st.

It is an idea which originates solely with Segal, for Segal to ask for money to enable SRC to keep a trade union man around and in the field for next calendar year.

Mitchell told Segal Mitchell would like the idea, but as Fleming would be in charge next year, Mitchell would communicate with Segal as soon as Mitchell had had opportunity to consult further.

Fleming is now being consulted. What says Fleming?

eab/

October 10, 1956

Mr. Benjamin Segal
Trade Union Consultant
The Fund for the Republic
1820 Jefferson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

An extra wiggle of cooperation, please, in preparation for the Tuskegee meeting which comes October 24-25.

1. Nothing more boring at such meetings than the long horn-blowing speeches we all make about what we are doing. Here is a sample of a brief and pleasant toot on a horn from one agency. Could you paraphrase some recent report or do a brand-new brief notelet, which similarly sums up where you stand and what you have got done and expect to do? When you make your notelet, make enough copies for you to mail one copy to each about-to-participate agency. Attached is a list of about-to-participate agencies.

2. Try to get off in the next day or so an airmail letter to me, listing the one, two, or three questions or topics which you would most like to see discussed at Tuskegee. I will shuffle and relist for us all.

By these two devices we ought early to get down to business. All depends on your finding time to make these things happen speedily.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Info copy (?)

October 9, 1956

Mr. Ben Segal
1820 Jefferson Place
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ben:

We all agree that you ought to come to the Tuskegee meeting, and I am delighted that there is already some wigglement about transportation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

October 5, 1956

Mr. Ben Segal
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
1820 Jefferson Place N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Ben:

We haven't worked out travel plans to Tuskegee in detail, but probably several cars from here will be driving down on the morning of the 24th. You would be a most welcome passenger. Let us know how your schedule finally works out.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF:mbo

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC, INC.

RECEIVED OCT 3 1956

October 2, 1956

IN REPLY REFER TO:
BENJAMIN SEGAL
TRADE UNION CONSULTANT
[redacted]
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
STERLING 3-2194
1820 Jefferson Pl., N.W.

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am trying to work out my trip to Tuskegee. I have a testimonial dinner for Harry Cain to attend the night of the 23rd so this complicates the situation somewhat. I was wondering how you were planning to get up there. Are you driving and if so when do you plan to leave Atlanta? It seems that there is a plane arriving 12:25 at night. If you weren't leaving until the morning of the 24th I could go with you -- by car or otherwise. I will be waiting to hear from you.

Best wishes and regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ben

Ben Segal

SOUTHEAST AREA OFFICE

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

213 N.E. SECOND AVENUE, MIAMI, FLORIDA TEL. FR 3-4749

SEYMOUR SAMET
Area Director

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

October 19, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave NE
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear George:

I have a reservation on Eastern Air Line's Flight 180 which is scheduled to arrive in Montgomery at 11:24 a.m. on Wednesday October 24th. Unless you indicate to me to the contrary I will be expecting someone to meet me at the airport in Montgomery, to take me to Tuskeegee. If that is not possible let me know the best way to get there from the airport in Montgomery.

Sincerely,

Seymour

Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director

SS:sm

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NATIONAL OFFICE: 386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

231-2-56
18

N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

107 West 43rd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

JUdson 6-8397

COPY

October 19, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

FILE COPY

Dr. Frank S. Loescher
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Dr. Loescher:

Here is our progress report for the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund with respect to the use which this organization has made of the funds granted to it by the Fund for the Republic.

During the past months we have held area wide and state-wide conferences of representative southern Negro community leaders in which ideas and views were exchanged as to the most effective strategy to counter the South's hardening opposition to desegregation; and to counter terrorism, intimidation and violence directed at those who advocate desegregation. All over the South pro-segregationists apparently are aiming to destroy effective Negro leadership with the hope that this will kill for a time agitation for desegregation. It was generally agreed that the only answer lay in Negro communities remaining firm in their determination to see to it that the Supreme Court decision becomes translated into reality. Further, state, city and regional conferences of this character will be held during the next twelve-month period.

While our educational program seems to be making some headway, extremists in the pro-segregation camp are forcing us to sponsor law suits on behalf of Negro children and their parents who cannot otherwise secure their constitutional rights. As a result of this and prior conferences, we have been retained in a series of law suits in several of the southern states to test legislation aimed principally at evading the Supreme Court desegregation decision, and several others are being readied for filing.

In March, the Committee of Social Scientists, which had been formed under our aegis to bring whatever insight they could to the desegregation problem, held a symposium on desegregation in New York City. The meeting was quite successful, and as one of its results further revisions were made on a project the Committee was already undertaking--preparing for

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publication and distribution a social scientists' findings and analyses of public school desegregation transitions. These findings treat the effectiveness of various time, procedural and administrative methods of approaching public school desegregation; the relationship of racial attitudes to the acceptance of desegregation; an analysis of organized and unorganized resistance to desegregation and attempts to evaluate all significant factors bearing on the building of a community atmosphere favorable to desegregation.

The Committee of Social Scientists is also preparing for distribution various case studies of public school desegregation which will deal primarily with the why and how each studied community successfully met the challenge, and we intend to publish other significant data in this field from time to time.

We are attempting to arrange a meeting on desegregation in the South of southern social scientists. Our aim is for this conference to concern itself exclusively with how best can desegregation be approached in the South from the viewpoint of students of the region who know it intimately but who can view it with the objective standards of the scientists.

It is likely that this type of program--i.e., study to aid in effecting voluntary desegregation and litigation to end segregation where no effective desegregation has taken place--will be the pattern of our work for several years to come.

Sincerely yours,

Thurgood Marshall

Thurgood Marshall
Director and Counsel

TM:ph

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
Protestant Episcopal Church
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

FILE COPY

October 19, 1956

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

Dear George:

Enclosed is a copy of our Progress Report which you requested. I am sorry we are not able to have it duplicated for your meeting. Please let me know what happens.

Sincerely yours,

M. Moran Weston

MMW:sm

George S. Mitchell, Ph.D.
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

A PROGRESS REPORT

Intergroup Cooperation Program

Department of Christian Social Relations

National Council Protestant Episcopal Church

Assisted by
Grant from the Fund for the Republic

* * *

This program will provide opportunities for church leaders, clergymen and laymen to:

(a) develop attitudes of mutual respect and a desire for cooperation in meeting common problems of all citizens across customary racial lines;

(b) engage in specific demonstrations of such cooperation;

(c) evaluate such specific experience in terms of techniques and goals which may be used in similar situations;

(d) cooperate with other agencies with similar constructive goals on the local and regional level; and

(e) strengthen existing and latent support of the Supreme Court decision.

Until now our chief activity has been consultations with selected church leaders in different parts of the country, developing support for the program and seeking for a competent clergyman to coordinate and give leadership to area conferences and other projects which will implement the overall program. It is our conviction that we should recruit a clergyman of reputation, experience and standing in the Church for this key role. Such a person is not easily obtained but we believe that is worthwhile to take the necessary time to obtain the services of such a person. An outstanding clergyman from the State of Virginia is giving this his serious consideration. There is a real possibility that a favorable decision will be reached shortly. As soon as this staff person is obtained, we shall be able to move with speed and confidence in developing the several projects outlined in our memorandum submitted with our application for the grant.

An additional step has been taken. A conference of bishops from key areas of the country will be held in Roanoke, Virginia on October 30 and 31. This conference will serve to enlist the participation of these key church leaders for conferences and other projects which may be undertaken in their dioceses. Invitations to the conference have gone to bishops in the states of Massachusetts,

New York, Delaware, Virginia(3), Kentucky, Florida, Tennessee, Chicago, Michigan, Missouri, and Texas(4). It is expected that a majority of these will be present.

This conference is being organized and led by the Bishop of Southwestern Virginia, who has agreed to take an active part in giving leadership to the overall program. The Bishop of Western New York is chairman of the Council's subcommittee which is responsible for this program.

10/19/56
MMW:sm

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W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

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:GEORGE S MITCHELL=

:63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST ATLA=

:SHALL ATTEND TUSKEGEE CONFERENCE FOR NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND. WILL ARRIVE WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, SHORTLY AFTERNOON=

:JACK GREENBERG ASSISTANT COUNSEL=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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October 19, 1956

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Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

My letter of yesterday will tell you why I have to say no to your request for the summing-up assignment. And I think Jean Russell, my substitute, would probably prefer not to take the job. Which means you'd better quick ask someone else.

Sorry,

Ben

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:AB

Reprinted from

THE *Nation*

OCTOBER 20, 1956

20c

SPIT IN THE DEVIL'S EYE

A Southern Heretic Speaks . . by SARAH PATTON BOYLE

About the author of this article: One of the most ardent workers for desegregation in Charlottesville is a University of Virginia faculty wife named Sarah Patton Boyle. . . . The Yankee visitor was sitting in his hotel room when the telephone rang and a pleasant voice said: "This is Mrs. Boyle. I just thought you'd want to know, there was a big cross burning out in the yard here tonight. Son took some pictures of it . . ."
—*Dan Wakefield in* The Nation, *September 15.*

Charlottesville, Va.

I AM A WHITE Southerner who crusades for acceptance of colored citizens. Living in one of the five states sworn to resist integration at any cost, I'm roundly hated by some people, solidly disapproved of by many and supported by very few. I would have been a fool not to expect this when I resolved to brandish my banner — and I did. Beyond that, I was prepared for almost nothing that happened to me.

In the light of the experience of others, I expected to receive many threats. My psychological factory probably could convert these into stimulation, I thought. Timidity being unpopular in my family, I was raised to feel that even looming danger isn't the least imminent, and I characteristically trip with gay stupidity to the dentist's chair — to meet each onslaught of his buzzer with incredulity. Therefore, I concluded, a deluge of threats probably would challenge rather than terrify me. I felt disgustingly secure.

But with superhuman cunning, evil refrained from attacking me in a form which I was qualified to use constructively. Unless one interprets as a threat (which I didn't) the six-foot cross which was burned a slipper's toss from my bedroom window, in half-a-dozen years of crusading I've only once been threatened with bodily harm — when a locally postmarked letter warned that if I didn't shut up, my house might be bombed. (I didn't shut up, and here sits the house.)

The deluge which actually descended was one for which I was not psychologically prepared. It consisted of contemptuous jeers and obscene insults. Raised in a country home, the daughter and granddaughter of Episcopal ministers, my gutter vocabulary has been so neglected that much that's said to me by letter and on the telephone I can grasp only through its context. To say I was aghast is to use insipid language.

Moreover, it hadn't occurred to me that my motivation might be misinterpreted. I expected to be called a sentimentalist, an impractical idealist and even a crackpot. But I wasn't prepared for accusations that I am a paid agent of Communists, that I am bribed by the NAACP to tell lies, that I oppose the status quo because of a perverted passion for publicity, and — hardly least — that I long for integration because of a psychopathic yearning for the special pornographic skills of black men. As I've firmly turned the corner of my first half century, the latter bit of biological warfare on me is the more amazing.

Once I fondly imagined that the long residence of my forebears in Virginia would move fellow Southerners to the admission that I had some right to speak in favor of changing customs. "Nobody on earth can call me a Yankee," I told myself smugly.

I was soon wishing that they could. Not only is it more comfortable to be resented as a meddling outsider than to be despised as a traitor, but also if segregationists can disqualify you merely by calling you a Yankee, they need go no further, and — their own estimation to the contrary — this is not universally regarded as a disgrace. But a dyed-in-the-wool Southerner can be disqualified only through defamation of character.

Another early illusion, soon to be dispelled, was that quarter would be given for maintaining a gentle, reasonable approach. I assumed (Jesus' own experience to the contrary) that when you turn the other cheek, nobody actually hauls off and slugs it. I have approximately two splintered jaw bones to show for this conviction.

I ENTERED the struggle with not one ray of malice toward, or contempt for, any one. I still have none. I understand well that the segregation pattern is taken firmly for granted by many white and some colored Southerners who sincerely believe that no good can come to any one through integration. I therefore seek to help them to understand the need for integration, rather than to attack them for opposing it. Yet they could not feel toward me much more bitterly if my public utterances were vindictive condemnations. Discovery of the explanation of this was one of the greatest of my many shocks.

It's simply that so fixed is their conviction that integration can bring only degradation that they find it impossible to believe that any one who defends it is not either utterly ignorant of conditions or completely evil. The native Southerner is not adjudged to be ignorant. Looking into the eyes of staunch segregationists, I usually see not respectful hostility, but incredulous contempt. The names they call me are not merely empty insults, but are rather accurate descriptions of what they really think of me. Dressed for this contest in the highest principles I know, I wasn't prepared for eyes which could see me garbed only in filthy rags.

Nor did my surprises end with those outlined above.

A year and a half ago the *Saturday Evening Post* featured one of my articles on integration. It was an attempt to show through statistics and little publicized facts that Southerners are readier for integration than they think — a contention which I still maintain. Because the background of the article was Charlottesville, I expected a wide local reading. But I didn't expect that twenty-four hours after it appeared, nearly every retail dealer, delivery boy, store and postal clerk, taxi driver and shoe repair man I knew would regard me with hardened and disillusioned eyes. Overnight my little daily contacts became chill.

Did I have a similar experience in my own social group? Not at first. For two days I received a stream of telephone calls telling me how true my statements were, and how much they needed stating. Acquaintances stopped me on the street with similar comments. Surrounded by this warmth, I could be philosophical about the few who looked straight through me — taking care that I should know their action was deliberate.

But the wave of approbation, I soon learned with a sickening thud, was individual reaction. It reflected merely how each person felt as he read the article in his own home. Group reaction, however, like mob psychology, is not merely the sum of individual reaction. As attacks

on the article started in the newspapers, as enthusiastic supporters were wet-blanketed by those who claimed the facts I reported were half tommy-rot and half lies, the warm social pond in which I bathed suddenly froze. Some of the same people who had clapped loudly at first now let me know from behind stiffened faces that, after all, they did disagree with me sharply on some points.

Woodcut by David Shapiro

SILENCE began to obtrude itself into all my social contacts except my closest friendships. The topic of integration was taboo if I was near. Though I was violently attacked almost daily in the press, no one referred to it. This was probably thought tactful, but I felt cut off. I never knew whether the person I was talking to agreed with me or with my attackers. The reticence was like a soundproof wall. Real communication ended. I began to welcome unpleasant telephone calls — pleasant ones had ceased — as at least a genuine form of human contact.

Yet, curiously, it isn't heartache which brings you closest to internal defeat as Southern tensions heighten. It's fatigue. You feel as if you've run too hard and long to catch a bus, or that it's four o'clock on a day when you forgot to eat lunch. It's almost as though, without knowing it, you had been invisibly connected with other people, drawing from them nourishment, comfort and strength. Now the unseen connections are severed. And a puny thing you are when separated from the rest.

YOUR isolation is not so much the direct result of enemy action as of the fact that when you travel this road your experiences are shared by fewer and fewer people, until at last there's no one to whom you can make yourself understood. For words communicate only so far as they serve to remind friends of experiences and sensations of their own that resemble those which you recount. No more than you can share through description a sunset with a man blind from birth, can you share with another an experience which doesn't resemble any he has known.

And those who would like to give you moral support are quite helpless with no rules to guide them. If you lost a member of your family, anybody with a desire to help would know what he should do. Where his own experience failed, established custom would guide him. But books of etiquette lack rules for comforting those attacked for their principles.

Where can one learn that if a cross is burned for you, and it is "tactfully" ignored, you feel as if you have some unmentionable disease? Where can one learn that if you're publicly attacked and friends are silent, there builds up in your subconscious mind the conviction that you are utterly alone — even though you positively know better?

Because the Southern press blazes away in headlines and editorials which proclaim the successes and opinions of segregationists, with only parenthetical or derisive mention of those who disagree; because your side is cautious and silent while the opposition is stridently vocal; because your attackers hammer away; for all these reasons, if your friends are silent, you hear only evil.

Something similar to Russian brain-washing of prisoners takes place inevitably in your consciousness. Day after day, week after week, month after month, you are told that you're a fool, a blackguard, a worker of evil. In the press, on the telephone, in your mail box, the same refrain beats on, like water dripping on the granite of your convictions: You're wrong, *you're wrong*, you're wrong, YOU'RE WRONG!

Friends tell you that they wanted to call you but knew you were busy and didn't like to interrupt; others that they meant to write but didn't get to it. But Mrs. Opposition didn't mind interrupting, and Mr. Opposition got to it. And the drip-drip-drip goes on and on. Slowly, like creeping paralysis, you find yourself losing confidence.

You find yourself developing a brand of schizophrenia. There is an ever-increasing cleavage between what you think and what you feel. You *know* that much progress has been made, yet you *feel* that there's just no use carrying the banner any more. You know that justice moves irresistibly to eventual triumph, yet you feel that only evil and ugliness have stout roots. You know you are right, yet building up in you is an enormous sense of guilt. This is your final, sickening surprise.

FROM BIRTH, good Americans are assured that if they are well-behaved, are kind, honest and industrious, they will inevitably be rewarded by social approval. Naturally, when you are publicly attacked, they — including you — are filled with the unformulated suspicion that you got what you somehow deserved.

Is a Southern crusader for the rights of man doomed to eventual breakdown? Many seem to think so, for the rate of retirement in this field of activity must approach the record. Watching, Southern Negroes have grown cynical about the short-lived efforts of the white liberal — thus adding the minority's mistrust to his other pressures.

But I think I've rediscovered a way for you to keep your sanity and still crusade. It's simply meekly to accept "out-moded theology." With its able aid your psychological factory can convert pressure, pain and disillusionment into power to persist. Our modern view of the world, I now think, is the outgrowth of soft lives. In hand-to-hand combat with raw evil this sensible view seems less realistic.

When the smell, taste, sound and touch of evil are a nightmare against which you constantly struggle, the personification of evil is an intelligent device. In facing evil squarely and calling it the Devil, some of your horrid helplessness before its magnitude departs. Then, too, you find yourself more able to be dazzled into spontaneous worship by the glory of evil's opposite, the shining purity of love.

Years ago, on seeing the title of an article, "Humanitarianism Is Not Enough," I recall thinking, "How could that be?" I wouldn't ask myself that question now. When evils swarm you like a mob of maniacs you know that you must have both Something and Someone to worship, or perish.

Against a background of accusing enemies and silent friends, I hungrily reclaim the "morbid" doctrine that unearned suffering is redemptive, and that only the patient pain of the innocent can dissolve some human sins. It's the futility of pain which drains the heart, I find. Believe that pain has purpose, and new power stiffens your weary spine. The early Christians went singing to ugly deaths. The Southern crusader, too, has need of forgotten virile Christian truths.

So I shan't break down, and I shan't retire. For I shall refresh myself by looking at a sparkling, ethereal King, and I shall know an easier yoke and a lighter burden, and I shall learn to say, "Forgive them, Father," and — after taking practiced, careful aim — I shall spit in the Devil's eye.

RECEIVED OCT 22 1956

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE 41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S. E. ATLANTA 3, GA.

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Director

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SOUTHWIDE CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RELATIONS EDUCATION

Summary for Tuskegee Meeting Participants

Recognizing that one of the most salient human relations problems facing education today is desegregation and integration, the Anti-Defamation League planned a Southwide Conference on Human Relations Education, in co-sponsorship with the University of Oklahoma and the University's local AAUP Chapter. The University of Oklahoma was a logical site for such an event. Dr. George L. Cross, President of the University, had done signal work in the field of race relations, for which he had been given an award by the University of Chicago. The University had been completely desegregated as were all the other institutions of higher learning and most of the public schools in the state. But because of the distance of Norman, Okla. from other southern states, it was found in the course of planning the Conference that many invitees wanted to come but could not because of the expense involved.

The success of the Conference was made possible by a grant of $5,000 from the Fund for the Republic.

This historic Conference, to which President Eisenhower sent a telegram of greetings, was held on the campus of the University of Oklahoma at Norman, June 14-16, 1956. One hundred twenty-five participants attended. They came from every state in the South, representing a wide range of educational activity. The participants included deans of education, professors, superintendents and administrators, school Board members and classroom teachers. They came from 45 communities, 30 school systems, 30 colleges and universities, 13 educational associations and 12 human relations agencies.

The attendees heard a keynote speech by Laurence F. Kinney, Professor of Education at Southwestern State College, Memphis, and an analysis by Carson McGuire, Professor of Educational Psychology at the University of Texas, of Religion in Public Education. Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director of the Southern Regional Council discussed Changing Patterns in the South.

The total group was also able, during the Conference, to work at the group discussion level. These discussions provided the opportunity (1) to give educators and practitioners an opportunity to meet and exchange experiences with respect to the development of human relations education and, specifically, desegregation problems; (2) to enable participants to think together constructively about problems which confront them as they develop human relations programs; (3) to make recommendations and give suggestions to the agencies for the development of programs, materials and services which will assist educational institutions in meeting the needs of their human relations problems; (4) to become familiar with existing materials and resources and how to use them effectively, and (5) to chart next steps for the several types of educational institutions and activities represented in the Conference.

Our immediate impression of the successful nature of the Conference was substantiated by responses made to a follow-up questionnaire sent to Conference participants. About 90% of the respondents had favorable reactions to the experience; all of them said they would be willing to participate in future Conferences of this kind. This questionnaire was developed basically to derive further insights into the nature and problems of the desegregation - integration process. Analysis of questionnaire data is now underway. Another tangible outcome of the Conference is the preparation of a booklet summarizing the Conference proceedings. This project is now in its final stages and will be available not only to all Conference participants but also, to all people interested in the problem of desegregation. It is felt that dissemination of the insights derived from the Conference and questionnaire can serve, in part, as a guide to what can be done and "how to do it."

In addition, the ADL is now providing materials and consultant resources to a significant number of Conference participants.

10/19/56

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SOUTHERN AREA STUDENT COUNCIL
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS
706 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

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Project Identification: The YMCA project under a current grant from the Fund for the Republic is known as the Student YMCA Project for Regional Leadership Development.

Project Goals: The project seeks to develop leadership and work toward more understanding in the area of tensions resulting from the desegregation of Southern colleges and universities.

Progress to date: Most of our project activities will take place during the current school year. We have taken the following steps so far.

1. During the summer of 1956 we granted scholarship aid which made i possible for ten college students from the Southeast to gain useful, inter-racial conference experiences. Seven of these students attended the summer regional YMCA-YWCA conference; others attended the New York College Summer Service, the Washington Student Citizenship Seminar, and the Leadership Training School at New York.

2. Twenty-three outstanding Southern Sociologists, educators, and other consultants were called together for a consultation at Blue Ridge in September. This group considered the possibilities of the project and charted a general direction of activity.

3. A fulltime project director has been employed and will be working through the student division of the Southern Area YMCA office in Atlanta.

4. A steering committee of persons experienced in human relations has been organized to give policy guidance to the project.

Planned Activities: The following type of activities will be undertaken during the current school year.

1. We will work closely with student YM and SCA groups in this area. It is our hope that Y groups can be encouraged to emphasize these problems and to become agencies for campus-wide activity on these matters in their various institutions.

2. We will continue to use project funds for scholarship purposes. This is one of the few ways in which students in the "hard-core" areas can come into contact with persons of both races from other states and regions.

3. We will offer program and resource aid to any local campus group involved in special activity or emphasis on these matters, helping to provide consultants, speakers, etc.

4. Several skilled consultants in the area of human relations will be associated with the project. They will be available to visit college campuses at the invitation of faculty, administration of YM groups. They will also serve in a staff capacity during project workshops and conferences.

5. We hope to sponsor a series of inter-campus visitations which would enable representatives from hard-core colleges and universities to visit institutions involved in desegregation, talk with their opposite numbers and observe the process of desegregation first-hand.

6. We will sponsor a number of workshops bringing together faculty and students from several colleges in limited geographical areas. The workshops will be inter-racial and will be organized only in the fluid and desegregating areas.

7. If it seems useful we shall develop several area conferences on these problems. These would cut across state and administrative lines, including white and Negro institutions as well as desegregating colleges, public and private. They would bring together in an inter-racial setting white and Negro students and faculty from both fluid and hard-core areas.

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

MR. J. OSCAR LEE
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST
297 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

HOTEL RESERVATIONS MADE FOR YOU AT WALUHAJE APARTMENTS, 239 WESTLAKE AVENUE, N. W. WILL CONTACT YOU ON ARRIVAL IN ATLANTA.

G. S. ALEXANDER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

October 22, 1956

Mr. Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director
American Jewish Committee
213 N. E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Samet:

John Hope of our staff is scheduled to arrive in Montgomery via Eastern Air Lines Flight No. 363 at 1:08 P.M. on Wednesday, October 24. He will be driving a rental car from the air port over to Tuskegee and will be happy to bring you over if you care to wait that long for him. You may ask to have him paged when he arrives at the air port.

If you do not care to wait you may pick up a rental car and drive to Tuskegee which is about 42 miles away, east on U. S. highway 80.

We look forward to seeing you in Tuskegee.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander,
Administrative Assistant

GSA:fc

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . GEORGE S. MITCHELL . . .

October 23, 1956

GSA:

So few people at Tuskegee won't have had anything sent them ahead of time. Fetch along enough previously-issued mimeo'd stuff to supply Seymour Samet, and anybody else so situated you can recall.

October 23, 1956

GSA:

So few people at Tuskegee won't have had anything sent them ahead of time. Fetch along enough previously-issued mimeo'd stuff to supply Seymour Samet, and anybody else so situated you can recall.

Department of Industrial Relations
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
14 East 48th St.
New York City

PROGRESS REPORT
Southern Industry Project

Prepared for Participants in Tuskegee Meeting
October 24 - 25, 1956

The National Urban League received a grant from the Fund for the Republic in February 1956 which enabled us to continue and expand our Southern Industry Project. This operation was set up in 1955 because of the industrial expansion which has been going on in the South since World War II. Our major objective was the inclusion of a larger number of Negro workers in the rapidly growing industrial labor force in the South. This, of course, was an extension of our continuing concern for the improvement of employment opportunities for Negro wage-earners.

As we conceived the project, the following major activities were considered necessary:

(1) A survey to determine the extent of industrialization in the South and its effect upon the southern labor force, particularly Negro workers.

(2) Conferences and interviews with industrial leaders in northern and southern-based industries engaged in expansion in the South. Our objective -- to persuade these employers to take such steps as may be necessary to assure the employment of Negro workers in all types of employment for which they could qualify.

(3) Conferences, institutes, and interviews with trade union leaders to enlist their support of democratic labor union and employment practices in their unions and in the communities in which these industries were expanding.

(4) To prepare and disseminate information about the employment of Negroes, their availability, and their performance on the job.

Following is a brief report of our activities to date:

I. Research

In November 1955, we began the research phase of the project. Questionnaires were sent to 800 industrial plants in the South. Twenty-two multi-plant corporations agreed to give us complete information

about the employment of Negro workers in their southern plants. We made plant visits in ten cities to encourage the participation of plant management that had received questionnaires. We received 312 completed questionnaires, 265 of which contained the information we requested. While a formal summary report was being prepared, we drew up a brief Fact Sheet which contained much of the basic information about the labor forces in the 265 plants. The final report has been completed and will be distributed within the next two or three weeks. The study itself is unique because it represents the joint efforts of industry and a social work agency in an area of human relations that is often considered too controversial. We are certain the report will stimulate the interest of many industrial and business leaders and the progress of the project.

II. Management Conferences

As soon as our Fact Sheet was completed, our Commerce and Industry Council invited representatives of twelve large multi-plant corporations to discuss with us the findings of our survey and the steps to be taken in the next phase of the operation. These corporations agreed that this was a problem that should be dealt with in a more realistic manner and indicated their desire to cooperate with us. They also stated that the adoption and implementation of a democratic employment program in the South presented many problems, some of which had to be resolved within the management procedures of their corporations. They recommended that we put forth every possible effort to convince top management in many of these corporations that positive action on their part would be an important factor in this program. They likewise proposed that we initiate a series of plant visits and conferences with local plant management since most corporations delegated to their local plant management the responsibility for carrying out a corporate employment policy. This type of joint approach to the problem was strongly urged by the corporations' representatives.

Some direct results of our work with these corporations have already been noted. These are examples of the way in which several corporations have moved on this problem:

(1) An electrical manufacturing company with twenty plants in the South has initiated a program to increase the employment of Negro workers. In one of its large plants employing almost 5,000 workers, our study revealed that there were no Negroes in the work force. The company reported the employment and integration of its first Negro workers a few weeks ago and indicated that this action had been taken without any unfavorable reactions. The company management has requested Urban League representatives to begin discussions with all of their local plant people in the South in order to speed up the implementation of a new racial employment policy.

(2) A corporation in the electronics industry recently activated a large plant in Florida and has begun to recruit Negroes for technical and clerical jobs. Our regional office in Atlanta, Georgia, and the local offices in that state are assisting in this program.

(3) A chemical corporation with twenty-eight plants in the South developed a set of charts on Negro employment in their plants to determine how the company rates in relation to the findings of the study. The company has stated that they would like Urban League staff people to visit some of their southern locations for further interpretation of the problem on which we are working.

(4) A military installation in Florida for the first time has begun to employ Negro clerical and technical workers as a result of activities of the local League in that area.

(5) A large manufacturer of electrical equipment with three new plants in the South has begun the employment of Negro clerical workers and has requested the League to recruit and refer electrical and mechanical engineers for their southern plants.

Through this type of close cooperation with top management in the corporations that are expanding in the South, we believe we can make a real impact on racial employment practices in the area. We are presently setting up conferences with other corporations that participated in the survey and with a number of corporations that were not requested to do so. Our aim is to persuade at least fifty of the major corporations to give high priority to the development of democratic employment practices in their new southern operations.

III. Organized Labor

Recognizing the role which organized labor plays in shaping community and employer attitudes, the third phase of our project is directed to enlisting the support of important unions in the region. To date these activities have been initiated:

-- A series of conferences with the chairman and director of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee to determine how best to organize some of the project activities within the framework of the new civil rights program in the labor movement. At the request of the chairman, we have submitted a proposal for such cooperation which has been approved in principle. Details are now being worked out and will be discussed within the next two weeks.

— Conferences with representatives of the international unions named below to explore ways in which these unions and the League can work together at national, regional, and local levels:

(1) International Union of Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers (I.U.E.)

(2) Communications Workers of America (C.W.A.)

(3) United Steelworkers of America (U.S.W.)

(4) United Rubber Workers of America (U.R.W.)

(5) United Automobile Workers (U.A.W.)

We have worked out an agreement on methods and procedures to be followed in dealing with work situations involving the U.A.W., promoting and organizing community conferences, institutes, and workshops in areas where U.A.W. has representation, and developing closer cooperation between local Urban Leagues in the South and local U.A.W. leadership. This is the first such agreement worked out, and we plan to negotiate similar agreements with other important international unions. The plan of organization, we believe, will be most effective in those work situations that require labor-management collaboration on problems involving the employment of Negro workers and interracial tensions.

We have not overlooked the potential results of cooperation with other union programs. The enlarged AFL-CIO Community Services Committee has broadened its program and will concern itself with several areas of community service and general welfare. We have discussed this project with the director of the AFL-CIO Committee, and we have assurance of complete cooperation.

The AFL-CIO Department of Education becomes more important in labor's activities because of the merger and the goals of the new movement. Conferences have been held with the director of this program, and agreements have been reached on the basis for continued cooperation.

In organizing this phase of our project, we have conferred with a score of top leaders in the labor movement. We have requested and received their best judgment and advice on the ways in which labor can be most helpful.

IV. Coordinating National and Local Effort

The coordination of National and local Urban League effort has been undertaken by our headquarters office and our southern regional office with excellent results. Although all local Leagues in the South received information describing the project, we held a workshop conference for board and staff members from the southern affiliates to discuss methods and procedures. This conference was held June 3 through 5 on the campus of Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee. Thirty-four members of the National and local Urban League boards and staffs were in attendance.

Every phase of the Southern Industry Project operation was fully discussed and areas of responsibility agreed upon. A second conference of southern League personnel was held September 3 in Cincinnati, Ohio, during the League's Annual Conference, at which we reviewed the program and identified many of the problems we had encountered.

To further strengthen this phase of activity, our southern field director and our industrial field secretary in the South are meeting with the boards and staff in all of the southern affiliates. These field visits have been extremely helpful not only in interpreting the importance of the Southern Industry Project, but in offsetting the effects of attacks on organizations that are working for equal opportunities in the South.

V. Progress and Problems

The most important items of progress in our opinion have been the willingness of several large corporations to work with the League and the desire of labor unions to support this program. From our experiences thus far, it is obvious that our program will succeed only to the extent that we are able to persuade a larger number of corporations to accept responsibility for including in their personnel procedures a sound plan to employ qualified workers without discrimination.

Recent reactions to the Supreme Court decisions regarding racial segregation have added to the difficulties which we anticipated when this program was begun. Representatives of some corporations have been reluctant to move on this problem because of the tensions in several cities and states. Some of them have advised us that these developments must be taken into consideration. They have assured us, however, that they recognize the implications of the situation and will continue to work on it.

JAT:RAK

Item from: The Christian Century, October 24, 1956

FILE COPY

HENDERSON PASTORS' DIARY

By C. Sumpter Logan and Theodore A. Braun

Henderson, a town of 20,000 population, is located in western Kentucky on the banks of the Ohio. Six miles north is the Mason-Dixon line. Thirty-odd miles southeast are Sturgis and, beyond it, Clay, where mobs prevented integration of the schools early in September. A slopover from the wave of race turmoil in Sturgis and Clay splashed into Henderson, nearly wrecking our school integration plan which had been functioning without incident for three weeks. Without warning we had a collision in our midst. Here in diary form is the story of what happened as we two Henderson ministers saw it.

Thursday September 20. Our blood was chilled this afternoon by a radio announcement of a Saturday evening mass meeting sponsored by the Citizens Council of Kentucky, Inc., with Jerry Waller of Morganfield, Kentucky, as the main speaker. We have heard this rabble-rouser before, denouncing Eisenhower, Nixon, Stevenson, Kefauver, the Supreme Court, Governor Chandler, civic authorities, ministers, and all law and order. He seems to woo disintegration with calculated deliberation. Tonight a few ministers got together and decided to call a meeting of the Henderson County ministerial association tomorrow.

Friday September 21. For two and a half hours this morning the ministerial association discussed strategy. We finally came to a common mind, deciding that our witness should be to attend the Saturday mass meeting in the courthouse as a group and to make a statement in rebuttal to Waller's expected tirade.

Saturday September 22. As the zero hour approached we thirteen ministers gathered for prayer. Then we walked to the courtroom and sat down together in the first two rows, underneath a large American flag ("...one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all"). As the room filled up and the crowd overflowed onto the courthouse lawn, we ministers felt like birds in the wilderness. We represented seven denominations -- Disciples of Christ, Episcopal, Evangelical and Reformed, Methodist, Southern Baptist, Southern Presbyterian and the Salvation Army. Waller launched into a bitter harangue which held the crowd for an hour. Finally, with a call for a school boycott, he stepped away from the microphone.

The president of the ministerial association then arose, walked to the platform and asked permission to address the crowd in behalf of the association. At first Waller flatly refused to yield the microphone, but after a few minutes' conversation he reluctantly gave way. The president read the association's statement to the crowd (estimated at 1,500), counseling them to keep cool heads and calm emotions as Henderson county moves into a new era under the decision of the Supreme Court, and urging them to help

implement that decision. Before he reached the end of his speech boos, hisses, yells and curses drowned him out. Uncomplimentary counter-remarks were heard. Waller stated that this was the first time a rebuttal had been made at a white citizens' council mass meeting. The crowd broke up without any council petitions being signed.

Sunday September 23. Attendance at several churches was at an all-time low. We hear that an effort is being made to boycott the churches as well as the schools. Several months ago a young Negro minister, a social action executive in the Evangelical and Reformed Church, was booked to preach in the local church of that denomination. Attendance at that church was below normal this morning, but the guest preacher was well received by those who were present. He remarked that this was the first time he had come into a town immediately after a white citizens' council meeting. One of the Presbyterian ministers spoke on the local situation to his own congregation. After the service an officer of his church requested that he give no more "nigger lectures" from the pulpit.

Monday September 24. This morning the boycott of the Weaverton school here started. Of the 863 pupils enrolled, only 300 (five of them Negro) reported for classes. As in Sturgis and Clay, a mob gathered near the school. It was an orderly mob, but we wonder at what moment reason, justice and law will give way to passion, violence and even crime. There is a good deal of talk about lynching around the town.

Soon after school began it was time for the ministerial association's regular 15-minute broadcast over the local radio station. Our president used this opportunity to speak to the situation in Henderson. Today also the association began broadcasting spot announcements at strategic hours to parents, urging them to keep their children in school. This afternoon the citizens' council announced a second mass meeting for tomorrow evening. This time the meeting is to be held outdoors on the courthouse lawn. They are making doubly sure that we shall not have another chance to meddle!

Tuesday September 25. Only 206 pupils came to school this morning -- a new low. We have discovered that most of the parents are fearful for their children's safety. At noon the association embarked on a new strategy. We secured the names of all parents who were keeping their children in school and invited them to an evening meeting at the E. and R. church.

Seventy fathers and mothers appeared. After introducing himself, each gave his witness, telling why his child was continuing to attend school. A solidarity of concern began to appear. Both the school superintendent and the police commissioner were present to reassure the parents about their children's safety.

Three blocks away a huge crowd was milling around on the courthouse lawn. Waller and one Kershaw (from Nashville, Tennessee) spoke to them, urging an all-out boycott of every integrated school in Henderson. Since the local talent was undependable, the citizens' council had imported two clergymen to pronounce an invocation and a benediction. A grass-roots preacher from an

independent church prayed that God would cast out all those "evil" men the local ministers, and a preacher from the Bible Presbyterian Church in Nashville fervently echoed the prayer.

Wednesday September 26. The relative impact of last night's two meetings became evident this morning; school attendance jumped to 224. The citizens' council president couldn't believe his ears when the principal told him the figure, and demanded and got permission to count the pupils himself. When his count came out two higher he left, muttering and shaking his head.

Then the battle grew hotter. Citizens' Council members got a sound truck and began trumpeting their propaganda around town, urging parents to keep their children out of school and the children themselves to stay at home. Our ministerial association has multiplied the number of its broadcasts and has put out the first of what we intend to be a series of newspaper advertisements. Our president used the radio time regularly allotted our group for correcting Waller's lurid distortions about the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Again this afternoon the ministers called on parents to invite them to a second meeting at the E. and R. church Thursday evening.

The psychological destructiveness inherent in the situation became evident today; some schoolchildren were so emotionally upset that they needed a doctor's care. It wasn't integration that bothered them -- the Negro and white pupils get along with each other wonderfully well. But the absence of so many of their fellow pupils, the presence of the mob across the street from the school, and the blaring of the sound truck telling them to stay at home -- all this confused and overexcited them. There is confusion among the adults too. This morning a Hendersonite hailed one of us ministers with "Hi, colored boy!"

Thursday September 27. School attendance jumped to 267 today. That seems to have made the citizens' council people angry and desperate. All day they covered the town and the county by sound truck, calling for a mass meeting at the Weaverton school a half-hour before classes begin tomorrow morning. The result is a new wave of fearfulness on the part of parents. The ministerial association beamed the following spot announcement over the local radio station; "Do not be intimidated by announcements of a mass meeting so timed and located as to instill fear in parents' hearts. Join the growing number of parents who are sending their children to school. Their complete safety has been assured by law-enforcement agencies and school authorities. Uphold constitutional law and order! End the interruption to your children's education!"

This evening about 50 parents met in the E. and R. church. Police Chief Fred J. Halle was on hand again. A fine experience of sharing and witnessing uplifted all who were present. After prayer there was a fellowship hour, with coffee and cookies supplied by the ministerial association.

Friday September 28. This was the day set by the white citizens' council to empty the school completely. When the school attendance figure was reported it indicated a great moral victory for the embattled parents - 241! The citizens' council leaders are discouraged but not defeated. They have begun planning a telephone crusade. We ministers continued our spot radio announcements through the day, although our association is nearly broke, having drained

its $100 reserve to the bottom. But other events seem to be hastening the end.

Early today the state attorney general announced his ruling that no school which had begun integration can stop the process. Then the acting commissioner of public safety called a meeting with officers of the white citizens' council, the president of the ministerial association, the chief of police, and representatives of press and TV. The commissioner advised the council leaders that they would be held personally responsible for any violence, and suggested that they end the boycott and consider legal angles. The council leaders agreed, though within an hour they fell out with each other. They called a mass meeting for Saturday night on the courthouse lawn to present the new development.

The ministers' united stand has begun to weaken. Several of our group suggest that the association's militant, aggressive approach be slowed down to let things ride for a while. Each pastor has been under tremendous pressure from his own congregation.

Saturday September 29. A mass meeting of the white citizens' council was held tonight. All sorts of outside speakers came in to try to revive the sagging council. They urged the mob to flout the law, "because there isn't enough jail room to lock you up." Grubbs from Louisville, Dumas from Murray State Teachers College and Powell from Sturgis got louder and louder in their denunciations of orderly democratic processes. They gave community, state and national officials a reckless raking over the coals. Two local council leaders stepped up to the microphone and counseled the mob to end the boycott and seek legal means for keeping Negro children out of the "white" schools. Their advice was rejected and the two resigned then and there. One of them asked for police protection. (Just before the meeting one of the writers of this diary had been threatened with death.) It was a garbled meeting, an anticlimax to seven days of battle.

Epilogue. On the Monday after the mass meeting school attendance began increasing. From across the street a small, frustrated group of segregation diehards watched the pupils going in. If these "apostles of discord" ever band together under strong leadership, they may be a terrible judgment on our segregated churches and communities. But in their negativism they carry the seeds of their own destruction.

Throughout this embattled week the ministerial association received not a single token of support or commendation from any civic club or chamber of commerce, nor from any public official, businessman or lay church leader. How can civic welfare be upheld when the responsibility for it is not shared? The association did receive many letters from other parts of the country -- some of them commendatory, more of them abusive. Our experience is that Bible-quoting fundamentalists are the most rabid white supremacists.

A week later, we are trying to evaluate our witness fully. The attorney general's ruling of September 28 established a "point of no return". But the leaders of the white citizens' council tell us: "If it hadn't been for the ministerial association, we'd have emptied the schools on the third day." They are making strong efforts to bring the council into operation again. However,

we believe that we have licked this thing in Henderson, though sometimes we feel that we are sitting on a powder keg: odd little things happen day after day.

We are told that our ministerial association's was the first organized opposition in the south to a white citizens' council. That may or may not be true. Certainly to assume leadership against a movement that has such powerful emotions behind it is like launching a canoe into the worst sort of rip tide. Even so, one can still witness -- and our day calls desperately for Christian witness in a great many areas.

* * *

TUSKEGEE MEETING

Wednesday, October 24

12:00 - 1:30	Lunch, Pine Room
2:00	Begin, in Peabody Room, Dorothy Hall
	Invocation
	Introductions, George Mitchell
	The topics sent in, with some rearrangement possible time schedule for discussion per topic
5:00 p.m.	Adjournment. Movie available in this room.*
5:30 - 7:30 p.m.	Dinner, Pine Room
8:00 p.m.	Two films at Tuskegee gymnasium (where 35mm. projector)**

Thursday, October 25

7:30 - 8:45 a.m.	Breakfast, Pine Room
9:00 a.m.	Convene, Peabody Room
	Further progress on agenda
11:30 a.m.	Summary, and some unanswered questions, Harold Fleming
12:00 p.m.	Adjournment
12:00 - 1:30 p.m.	Luncheon

* "The Face of the South", presented by the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa., in cooperation with SRC.

** "The St. Louis Story," concerning integration of the St. Louis' schools.
"The Louisville Desegregation Story," featuring Dr. Omer Carmichael, superintendent of the Louisville, Ky. schools.

FILE COPY

TUSKEGEE

GSM presides first day. Maybe shift next day to Sissel?

Open with general statement why we are here. GSM

Freeman to add to this.

GSM to introduce all present to each other, with characterization.

~~Xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~
Hope and HCF (1st) on Consultants Services Program
Classification of subjects; and of questions.

Explication - how much time, how many topics PRIORITIES of TOPICS

Movies that night.

Second morning: review unfinished business
assign new priorities?

Secretary, Mrs. Brantley

~~Sissel~~ HCF summary at end, note of unanswered questions and next steps

List of Proposed Participants in Conference of
Fund for the Republic Grantees at
Dorothy Hall, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
October 24-25, 1956

1. ~~Anti-Defamation League - Atlanta~~ -
2. ~~Northern Presbyterians (Ben Sissel)~~
3. ~~Methodist Church, Department of Social and Economic Relations~~ cont from
4. ~~National Council of Church, Department of Racial and Cultural Relations (Oscar Lee)~~
5. ~~Southern Presbyterians - Mr. Calhoun~~
6. ~~Loyola University - Commission on Human Relations~~ Univ. 6-5471
7. ~~YMCA - Student Department~~
8. ~~YWCA - College and University Division (Atlanta)~~
9. ~~YWCA - Southern Regional Office of the Nati~~onal Board
10. ~~United Church Women - Department of Christian Social Relations~~ - Stamats AT 4-7110
11. National Council of Protestant Episcopal Church - Moran Weston
12. ~~Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches~~ (Va + NC).
13. ~~Missionary Society of the Disciples of Christ - Lewis Deer~~ Fleetwood 7-1166
14. ~~Race Relations Law Reporter, Vanderbilt University~~ -
15. ~~AFSC - Greensboro, North Carolina (Tartt Bell or John Alexander)~~
16. Southern Baptists - Dixon
17. ~~Catholic Committee of the South - Rock Hill, S. C.~~
18. ~~Legal Defense Fund, NAACP.~~

Montecino

Bob Hughes

Oct 12, 1956

To: GSM
From: FBR
Re: Tuskeegee meeting for the Fund

In terms of good group process it would be helpful if the group sat in a circle facing each other; unless tables are needed for writing it would be best if there were no physical barriers between the participants. Whoever "chairs" the meeting should be seated in the circle like any other participant.

Table 9.5.M. shift to whom? Sinel? Stick Dave

A general statement of why we are here should be made by the convener.

A special statement by a representative should be made of the FFR's interest in the meeting.

An easy way to break the ice is to have each person introduce himself or have each person introduce the person on their left. Introductions should be brief but should include: name, where from, representing whom, expectations from this meeting. A good question about this time might be, "How do we help all these resources pull together?" 95M

SRC should analyze the letters we receive outlining "chief topics" people want discussed at the meeting. These should be categorized under area of interest headings. They should be written on a black board and then a problem census of the group taken, i.e, are there any other problems we should add to the list? Next step is to assign priority to discussion topics.

The time element should be explained...how much time...how many topics and again, priority of time assigned.

The Frank Willard film will be shown. It would best be shown in the early evening after dinner. The remainder of the evening should be "free" time for bull sessions etc. etc.

On the second morning it would be wise to review unfinished business and again ask if the priority assigned the day before is still desired.

A good secretary should be present throughout the meetings. L12

A summary should be presented at the end of the meeting, ending on unanswered questions and next steps.

Wrote him Oct 17.56 EM

Ben Sissel ask early

Note: This is primarily mechanics; the contents of the meeting will come from the participants letters and expectations and from the Fund's interest in the meeting.

PS: SRC's Consultant Service Program should be explained to the group; we could be of real service to some. FBR

Called Oct 17. 56

Check John Stokes

HCF first then John

Mailed 10/11/56
(eth)

PREPARATORY TO TUSKEGEE MEETING
October 24-25, 1956

PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Southern Regional Council entered, as of October 1st, its third year of assistance from the Fund for the Republic. The main emphasis during this grant period has been on the development of integrated, professionally staffed organizations in each of the twelve Southern states. In addition, the Council has carried on certain program activities through its regional staff. Following is a brief run-down on the main activities of the Council and where they stand today.

1. State Organizations

SRC has placed considerable emphasis upon the development of strong, staffed organizations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Integrated lay Boards of Directors plan program, raise (some) funds, and guide the work of professional staff. In Arkansas, Kentucky, and Texas these state affiliates of the Council have had a direct part in bringing about desegregation. There, and also in North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, it has been possible to work directly with either state or local school authorities. Several of the state organizations have created local chapters or affiliates in various communities. The work in the hard-core states of Alabama, Louisiana, Georgia, South Carolina, and Mississippi has been to a considerable extent a holding action, with SRC affiliates serving as a channel of communications between the racial groups. Most of the state organizations, in spite of the difficulties of the times in the South, continue to grow in membership, in fund-raising abilities, and

in productive program activities.

2. Women's Work

Under the direction of Mrs. M. E. Tilly, this effort has brought together Southern church women of the several faiths and denominations for the sharing of ideas and convictions and joint planning in the field of race relations. Such meetings have been held on both region-wide and state-wide bases and have confirmed our belief that the women of the South -- most particularly the church women -- continue to play a unique part in giving vitality to the conscience of the region. On October 30-31 more than 100 leaders in church women's work over the region will convene in Atlanta. The object will be to arm this key leadership with resolution and specific ideas that they may translate into action in their states and communities.

3. Clearinghouse

Since the Council has a full-time concern with Southern race relations and extensive informational resources, it has been able to assist and advise many other agencies that have a subsidiary concern with these matters. We suppose that in the period just ahead the Council will be called upon with increasing frequency for information and advice to religious, labor, civic, and professional organizations carrying on programs in the South. Closely related to this function is that of supplying knowledgeable speakers and resource people for conferences, workshops, and the like.

4. Information

The Council has one professional staff member charged with the responsibility of maintaining reference files based on newspaper clippings, first-hand reports, and other materials that document

current developments in Southern race relations. In the course of a year, we service some hundreds of mail requests for information, as well as requests made in person by a variety of visitors to the Council's offices. We are particularly called upon for both facts and interpretation by journalists, Southern and non-Southern. As a further medium of disseminating facts the Council publishes a monthly bulletin New South and special pamphlets. These publications aim to supply general informational background and specific program material for persons interested or active in the race relations field.

5. Fact-Finding

For the past several months, the Council has carried on a special fact-finding program. Its purpose is to assemble and disseminate those facts that will assist in diagnosing the ills of the region and devising effective action programs. The first completed project was a survey of specific instances of desegregation since the Supreme Court decision of May 1954; the findings are about to be published, along with those of a similar survey of the non-South, by the Fund for the Republic. A second project is a state-by-state survey of the status of Negro voters in the twelve Southern states; the findings are almost all in, and a region-wide report will be released by the Southern Regional Council within a few months. A third study, also nearing completion, is a detailed analysis of Southern industrialization in the last ten years and its implications for racial developments. Additional field studies deal with the growth of pro-segregation movements in the South and race relations within the trade unions. In the coming period, the Council's information staff will be heavily concerned with the reporting and interpretation of these and other findings

through newspapers, magazines, television, and through appropriate organizational channels.

6. Consultant Services

Under the direction of Mr. John Hope II, the Council has assembled a team of able social scientists experienced in action programs. The skills and insights of these consultants have been made available to the state groups affiliated with the Council and have greatly assisted these affiliates in planning sound organizational and program activities. We now contemplate broadening this consultative function and making it available to interested private agencies and public bodies, such as school boards, which are concerned with desegregation and related processes.

October 10, 1956

A SHAKING TOGETHER OF THE QUESTIONS

1. What arrangements can we make for voluntary clearances
   on fact-finding
   on new action programs
   on films and other materials
   on reprints
   on mass media?

2. If, as many social and political scientists are saying, the exercise of power of various kinds is frequently the deciding factor in bringing about desegregation, should agencies that are primarily "educational" seek to use what little power they do have and co-operate with sympathetic power groups? Or should they simply confine their efforts to educate <u>about</u> the use of power? In other words, what is the nature of "power" and "education" and the relationship between the two?

3. Would it be possible to mobilize greater support among the churches and other groups if they concentrated on a minimum program of: (a) obedience to law and order and opposition to mob violence, (b) support of the public schools and opposition to the interposition movement, and (c) opposition to the Klan and White Citizens Council groups?

4. What strategy, if any, can be devised to make "race relations" a discussable topic in the deep South?

5. What, if anything, can the Northern counterparts of the organizations represented at the Tuskegee meeting do that would be helpful and effective in the South?

6. What should we try to get the labor unions to do that would be helpful to the efforts of the church and other groups at the Tuskegee meeting?

7. Ought we pick a few special spots for joint efforts especially hoping for union help in those spots?

8. How do we counteract the influence of thousands of pieces of scurrilous literature attacking agencies which are members of the Community Chest in southern cities? The attack, of course, on these agencies is alleged to be that they are fostering integration?

9. Under what circumstances and with what specific safeguards is the device of a citizens committee advisory to the school board likely to be effective?

10. What do we think would be suitable as U. S. Presidential action, after the election?

11. Would anyone undertake a reprint of Billy Graham article which appeared in <u>Life</u> magazine?

12. Can we define the need for material on resistance movements?

Short Report on the Activities of

The Board of Social and Economic Relations of The Methodist Church

Under its Grant from The Fund for the Republic

FILE COPY

Our main aims are as follows:

1. To have an Interracial experience among our leaders, both clerical and lay, in The Methodist Church.

2. To analyze the issues facing the Church in a community such as housing, employment, education, Social Welfare services, etc., and with a view to determining the Church's responsibility.

3. Develop specific courses of action on the local community level.

To do this, our pattern of conferences has been:

1. To engage the authority and support of our episcopal leaders to call the conference together.

2. Working with a smaller Steering Committee to bring the conference into being as to delegates, housing, program, preparatory research, and the securing of community leaders.

3. In these conferences we are attempting to bring in as many of the community leaders as we possibly can in order to give the Church a sense of what the community is about and the community the opportunity to react to the program of the Church and to stimulate us to further action.

A copy of the kind of resource material we prepare is contained in the summary of the larger document, prepared by Professor Bauer of the University of Kansas, for our Kansas City Conference, October 23rd and 24th. A copy of this summary report as well as a copy of the Agenda for this Conference is attached.

To date conferences have been held in:

Chicago
Milwaukee
New York
Kansas City

Conferences are planned for and will be held in:

Louisville, Kentucky (November, 1956)
Baltimore, Maryland (December, 1956)
Atlanta, Georgia (January, 1957)
State of Louisiana

We are very mindful of the great task which we face and of our own limitations in undertaking it, but do feel encouraged that many things are going on, including District Meetings, for example, in the State of Louisiana, on an interracial basis. For these we are planning with flexibility and confidence.

THE PROGRAM

INTERRACIAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
OCTOBER 23 AND 24, 1956

OCTOBER 23RD, 1956

PRESIDING: DR. ROBERT B. KENDALL

8:30 - 9:30 A.M.	REGISTRATION
9:30 - 9:50	DEVOTIONS THE REVEREND PHILIP T. BOHI
9:50 - 10:00	WELCOME DR. JAMES B. KENNA
10:00 - 10:20	WELCOME MR. L. P. COOKINGHAM DR. S. I. STUBER
10:20 - 10:50	KEYNOTE ADDRESS THE REVEREND A. DUDLEY WARD
10:50 - 11:00	BREAK
11:00 - 11:45	PRESENTATION OF CONFERENCE MATERIAL DR. E. JACKSON BAUR
11:45 - 12:30	ORGANIZATION OF WORKSHOPS
12:30 - 1:45 P.M.	LUNCH

PRESIDING: DR. J. J. JOHNSON, JR.

1:45 - 2:45	FURTHER PRESENTATION OF CONFERENCE MATERIAL DR. E. JACKSON BAUR
2:45 - 3:00	BREAK
3:00 - 5:45	WORKSHOPS
6:00 - 8:00	DINNER - GRAND AVENUE TEMPLE PRESIDING: MRS. MARY WATROUS
8:15 -	GENERAL MEETING PRESIDING: BISHOP MATTHEW W. CLAIR, JR. SPEAKER: BISHOP EUGENE M. FRANK CHOIR: FELLOWSHIP HOUSE CHOIR

THE PROGRAM - CONTINUED

OCTOBER 24TH, 1956

8:30 - 9:15 A.M.	COMMUNION SERVICE BISHOP DANA DAWSON
	PRESIDING: DR. JAMES B. KENNA
9:30 - 10:00	"THE NEGRO METHODIST CHURCHES" BISHOP MATTHEW W. CLAIR, JR.
10:00 - 12:30	WORKSHOPS
12:30 - 1:45 P.M.	LUNCH
1:45 - 3:00	COLLOQUY BISHOPS CLAIR, DAWSON, FRANK, AND WATTS PRESIDING: REVEREND A. DUDLEY WARD
3:00 - 3:15	BREAK
3:15 - 5:00	GENERAL SESSION PRESIDING: REVEREND PERRY H. SAITO REPORTS OF WORKSHOP GROUPS OPEN DISCUSSION OF REPORTS AND NEXT STEPS
5:45 -	DINNER PRESIDING: MRS. C. R. BROADHEAD SPEAKER: MR. THURGOOD MARSHALL
	ADJOURN CITY-WIDE CELEBRATION OF UNITED NATIONS DAY

INTERRACIAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, OCTOBER 23-24, 1956

COORDINATOR OF WORKSHOP GROUPS --------- THE REVEREND PERRY H. SAITO

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 1 STEPS OF INTEGRATION OF CENTRAL WEST CONFERENCE INTO ANNUAL CONFERENCES

LEADER	THE REVEREND JOHN HOON
RECORDER	THE REVEREND A. W. BALLARD
RESOURCE	THE REVEREND OTTO VOLKLAND
	THE REVEREND HAROLD SOULEN
	MRS. MARY WATROUS

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 2A METHODIST STRATEGY IN THE CITY

LEADER	THE REVEREND JOHN J. HICKS
RECORDER	THE REVEREND G. RUSSELL FOSMIRE
RESOURCE	MR. J. P. ANGLE
	MRS. WINSHIP CHICK
	MR. THURSTON TAYLOR

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 2B METHODIST STRATEGY IN THE TOWN AND COUNTRY AREAS

LEADER	THE REVEREND C. B. GALATUS
RECORDER	THE REVEREND DONALD REID
RESOURCE	THE REVEREND CLARE HAYES
	THE REVEREND WILLIS L. PERRYMAN
	DR. LESLIE TEMPLIN

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 3 FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM FOR THE LOCAL CHURCH

LEADER	DR. J. J. JOHNSON, JR.
RECORDER	THE REVEREND J. C. JACKSON, JR.
RESOURCE	THE REVEREND FLOYD BANTZ
	THE REVEREND VERNON BECKER
	MRS. THEODORE WALLACE

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 4 THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE CHURCH TO OTHER MINORITY GROUPS: PRINCIPALLY MEXICANS AND INDIANS

LEADER	DR. ROSCOE V. CRAMER
RECORDER	PROFESSOR DEWITT ELLINWOOD
RESOURCE	MR. CORNELL HEWSON
	MR. MALCOLM HIGGINS
	MISS MARTHA SMITH

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 5 HOW DO YOU PREPARE PEOPLE FOR CHANGE?

LEADER	MR. GILBERT C. MURPHY
RECORDER	MRS. JOANN LEWIS
RESOURCE	MRS. MARGE DART
	MR. SIDNEY LAWRENCE
	MRS. LOUIS NELSON

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 6 COMMUNITY PROBLEMS: HOUSING, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT

LEADER	MR. WILLIAM H. GREMLEY
RECORDER	THE REVEREND GEORGE RYDER
RESOURCE	MR. J. GLENN TRAVIS
	MR. ROBERT MACNEVEN
	MR. CHARLES RICKER
	THE REVEREND EARL T. STURGESS

INTERRACIAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
OCTOBER 23 AND 24, 1956

OCTOBER 23RD, 1956 11:00 - 11:45 A.M. -- DR. E. JACKSON BAUR

THE INTEGRATION OF RACIAL MINORITIES IN THE WEST CENTRAL STATES

I RACIAL MINORITIES IN THE WEST CENTRAL STATES; THEIR HISTORY AND DISTRIBUTION
- A. NEGRO
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II CHANGING STATUS OF RACIAL MINORITIES
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OCTOBER 23RD, 1956 1:45 - 2:45 P.M. -- DR. E. JACKSON BAUR

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- A. INCREASE IN POPULATION SINCE 1890
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II TENSION SITUATIONS: SCHOOLS, HOUSING, RECREATION, HOSPITALS, AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION

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IV ADJUSTMENT OF CHURCHES IN AREAS OF CHANGING POPULATION
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THE INTEGRATION OF RACIAL MINORITIES IN THE WEST CENTRAL STATES

BY E. JACKSON BAUR, THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

DIFFERENT RACES HAVE BEEN PART OF THE POPULATION OF MISSOURI, KANSAS, AND NEBRASKA SINCE THE EARLIEST SETTLEMENT. THOUGH THE INDIANS WERE NUMEROUS AT FIRST, AFTER THE LAND WAS OPENED TO SETTLEMENT THEIR NUMBERS DWINDLED RAPIDLY. NEGROES CAME INTO THE AREA WITH THE WHITES AND COMPRISED A SMALL PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION UNTIL THE GROWTH OF URBAN CENTERS ATTRACTED INCREASING NUMBERS OF NEGROES FROM RURAL AREAS. THE MIGRATION FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES WAS ACCELERATED BY INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION DURING BOTH WORLD WARS. PEOPLE FROM MEXICO FIRST CAME TO THIS AREA IN LARGE NUMBERS AFTER 1900. THE DISORDER THAT ACCOMPANIED THE REVOLUTION OF 1912 FORCED MANY TO FIND HOMES IN THE UNITED STATES. INITIALLY THEY CAME TO THE WEST CENTRAL STATES AS RAILROAD WORKERS AND ITINERANT FARM LABORERS. SUBSEQUENTLY THEY SETTLED IN THE CITIES IN INCREASING NUMBERS AND FOUND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT. PEOPLE OF ORIENTAL ORIGIN HAVE BEEN VERY FEW AND HAVE FLUCTUATED FROM ONE CENSUS YEAR TO ANOTHER.

THE POPULATION OF MINORITIES IN THE THREE WEST CENTRAL STATES COMPRISES ABOUT 6.2 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL AND ALL BUT 0.8 PERCENT OF THESE ARE NEGROES. MEXICAN-AMERICANS, A MAJORITY OF WHOM HAVE INDIAN ANCESTRY, ARE THE SECOND LARGEST GROUP AND COMPRISE ABOUT 0.6 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL. OTHER RACIAL GROUPS ARE AN INSIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION. AMERICAN INDIANS WHO ARE MANY TIMES MORE NUMEROUS THAN ORIENTAL PEOPLE AMOUNT TO ONLY 0.1 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION.

IN RECENT YEARS, THE NONWHITE AND MEXICAN-AMERICAN IN THESE STATES HAVE BEEN INCREASING AT A MORE RAPID RATE THAN THE WHITE POPULATION. FROM 1940 TO 1950 THE MINORITY POPULATION GREW BY 19.1 PERCENT WHILE THE ENTIRE POPULATION INCREASED BY 4.1 PERCENT. AS A PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION THEY CHANGED FROM 5.4 PERCENT TO 6.2 PERCENT.

THE MEMBERS OF RACIAL MINORITIES HAVE NOT ONLY SHARED IN THE GENERALLY RISING LEVEL OF LIVING WHICH THE NATION AS A WHOLE HAS ENJOYED SINCE THE END OF THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF THE 1930'S, BUT THEY HAVE IMPROVED THEIR ECONOMIC POSITION RELATIVE TO THE REST OF THE POPULATION. THIS ADVANCEMENT MAY BE LARGELY ATTRIBUTED TO THE SHIFT FROM AGRICULTURAL TO INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT, THE GENERAL RISE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS RELATIVE TO OTHER OCCUPATIONS, AND IN SOME DEGREE TO THE BREAKING OF DISCRIMINATORY BARRIERS IN EMPLOYMENT.

THE IMPROVED ECONOMIC POSITION OF MINORITY PEOPLES HAS HAD IMPORTANT SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES. A LARGER AND MORE STABLE INCOME HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR THEM TO AFFORD A HIGHER LEVEL OF LIVING AND THIS

CHANGE COUPLED WITH A RELATIVE INCREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF FORMAL EDUCATION HAS RAISED THEIR POSITION IN THE SOCIAL CLASS SYSTEM. INCREASING NUMBERS ARE BECOMING MIDDLE CLASS IN THEIR STANDARDS OF LIVING, ATTITUDES, AND CONDUCT. THIS CHANGE HAS TENDED TO REDUCE THE ANTIPATHY OF WHITES, PARTICULARLY THOSE WHO OCCUPY POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE AND LEADERSHIP.

ALTHOUGH DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF RACE HAS BEEN DECREASING IN THE WEST CENTRAL STATES, IT CONTINUES TO BE A SOCIAL PROBLEM OF MAJOR CONCERN. THE AREAS OF COMMUNITY LIFE IN WHICH DISCRIMINATION IS A SERIOUS HARDSHIP ARE EMPLOYMENT, HOUSING, SCHOOLING, AND SERVICES, SUCH AS HEALTH, WELFARE, RECREATION, PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT.

THE ACHIEVEMENT OF EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN EMPLOYMENT IS FUNDAMENTAL BECAUSE ECONOMIC ADVANCEMENT PROVIDES THE MEANS FOR PURCHASING BETTER HOUSING, KEEPING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL LONGER, AND UTILIZING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COMMUNITY SERVICES. AS LONG AS THE INCOME LEVEL WAS DEPRESSED, FEW MEMBERS OF MINORITY RACIAL GROUPS COULD AVAIL THEMSELVES OF DESIRABLE COMMUNITY FACILITIES.

ALTHOUGH NEGRO RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN AMERICAN COMMUNITIES ARE AS SHARPLY SEPARATED FROM WHITE AREAS AS THEY EVER WERE, THE NEIGHBORHOODS OF NEGRO OCCUPANCY HAVE EXPANDED RAPIDLY IN RECENT YEARS. MORE AND BETTER HOUSES ARE AVAILABLE TO NEGROES, BUT THEY ARE STILL RESTRICTED TO LIMITED AREAS AND ARE FORCED TO PAY A HIGHER PRICE FOR COMPARABLE HOUSING AVAILABLE TO WHITES.

THE INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS HAS BEEN THE MOST SIGNIFICANT RECENT CHANGE IN RACE RELATIONS IN MISSOURI AND PARTS OF KANSAS. ALTHOUGH THE LEGAL CHANGES HAVE LARGELY BEEN ACHIEVED, MUCH REMAINS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED ON AN ADMINISTRATIVE LEVEL. NEGRO TEACHERS IN SOME PLACES HAVE SUFFERED A LOSS OF OPPORTUNITIES. TENSIONS BETWEEN PUPILS NEED TO BE ELIMINATED.

SOME COMMUNITY SERVICES HAVE BEEN INTEGRATED AND OTHERS HAVE CHANGED BUT LITTLE. RECREATIONAL FACILITIES ARE INCREASINGLY BEING OPENED TO MEMBERS OF ALL RACES. RULINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT HAVE SPEEDED THE CHANGE IN MUNICIPAL PROGRAMS AND MANY PRIVATE AGENCIES ARE FOLLOWING SUIT. ONLY SLIGHT IMPROVEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE IN HOSPITAL SERVICES. FEW RESTAURANTS HAVE LIFTED THEIR RESTRICTIONS BUT MANY HOTELS AND THEATERS HAVE STOPPED DISCRIMINATING.

NUMEROUS PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES ARE CONCERNED WITH INTERGROUP RELATIONS IN THIS REGION. SOME ARE NATIONAL IN SCOPE AND OTHERS ARE LOCAL. SOME HAVE AS THEIR SOLE OBJECTIVE THE IMPROVEMENT OF RACE RELATIONS, WHILE OTHERS INCLUDE THIS AMONG OTHER OBJECTIVES. THE SOLE NATIONAL PUBLIC AGENCY SPECIFICALLY CONCERNED WITH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IS THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS. OF THE THREE STATES IN THE REGION, ONLY KANSAS HAS A COMMISSION ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES, BUT IT HAS FEW POWERS. THE COMMISSION ON HUMAN RELATIONS OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, IS THE ONE MUNICIPAL AGENCY OF THIS KIND IN THE REGION.

SEVERAL OF THE LARGER CITIES HAVE BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, THE URBAN LEAGUE, AND THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS. A FEW CITIES ALSO HAVE LOCAL PRIVATE

AGENCIES WITH SIMILAR OBJECTIVES.

AMONG PUBLIC AGENCIES THAT HAVE AN INCIDENTAL CONCERN WITH RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ARE THE STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AND LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES. SOME UNITS OF ORGANIZED LABOR, ESPECIALLY CITY AND STATE BODIES, ARE CONCERNED WITH THESE PROBLEMS. CITY COUNCILS OF SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES HAVE GENERALLY URGED AND ASSISTED THEIR MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS TO INTEGRATE. MOST OF THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH ORGANIZATIONS HAVE COMMITTEES CHARGED WITH THE FURTHERANCE OF IMPROVED RACE RELATIONS.

AND IT SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN THAT HUNDREDS OF GROUPS AND INDIVIDUAL LEADERS ARE CONCERNED WITH THE PROBLEM AS IT AFFECTS THEM AND HAVE TAKEN STEPS TO REMOVE DISCRIMINATORY PRACTICES.

SINCE RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION HAVE A MULTIPLICITY OF CAUSES WHICH TEND TO REINFORCE ONE ANOTHER, ANY SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM FOR INTEGRATION MUST APPROACH THE PROBLEM SIMULTANEOUSLY AT SEVERAL POINTS. THE VARIOUS CAUSES SHOULD BE ATTACKED BY USING A VARIETY OF TECHNIQUES. IN PART THIS IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE DIVERSE PROGRAMS OF THE MANY AGENCIES MENTIONED IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPHS. HOWEVER, MORE CAN BE ACHIEVED IF WE STRENGTHEN AND CO-ORDINATE THE WORK OF THESE ORGANIZATIONS.

MOST OF THE TECHNIQUES FOR REDUCING INTERGROUP TENSIONS AND ACCOMPLISHING INTEGRATION CAN BE CLASSIFIED UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADINGS:

1. MASS INFORMATION IS THE USE OF THE MASS MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION TO CHANGE PEOPLE'S ATTITUDES. THE TECHNIQUES OF THE ADVERTISER AND THE PROPAGANDIST CAN BE USED TO BREAK DOWN STEREOTYPED IDEAS AND TO SENSITIZE PEOPLE TO THE CONTRADICTION BETWEEN BELIEF IN THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN AND THE PRACTICE OF DISCRIMINATION. THEY CAN INCULCATE THE NOTIONS OF THE UNITY AND EQUALITY OF ALL MANKIND AND STRENGTHEN BELIEF IN TOLERANCE AND FAIR PLAY.

2. EDUCATION IN HUMAN RELATIONS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED THROUGH THE SCHOOLS AT ALL LEVELS. THE SCHOOLS REACH NOT ONLY CHILDREN AND YOUTH IN CLASSROOMS, BUT ALSO ADULTS THROUGH NIGHT SCHOOLS AND EXTENSION PROGRAMS. IN ADDITION TO THE INCORPORATION OF HUMAN RELATIONS CONTENT INTO THE REGULAR CURRICULUM, SPECIFIC INSTRUCTION CAN BE IMPARTED THROUGH CONFERENCES, WORKSHOPS, AND IN-SERVICE TRAINING OF EMPLOYEES.

3. INTERGROUP CONTACTS THAT BRING TOGETHER PEOPLE WHO ARE ORDINARILY SEGREGATED CAN RESULT IN MUTUAL APPRECIATION AND RESPECT. JOINT PROJECTS THAT REQUIRE SUSTAINED CO-OPERATION ARE MORE EFFECTIVE THAN PURELY CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCES.

4. MEDIATION OF CONFLICT BETWEEN GROUPS IS MOST EFFECTIVELY CARRIED OUT BY OFFICIAL COMMISSIONS OF NATIONAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS. PRIVATE BODIES THAT ARE GENERALLY RESPECTED MAY ALSO INTERVENE EFFECTIVELY IN DISPUTES. THE PURPOSE OF THE MEDIATOR IS TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE PEACEABLY AND JUSTLY.

5. RESEARCH ADVANCES SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE OF SOCIAL RELATIONS SO THAT THE METHODS OF ACHIEVING INTEGRATION WILL BE CONSTANTLY IMPROVED. MUCH

OF THE EVIDENCE FOR SCHOOL INTEGRATION WHICH WAS PRESENTED TO THE SUPREME COURT CAME FROM THE WORK OF PSYCHOLOGISTS AND SOCIOLOGISTS. THE METHODS BEING USED TO INTEGRATE THE ARMED FORCES ARE BASED ON THE FINDINGS OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS.

6. LEGAL METHODS MAY TAKE THE FORM OF LEGISLATION, COURT ACTION, AND LAW ENFORCEMENT. TO BE SUCCESSFUL THEY MUST BE UNDERTAKEN BY STRONGLY ORGANIZED GROUPS THAT CAN RAISE LARGE SUMS OF MONEY, AND, IF NECESSARY, EXERT POLITICAL PRESSURE. THEY CAN SEE TO IT THAT POLICE ARE TRAINED IN PREVENTING INTERGROUP RIOTS AND DISPERSING HOSTILE CROWDS.

7. ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES APPLIED TO RACIAL INTEGRATION MUST BE BASED ON SOUND MANAGEMENT METHODS. ONCE THE DECISION TO INTEGRATE HAS BEEN MADE THE RESPONSIBLE EXECUTIVE SHOULD PUT IT INTO EFFECT PROMPTLY AND WITHOUT VACILLATION. HIS COMMUNICATIONS TO SUBORDINATES NEED TO BE FORTHRIGHT AND UNAMBIGUOUS. HE CANNOT BE DETERRED BY CRITICISM AND RESISTANCE MUST BE FIRMLY OPPOSED.

8. GUIDANCE, COUNSELLING, AND THERAPY CAN BE APPLIED TO MALADJUSTED INDIVIDUALS BY PROFESSIONALLY TRAINED PERSONS IN ORDER TO HELP THEM MAKE SATISFYING INTERPERSONAL ADJUSTMENTS. WITHOUT THIS HELP THEY MAY FOMENT INTERGROUP CONFLICT BY HOSTILE WORDS AND ACTIONS. THESE SERVICES ARE PROVIDED THROUGH INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES OF WELFARE AND EDUCATION.

9. COMMUNITY WELL-BEING SHOULD BE MAINTAINED AT AS HIGH A LEVEL AS POSSIBLE. MINORITY GROUPS ARE OFTEN SCAPEGOATS FOR DEEPSEATED FRUSTRATIONS AND UNREST. A PROSPEROUS AND HAPPY COMMUNITY DOES NOT NEED A SCAPEGOAT.

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WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 2A: METHODIST STRATEGY IN THE CITY

IN THE GROWING CITIES OF AMERICA THE CHURCHES HAVE REPEATEDLY BEEN CONFRONTED WITH THE PROBLEM OF POPULATION MOVEMENT. MOST PROTESTANT CHURCHES WHICH WERE FOUNDED WHEN THE CITIES WERE YOUNG HAVE A HISTORY OF SEVERAL LOCATIONS AT PLACES INCREASINGLY DISTANT FROM THE CENTER OF THE CITY. TYPICALLY THESE MOVES WERE BELIEVED NECESSARY TO BETTER SERVE THE CONGREGATION, THE MEMBERS OF WHICH WERE MOVING TO NEWER RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS. THE CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW EDIFICE WAS SEEN AS A PROGRESSIVE STEP WHICH PROVIDED THE CONGREGATION WITH LARGER, MORE BEAUTIFUL, AND MODERN FACILITIES.

FURTHERMORE, TO HAVE REMAINED IN THE ORIGINAL LOCATION MIGHT HAVE LEFT THE CHURCH STRANDED WITHOUT A CONGREGATION. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURES REPLACED RESIDENCES. THE MIGRANTS TO THE CITY WHO SETTLED IN THE OLDER CENTRAL SECTIONS WERE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE ECONOMIC PYRAMID. THEY LACKED THE MEANS TO MAINTAIN A HIGHLY TRAINED MINISTRY AND AN EXPENSIVE PHYSICAL PLANT. AS A RULE THEY WERE ALSO OF A DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS FAITH AND ACCUSTOMED TO AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT STYLE OF WORSHIP. THIS WAS THE SITUATION WHEN THE BULK OF THE NEWCOMERS TO OUR CITIES WERE PEOPLE OF FOREIGN ORIGIN.

TODAY IN MANY NORTHERN INDUSTRIAL CITIES MOST OF THE NEW ARRIVALS ARE NATIVE AMERICAN NEGROES OF PROTESTANT FAITH. HOWEVER, AFTER A GENERATION OR TWO IN NORTHERN CITIES, PREJUDICE PREVENTS THEM FROM DISPERSING AMONG THE GENERAL POPULATION AND ALTHOUGH THEY HAVE RISEN IN THE ECONOMIC PYRAMID THEY REMAIN CONFINED TO A LIMITED THOUGH EXPANDING RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES IN THE PATH OF AN EXPANDING NEGRO DISTRICT ARE CONFRONTED WITH THE PROBLEM OF WHETHER TO MOVE TO THE SUBURBS OR TO REMAIN AND SERVE THE NEWCOMERS. A CALM DECISION IS DIFFICULT BECAUSE THIS ISSUE USUALLY DIVIDES CONGREGATIONS INTO A LIBERAL MINORITY WHO FAVOR INTEGRATION AND A CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY WHO OPPOSE IT. THE POSITION OF THE LIBERAL MINORITY HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED BY THE GROWING SENSITIVITY TO THE CONTRADICTION BETWEEN CHRISTIAN IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND THE PRACTICE OF SEGREGATION BY CHURCHES.

HOWEVER, THE LIBERAL MINORITY IS HANDICAPPED IN URGING INTEGRATION BECAUSE SEGREGATED HOUSING IS AS FIRMLY ESTABLISHED AS EVER. NEGRO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS ARE EXPANDING, BUT THEY ARE NOT DISAPPEARING. THOSE WHO FAVOR INTEGRATION ARE ALSO HANDICAPPED BY THE SEGREGATED STRUCTURE OF PROTESTANTISM FOR IF THE LOCAL CHURCH HOLDS ITS GROUND AND ENDEAVORS TO SERVE A NEGRO NEIGHBORHOOD, IT COMES INTO COMPETITION WITH NEGRO PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS. THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS LIKELY TO BECOME OVERCHURCHED AND THE COURAGEOUS INTEGRATIONISTS MAY FIND THEMSELVES WITH A SHRINKING CONGREGATION AND OVEREXPANDED PHYSICAL PLANT. THIS IS THE CHALLENGE THAT CHRISTIAN LEADERS MUST FACE.

QUESTIONS

1. WHEN THE MEMBERS OF A CONGREGATION MOVE FROM A NEIGHBORHOOD IN THE CENTRAL CITY TO A SUBURB SHOULD THE CHURCH FOLLOW ITS MEMBERS AND LOCATE IN THE SUBURB?

2. SHOULD A NEIGHBORHOOD CHURCH MOVE TO A NEW LOCATION BECAUSE NEW PEOPLE OF A DIFFERENT RACE ARE MOVING INTO A NEIGHBORHOOD AND THE EARLIER RESIDENTS ARE MOVING OUT?

3. CAN THE IDEAL OF FELLOWSHIP IN PROTESTANT CONGREGATIONS BE ACHIEVED WHEN THE MEMBERS ARE OF DIFFERENT NATIONAL ORIGIN, SOCIAL CLASS STANDING, AND RACIAL TYPE?

4. IF THE MEMBERS OF A LOCAL CHURCH ARE OF DIFFERENT RACES, NATIONAL ORIGINS, AND SOCIAL CLASSES, SHOULD THEY BE PERMITTED TO SEGREGATE THEMSELVES INTO SEPARATE ORGANIZED GROUPS WITHIN THE CHURCH?

5. SHOULD "WHITE" CHURCHES IN AREAS OF POPULATION TRANSITION ADOPT AN EVANGELISTIC PROGRAM FOR BRINGING NEGROES INTO THE CONGREGATION OR SHOULD THE WORD SIMPLY BE PASSED AROUND THAT THEY WOULD BE WELCOME? OR BY PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT ONLY?

6. IF A CHURCH IS LOCATED IN AN AREA OF TRANSITION BETWEEN WHITE AND NEGRO OCCUPANCY, SHOULD IT UNDERGO THE STRAINS OF SERVING A MIXED CONGREGATION WHEN THE ULTIMATE RESULT WILL BE A COMPLETE CHANGE IN THE RACE OF ITS MEMBERS FROM WHITE TO NEGRO?

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WORKSHOP GROUP 2B: METHODIST STRATEGY IN THE TOWN AND COUNTRY AREAS

IN THE SMALLER COMMUNITIES THAT ARE OUTSIDE THE LARGE CITIES, RACIAL MINORITIES GENERALLY COMPRISE A SMALLER PROPORTION OF THE LOCAL POPULATION AND THEIR NUMBERS HAVE NOT INCREASED AS RAPIDLY AS IN THE METROPOLITAN CENTERS. RESIDENTIAL AREAS ARE NOT AS SHARPLY SEGREGATED AS IN THE BIG CITIES. THERE ARE OFTEN SEVERAL NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE COMMUNITY WHERE NEGRO FAMILIES LIVE, AND IN THESE AREAS MEMBERS OF BOTH RACES OFTEN LIVE IN THE SAME BLOCKS.

THE MEMBERS OF CHURCH CONGREGATIONS IN SMALLER CITIES AND TOWNS LIVE SCATTERED THROUGH THE COMMUNITY INSTEAD OF BEING CONFINED TO A LOCAL NEIGHBORHOOD AS IS TYPICAL OF CHURCHES IN METROPOLITAN CENTERS. PROTESTANT CHURCHES TEND TO BE SEGREGATED BY SOCIO-ECONOMIC CLASSES AND IT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE THAT THE CHURCHES OF A COMMUNITY CAN BE RANKED BY THE CLASS POSITION OF THE PEOPLE WHO ARE PREDOMINANT IN EACH CONGREGATION. AS A CONSEQUENCE THE PROBLEMS OF RACIAL INTEGRATION IN TOWN AND COUNTRY AREAS ARE VERY DIFFERENT FROM THOSE CONFRONTING CHURCHES IN THE LARGE CITIES.

THE NEGRO POPULATION IN TOWN AND COUNTRY AREAS HAS IN THE PAST BEEN EMPLOYED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY AT UNSKILLED LABOR AND IN THE SERVICE TRADES. THOSE WHO OBTAINED A HIGHER EDUCATION HAVE USUALLY MIGRATED TO THE CITIES WHERE THERE ARE GREATER OPPORTUNITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT. CONSEQUENTLY THE NEGRO CHURCHES REFLECT THE WORKING CLASS CHARACTER OF THE MAJORITY OF THEIR MEMBERS.

HOWEVER, THE WALLS OF EMPLOYMENT SEGREGATION ARE CRACKING AND WILL NO DOUBT CRUMBLE. AS NEGROES INCREASINGLY OBTAIN SKILLED AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT IN SMALL CITIES AND TOWNS THE NUMBERS WITH MIDDLE CLASS STANDING WILL INCREASE. THEIR ATTITUDES AND INTERESTS WILL NOT BE CONGENIAL WITH THOSE OF THE MORE CONSERVATIVE, WORKING CLASS MEMBERS OF THE ESTABLISHED NEGRO CHURCHES. THIS WILL BE ESPECIALLY TRU OF PERSONS WHO MIGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY AND ARE, THEREFORE, FREE OF LOCAL FRIENDSHIP TIES AND BONDS OF MUTUAL OBLIGATION. THEIR CLOSEST ASSOCIATES THROUGH THEIR WORK WILL BE WITH WHITES.

IN THIS SITUATION THE CHURCHES WITH PREDOMINANTLY MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASS WHITE MEMBERS WILL NEED TO FACE THE PROBLEMS THAT MAY ARISE FROM WELCOMING INCREASING NUMBERS OF NEGRO FAMILIES INTO THEIR CONGREGATIONS.

QUESTIONS

1. WHEN A GROWING MINORITY GROUP IS LARGE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT A CHURCH IS IT BETTER FOR THE GROUP TO HAVE THEIR OWN CHURCH OR TO JOIN A CHURCH CONTROLLED BY THE MAJORITY GROUP?

2. IF THE MEMBERS OF A MINORITY GROUP IN THE COMMUNITY HAVE A CHURCH OF THEIR OWN SHOULD AN ACTIVE EFFORT BE MADE TO BRING THEM INTO CHURCHES OF THE MAJORITY GROUP?

3. SHOULD LOCAL CHURCHES TAKE STEPS TO ELIMINATE RACIAL SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION BY OTHER INSTITUTIONS SUCH AS SCHOOLS, FACTORIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND HOSPITALS?

4. WHAT CAN A LIBERAL MINORITY DO TO ACHIEVE INTEGRATION IN A CHURCH THAT IS DOMINATED BY PERSONS WHO OPPOSE ANY KIND OF INTERRACIAL ACTIVITY?

5. DOES COMMITMENT TO INTEGRATION IN RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS INVOLVE AN OBLIGATION ON THE PART OF MIXED OR ALL WHITE CONGREGATIONS TO ACCEPT NEGRO MINISTERS?

6. IN TOWNS THAT ARE LARGE ENOUGH TO HAVE SEVERAL PROTESTANT CHURCHES ONE USUALLY HAS THE REPUTATION OF BEING THE UPPER CLASS CHURCH, OTHERS MIDDLE CLASS, AND LOWER CLASS. SHOULD A CHURCH ACTIVELY ENCOURAGE THE MEMBERSHIP OF MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS WHO ARE OF A LOWER CLASS FROM THE MAJORITY OF THE CHURCH'S MEMBERS?

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WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 3: FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM FOR THE LOCAL CHURCH

THE CHURCH WHICH HAS ADOPTED A POLICY OF INTEGRATION WILL NEED TO CONDUCT A FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT INTEGRATION IS SUCCESSFUL. THE PROGRAM WILL NEED TO BE CONCERNED WITH FOUR THINGS -- THE INCORPORATION OF THE NEW MEMBERS, THE ADJUSTMENT OF OLD MEMBERS, STRENGTHENING THE TOTAL PROGRAM OF THE CHURCH, AND MAINTAINING NEIGHBORHOOD STABILITY.

THE PHASE OF THE PROGRAM DIRECTED TOWARD THE NEW MEMBERS SHOULD HAVE AS ITS OBJECTIVE THEIR COMPLETE INCORPORATION INTO THE LIFE OF THE CHURCH. ELIGIBLE MEMBERS OF THE NEW FAMILIES SHOULD TAKE PART IN SUNDAY SCHOOL, THE YOUTH PROGRAM, AND ADULT ORGANIZATIONS. THEY SHOULD BE NOMINATED FOR CHURCH OFFICES AND APPOINTED TO POSITIONS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

THE SECOND PHASE IS DESIGNED TO HELP THE OLD MEMBERS ACCEPT AND WELCOME THE NEWCOMERS. SESSIONS MIGHT BE HELD TO DISCUSS THE POLICY AND ITS APPLICATION. SPECIAL ORIENTATION PROGRAMS CAN BE INCORPORATED INTO TRAINING SESSIONS FOR THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STAFF. LARGE CHURCHES MAY CONSIDER ESTABLISHING A SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RELATIONS TO HELP PERSONS WHO WILL HAVE CHARGE OF INTERRACIAL GROUPS SUCH AS SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS, CHOIR DIRECTORS, AND YOUTH FELLOWSHIP LEADERS.

THE THIRD, AND MOST IMPORTANT OBJECTIVE IS TO STRENGTHEN THE CHURCH IN EVERY PHASE OF ITS MINISTRY. IF THE CHURCH IS TO SUCCEED IN ATTRACTING NEW MEMBERS OF BOTH RACES AND HOLDING ITS OLD MEMBERS IT MUST BE STRONG IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. INTEGRATION, MAY INITIALLY SET UP STRESSES IN THE CONGREGATION, BUT THESE WILL DISAPPEAR IF THE MEMBERS HAVE A STRONG SENSE OF LOYALTY TO THE CHURCH, PRIDE IN THEIR MEMBERSHIP, AND ARE CONVINCED THAT ACTIVE PARTICIPATION IS REWARDING TO THEMSELVES.

IF THE CHURCH IS LOCATED IN A NEIGHBORHOOD INTO WHICH NEGRO FAMILIES ARE MOVING FOR THE FIRST TIME, IT IS IN A STRATEGIC POSITION TO HELP MINIMIZE INTERGROUP TENSIONS BY ASSIMILATING THE NEW RESIDENTS AND MAINTAINING THE QUALITY OF THE AREA. STEPS SHOULD BE TAKEN TO PREVENT PANIC SELLING OF REAL ESTATE. A SYSTEM OF BLOCK COMMITTEES MIGHT BE ORGANIZED TO INTEGRATE THE NEWCOMERS INTO THE LIFE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD. BUILDING ACTIVITY SHOULD BE CHECKED TO STOP ILLEGAL SUBDIVISION OF DWELLINGS. CHURCHES CAN HELP PROVIDE ADEQUATE RECREATIONAL FACILITIES THROUGH CO-OPERATION WITH THE CITYWIDE COUNCIL OF WELFARE AGENCIES. ACTION CAN BE TAKEN TO SEE THAT MUNICIPAL SERVICES ARE MAINTAINED AT A SATISFACTORY LEVEL. ALTHOUGH THIS IS A COMPLEX PROGRAM THAT REQUIRES THE PARTICIPATION OF MANY COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS THE CHURCHES CAN PLAY A VITAL PART IN MAKING IT EFFECTIVE.

QUESTIONS

1. IN SOME CITIES THE CHURCHES HAVE SPONSORED INTERRACIAL CLUBS MADE UP OF PERSONS OF SEVERAL RACIAL AND NATIONALITY GROUPS WHO MEET TO STUDY AND DISCUSS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS. IS THIS A DESIRABLE WAY TO ACCOMPLISH INTEGRATION?

2. AFTER MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS JOIN THE CHURCH SHOULD ANY SPECIAL EFFORT BE MADE TO BRING THEM INTO THE ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES OF THE CHURCH AND INTO POSITIONS OF LEADERSHIP AND RESPONSIBILITY WITHIN THE CONGREGATION?

3. IF A CHURCH IS PURSUING AN EVANGELISTIC POLICY TO BRING MINORITY GROUP PERSONS INTO ITS FELLOWSHIP, IS IT BEST TO CONCENTRATE EFFORTS FIRST ON CHILDREN OR ON ADULTS?

4. WHERE CAN A LOCAL CHURCH GET HELP IN PLANNING A FOLLOW-UP PROGRAM?

5. INTEGRATION OF SOME INSTITUTIONS, AS IN THE CASE OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED BY DISCONTINUING SOCIAL AFFAIRS WHICH BRING THE PARTICIPANTS INTO INFORMAL CONTACT. SHOULD INTEGRATED CHURCHES TAKE THE SAME STEP?

6. IF AN URBAN CHURCH WHICH IS LOCATED ON THE FRINGE OF A NEGRO RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT, ACCEPTS NEGROES INTO MEMBERSHIP WHAT CAN IT DO TO PREVENT ITS WHITE MEMBERS FROM WITHDRAWING?

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OCTOBER 23 AND 24, 1956

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 4: THE RELATIONSHIP OF THE CHURCH TO OTHER MINORITY GROUPS; PRINCIPALLY MEXICANS AND INDIANS

MINORITIES OTHER THAN THE NEGRO WHO LIVE IN THE WEST CENTRAL REGION OF KANSAS ARE THE SPANISH-AMERICAN AND INDIAN PEOPLE. PERSONS OF ORIENTAL ANCESTRY ARE SO FEW IN NUMBERS THAT THEY HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED INTO LOCAL GROUPS WITHOUT RESISTANCE. WHETHER OR NOT THERE IS TENSION BETWEEN NATIVE WHITES AND MEXICAN-AMERICANS AND INDIANS DEPENDS PRIMARILY ON THEIR NUMBERS IN THE COMMUNITY. WHERE THEY ARE FEW THEY HAVE BEEN ASSIMILATED INTO THE COMMUNITY, BUT WHERE THEY ARE NUMEROUS PREJUDICE HAS ARISEN AMONG THE WHITES AND DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION HAS BEEN PRACTICED.

THERE ARE COLONIES OF MEXICAN-AMERICANS IN ALL OF THE LARGE CITIES IN THE WEST CENTRAL STATES AND AT LEAST A FEW FAMILIES IN MOST OF THE TOWNS. AS IN THE CASE OF OTHER IMMIGRANT GROUPS WITH DISTINCTIVE LANGUAGES AND CULTURES THEY AT FIRST VOLUNTARILY LIVED APART FROM THE NATIVE POPULATION. BECAUSE MEXICO IS NEARBY AND THERE IS CONTINUING MIGRATION THESE COLONIES MAY EXIST INDEFINITELY. HOWEVER, INCREASING NUMBERS OF MEXICAN-AMERICANS ARE BECOMING AMERICANIZED AND ARE MOVING TO OTHER RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS. AS THEY BECOME MORE DISPERSED, THE PROTESTANTS AMONG THEM WILL JOIN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCHES WHICH MAY SET OFF TENSIONS WITHIN CONGREGATIONS THAT WILL NEED TO BE RESOLVED.

AMERICAN INDIANS IN THE CITIES OF THIS PART OF THE COUNTRY HAVE NEVER BEEN NUMEROUS NOR HAVE THEY BEEN RESIDENTIALLY SEGREGATED. MANY OF THEM HAVE LOST THEIR IDENTITY AS INDIANS AS FAR AS THE PUBLIC IS CONCERNED. HOWEVER, IN SOME SMALLER CITIES AND TOWNS THAT ARE NEAR RESERVATIONS INDIANS COMPRISE A RECOGNIZED MINORITY AND LIVE IN SEGREGATED SETTLEMENTS. WHERE THE WHITE POPULATION IS STRONGLY PREJUDICED AGAINST THEM THE PROBLEMS RAISED IN THE COMMUNITY ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE IN WHICH NEGROES ARE NUMEROUS.

QUESTIONS

1. SHOULD PROTESTANT CHURCHES CONCERN THEMSELVES ABOUT DISCRIMINATION AGAINST SPANISH-AMERICAN PEOPLE WHO ARE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC FAITH?

2. IF THERE ARE HOSTILE FEELINGS BETWEEN NEGRO AND SPANISH-AMERICAN FAMILIES LIVING IN THE SAME NEIGHBORHOOD WHAT STRATEGY SHOULD A CHURCH FOLLOW THAT IS COMMITTED TO RACIAL INTEGRATION?

3. TRADITIONALLY EACH NATIONALITY AND LANGUAGE GROUP HAS HAD ITS OWN CHURCH. IS THE IDEAL OF CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP BEST ACHIEVED THROUGH SEPARATE CHURCHES RATHER THAN THROUGH AN INTEGRATED CHURCH?

4. SOME PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS HAVE CHURCHES IN MEXICAN COLONIES IN WHICH SERVICES ARE CONDUCTED IN SPANISH. IS THE CONTINUED EXISTENCE OF THESE SPECIAL CHURCHES IN CONFLICT WITH THE POLICY OF INTEGRATION?

5. DO COMMUNITY PROGRAMS WHICH DEPICT THE UNIQUE CUSTOMS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT NATIONS AND RACES RETARD PROGRESS TOWARD INTEGRATION?

INTERRACIAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
OCTOBER 23 AND 24, 1956

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 5: HOW DO YOU PREPARE PEOPLE FOR CHANGE?

IN ANY SITUATION OF SOCIAL CHANGE THERE ARE THREE KINDS OF PEOPLE -- THOSE WHO WANT CHANGE, THOSE WHO ARE OPPOSED TO CHANGE, AND THOSE WHO ARE UNCERTAIN. THIS IS CLEARLY THE CASE IN THE MOVEMENT FOR THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL SEGREGATION AND DISCRIMINATION. THE ADVOCATES OF INTEGRATION CAN MAKE THE GREATEST FORWARD STRIDES BY FOCUSING THEIR EFFORTS ON THOSE WHO ARE UNCERTAIN FOR AT THE MOMENT OF DECISION THESE PEOPLE WILL SIDE WITH THOSE WHO HAVE THE MOST EFFECTIVE PROGRAM. THE MIDDLE GROUP MAY SWING THE BALANCE ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.

THE LEADERS OF THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT SHOULD DEVISE A DIFFERENT STRATEGY FOR EACH OF THESE THREE CATEGORIES OF PEOPLE. THE SEGREGATIONIST OPPOSITION CAN USUALLY BE IGNORED BECAUSE, OUTSIDE OF THE DEEP SOUTH, THEY ARE AFRAID TO EXPRESS THEIR OPINIONS IN PUBLIC. THEY GIVE VOICE TO THEIR VIEWS ONLY IN PRIVATE CONVERSATION OR TO THE LIMITED AUDIENCE OF PROSEGREGATIONIST ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS A PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION. WHEN THEY DO SPEAK IN PUBLIC THEY SHOULD BE PROMPTLY ANSWERED AND IF THEIR OBJECTIVES ARE DISGUISED BEHIND ALLEGED CONCERN OVER PROPERTY VALUES OR THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYERS TO CHOOSE THEIR EMPLOYEES THESE STATEMENTS SHOULD BE EXPOSED AS CAMOUFLAGE FOR MAINTAINING DISCRIMINATION.

THOSE WHO WANT CHANGE OUGHT TO BE PROVIDED WITH CURRENT INFORMATION AND OPPORTUNITIES TO MEET TOGETHER TO REINFORCE EACH OTHER'S VIEWS. SINCE THIS GROUP IS THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF LEADERSHIP FOR THE MOVEMENT THEY SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED IN THE TECHNIQUES OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION, SOCIAL ACTION, AND EDUCATION.

THE SUCCESS OF THE INTEGRATION MOVEMENT DEPENDS ON THE AQUIESCENCE, IF NOT THE SUPPORT OF THE MIDDLE GROUP WHO ARE UNCERTAIN ABOUT THE ISSUES RAISED. A GREAT MANY OF THEM ADMIT THE INJUSTICES OF DISCRIMINATION AND AGREE THAT INTEGRATION IS THE ULTIMATE SOLUTION, BUT FEEL AN EMOTIONAL RESISTANCE TO ASSOCIATION WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER RACES. SOME ARE AFRAID THEIR PROPERTY WILL LOSE ITS VALUE AND OTHERS ARE ANXIOUS ABOUT THE EFFECT ON THEIR CHILDREN. THESE ARE THE PEOPLE FOR WHOM THE "AMERICAN DILEMMA" IS MOST ACUTE. BECAUSE THEY FEEL AN INNER CONFLICT THEY ARE CONCERNED OVER THE PROBLEM AND CAN BE WON OVER TO THE SIDE OF THOSE WHO ARE CONVINCED THAT INTEGRATION SHOULD COME AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ALL AVAILABLE CHANNELS AND METHODS SHOULD BE USED TO REACH THE PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE GROUP. THEY ARE AVAILABLE THROUGH THE ESTABLISHED INSTITUTIONS OF THE COMMUNITY INCLUDING THE CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, LABOR UNIONS, SERVICE CLUBS, WOMEN'S CLUBS, AND ASSOCIATIONS

IN BUSINESS, INDUSTRY, AND THE PROFESSIONS. THEY CAN BE INFORMED THROUGH THE MASS MEDIA OF COMMUNICATION -- NEWSPAPERS, RADIO, TV, MOVIES. THE SPECIFIC TECHNIQUES WHICH CAN BE USED THROUGH THESE CHANNELS INCLUDE FACTUAL INFORMATION, APPEALS BASED ON THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIANITY AND DEMOCRACY, INTERRACIAL OBSERVANCES, DISCUSSION OF ISSUES, MIXED PARTICIPATION IN ACTIVITIES OF MUTUAL INTEREST SUCH AS HOBBIES AND PROJECTS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY TO PREPARE PEOPLE FOR CHANGE IS TO DEMONSTRATE THAT IT DOES WORK. AFTER INTEGRATION IS ACCOMPLISHED PEOPLE TYPICALLY DISCOVER THAT THEIR ANXIETIES OVER THE POSSIBILITIES OF CONFLICT WERE EXAGGERATED. INTEGRATION MAY BE INITIATED IN AN ORGANIZATION OR PROGRAM IN ONE DEPARTMENT, SESSION, OR UNIT. IF THE MOVE IS CAREFULLY PLANNED IN ADVANCE AND CARRIED OUT DECISIVELY AND WITHOUT EQUIVOCATION THERE IS LITTLE CHANCE OF FAILURE. AFTER SUCCESS HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED THOSE WHO HAD BEEN UNCERTAIN WILL USUALLY ACCEPT COMPLETE INTEGRATION.

QUESTIONS

1. BEFORE MEMBERS OF A RACIAL MINORITY ARE INVITED TO JOIN A CHURCH WITH ONLY WHITE MEMBERS, SHOULD APPROVAL BE OBTAINED FROM THE CONGREGATION AND, IF SO, WHO SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN MAKING THE DECISION?

2. BEFORE MEMBERS OF A RACIAL MINORITY ARE INVITED TO JOIN A CHURCH WITH ONLY WHITE MEMBERS SHOULD AN EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM BE CONDUCTED TO ELIMINATE PREJUDICED ATTITUDES FROM AMONG THE CONGREGATION?

3. IF THE ADMISSION OF NEGRO MEMBERS INTO A CHURCH RESULTS IN PUBLIC CRITICISM OF THE CHURCH'S LEADERSHIP, HOW SHOULD THESE CHARGES BE ANSWERED, IF AT ALL?

4. ARE PROGRAMS OR ACTIVITIES WHICH BRING MEMBERS OF DIFFERENT RACES TOGETHER UNDER CHURCH SPONSORSHIP EFFECTIVE MEANS OF PREPARING THE WAY FOR INTEGRATED CONGREGATIONS? IF SO, WHAT THINGS ARE MOST EFFECTIVE?

5. SOME NEGROES OPPOSE INTEGRATION BECAUSE IN PRACTICE IT HAS OFTEN RESULTED IN INTEGRATION FOR THE RANK AND FILE, BUT NOT FOR THE LEADERSHIP. FOR EXAMPLE THE INTEGRATION OF TEACHERS HAS LAGGED BEHIND THE INTEGRATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN. HOW CAN THIS CRITICISM BE ANSWERED?

INTERRACIAL LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
OCTOBER 23 AND 24, 1956

WORKSHOP GROUP NO. 6: COMMUNITY PROBLEMS; HOUSING, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT

CHURCHES ARE INVOLVED IN PROBLEMS OF RACIAL INTEGRATION WHETHER THEY WISH IT OR NOT. PROTESTANT CHURCHES HAVE MANY INTERLOCKING CONNECTIONS WITH OTHER GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY AND WHEN THEY UNDERGO INTEGRATION THERE ARE INEVITABLE REPERCUSSIONS ON THE CHURCHES. EVEN MORE FUNDAMENTALLY THE CHURCHES ARE INVOLVED IN THE PROBLEM BECAUSE OF THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE OF THE UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

IN THE WEST CENTRAL STATES RECENT ADVANCES HAVE BEEN MADE IN SEVERAL AREAS OF COMMUNITY LIFE WHICH HAVE THEIR EFFECTS ON THE CHURCHES. SOMETIMES THE RESULT IS A CHAIN REACTION, FOR EXAMPLE, IN KANSAS CITY WHEN THE SCHOOLS INTEGRATED THE SCOUTS FOLLOWED SUIT AND THE CHURCHES WHICH SPONSORED SCOUT TROOPS WERE CONFRONTED WITH THE QUESTION OF SPONSORING MIXED GROUPS.

WELFARE AGENCIES THAT ARE CONCERNED WITH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION SUCH AS COUNCILS OF SOCIAL AGENCIES ARE SEEKING THE PARTICIPATION OF THE CHURCHES IN ORDER TO MAKE A CO-OPERATIVE ATTACK ON SEGREGATION IN WELFARE, HEALTH, AND RECREATION PROGRAMS.

THE IMPROVED ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES IN RECENT YEARS HAS GIVEN THEM THE MEANS FOR BREAKING MANY OF THE OLD RACIAL BARRIERS. HIGHER INCOME HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE TO BUY AND BUILD BETTER HOMES AWAY FROM THE CONGESTED AND DETERIORATED SECTIONS NEAR THE CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT. IT HAS MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE TO STAY IN SCHOOL LONGER AND TO QUALIFY FOR SKILLED AND PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT. AN INCREASING PROPORTION OF NEGROES ARE MOVING INTO THE MAINSTREAM OF AMERICAN LIFE AT MIDDLE AS WELL AS WORKING CLASS LEVELS. HOWEVER, DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING AND EMPLOYMENT IS STILL WIDESPREAD AND AN ECONOMIC RECESSION MIGHT ERASE MANY CURRENT GAINS.

SOCIOLOGISTS ARE AGREED THAT THE BIGGEST OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF ACHIEVING A TRULY INCLUSIVE CHURCH IS RESIDENTIAL SEGREGATION. THE "BLACK BELTS" AND GHETTOS OF OUR CITIES ARE THE BREEDING GROUNDS OF RACIAL CONFLICT AND MISUNDERSTANDING. NOT UNTIL NEGROES ARE FREE TO BUY LAND AND BUILD OR RENT HOUSES ANYWHERE IN THE CITY ON THE SAME TERMS AS WHITES WILL THE BLACK BELTS AND GHETTOS DISAPPEAR. THEN URBAN CHURCHES CAN LOOK FORWARD TO SERVING INTEGRATED CONGREGATIONS RATHER THAN TEMPORARILY MIXED CONGREGATIONS IN PROCESS OF TRANSITION AND TRANSFER OF OWNERSHIP.

QUESTIONS

1. CAN A LOCAL CHURCH EFFECTIVELY DEAL WITH COMMUNITY PROBLEMS OTHER THAN THOSE WHICH DIRECTLY AFFECT ITS OWN MEMBERS?

COMMUNITY PROBLEMS: HOUSING, EDUCATION, EMPLOYMENT - CONTINUED

2. IT HAS BEEN SAID THAT THERE WILL BE NO INTEGRATED CHURCHES UNTIL THERE ARE INTEGRATED COMMUNITIES. WHAT CAN THE CHURCHES DO TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATION AND SEGREGATION FROM THE COMMUNITY?

3. SHOULD CHURCHES ACTIVELY SUPPORT AND AID AGENCIES DEDICATED TO THE ELIMINATION OF SEGREGATION, DISCRIMINATION, AND PREJUDICE.

4. WHEN RELIGIOUS LEADERS ASK BUSINESSMEN TO ADOPT FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES THEY ARE OFTEN TOLD TO RETURN AFTER THEY HAVE INTEGRATED THE CHURCHES. IS THERE ANY WAY TO ANSWER SUCH A RESPONSE?

5. RACIAL INTEGRATION HAS OFTEN BEEN ACCOMPLISHED WITH THE LEAST RESISTANCE AND TENSION WHEN IT HAS BEEN ENGINEERED AS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT WITHOUT GIVING THE PUBLIC OR THE RANK AND FILE MEMBERS AN OPPORTUNITY TO EXPRESS THEIR APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL. SINCE THIS AUTHORITARIAN METHOD IS INCONSISTENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP AND DEMOCRACY, SHOULD IT BE USED BY PROTESTANT CHURCHES?

6. RACIAL INTEGRATION IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED IN MANY AREAS OF COMMUNITY LIFE SUCH AS THE SCHOOLS AND PUBLIC RECREATIONAL AT A MORE RAPID RATE THAN THE MAJORITY OF WHITE PEOPLE FIND CONGENIAL WITH THEIR ATTITUDES AND FEELINGS. MAY IT NOT BE WISER FOR THE PROTESTANT CHURCHES TO LEAVE ACTION PROGRAMS TO OTHER AGENCIES, AVOID ALIENATING THEIR CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS, AND DEVOTE THEIR EFFORTS TO ELIMINATING PREJUDICE FROM THE MINDS AND HEARTS OF THEIR MEMBERS -- A TASK FOR WHICH THEY ARE BETTER SUITED THAN OTHER INSTITUTIONS IN THE COMMUNITY?

SUGGESTED QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. What if anything, can the Northern counterparts of the organizations represented at the Tuskegee meeting do that would be helpful and effective in the South?

2. What should we try to get the labor unions to do that would be helpful to the efforts of the church and other groups at the Tuskegee meeting?

3. Would it be possible to mobilize greater support among the churches and other groups if they concentrated on a minimum program of: a) obedience to law and order and opposition to mob violence, b) support of the public schools and opposition to the interposition movement, and c) opposition to the Klan and White Citizens Council groups?

4. How do we counteract the influence of thousands of pieces of scurrilous literature attacking agencies which are members of the Community Chest in southern cities? The attack, of course, on these agencies is alleged to be that they are fostering integration.

5. Communications - Since many newspapers will not carry certain kinds of favorable information, how can methods be devised to get the story into the proper places?

   a) the use of mass media in addition to newspapers. This involves the job of creating a responsive audience.

6. I should like to see discussed, also, plans which can be devised to get the President, after election,,to use the prestige of his office to immediately take steps to do something about the problems which have come about as a result of the Supreme Court decisions. The agencies involved in the meeting and others might come together for the kind of request which will be respected.

7. If, as many social and political scientists are saying, the exercise of power of various kinds is frequently the deciding factor in bringing about desegregation, should agencies that are primarily "educational" seek to use what little power they do have and co-operate with sympathetic power groups? Or should they simply confine their efforts to educate about the use of power? In other words, what is the nature of "power" and "education" and the relationship between the two?

8. What strategy, if any, can be devised to make "race relations" a discussable topic in the deep South?

~~Additional topics~~

(90) With what specific safe guards is the device of a citizens committee advisory to the school board likely to be effective?

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(2) Voluntary inter-agency clearing —

1) Films and other materials

2) Fact-finding - reprints etc

3) New action programs

(3) Whether some agency would undertake cost of reprinting article by Billy Graham which appeared in Life magazine and distribute to church agencies

(4) Define the need for material in Resistance movement

(5) Television & Radio - local & network

(6) Suitable U.S. presidential action after election

Program matters:

Local citizen groups — as in ? form.
Arrangements for voluntary clearances
~~xxxx

FILE COPY

STATEMENT CONCERNING SPECIAL PROJECT ON LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT IN COMMUNITY YWCAs

1. Purpose of the Project

To bring together leaders in individual local communities or neighborhood areas, giving special attention to places where there is possibility of real progress on integration either in the city schools or colleges and universities. Community YWCAs have more opportunities to be effective in providing a community setting favorable for the progress being made in educational institutions if the leadership can be strengthened. We have a possibility of working on this in light of the world scene with resources from the World Council of the YWCA and Mrs. Margaret Hathaway, who has for the past three years done outstanding work in South Africa. We are proposing approximately fourteen such meetings which will involve approximately one thousand people.

2. General plan as worked out by the Sub-Committee on Integration in Community YWCAs.

Yellow sheet attached.

3. Proposed Plan as of September 1, 1956

a. The Plan

The plan is to hold workshops for leaders in individual local communities and in neighborhood areas, giving special attention to places where there is possibility of real progress in integration, either in city schools or colleges and universities. The resources for these will be:

Mrs. Margaret Hathaway, who is a member of the World YWCA staff now on furlough from South Africa; and Mrs. Arthur Forrest Anderson, Mrs. J. Birdsall Calkins, Mrs. Earl Cranston, Mrs. Carter Wesley, Mrs. John F. Welborn, Jr., Mrs. William Crawford White, and others who are members of the World YWCA Council.

These people will give world dimension to the problems being faced by YWCAs in local communities where the situation is tense, and where people committed to the YWCA's ideals are feeling economic and social pressures.

b. Progress Report

Preliminary work has been done, and the early fall schedule of meetings is as follows:

Asilomar, California
Richmond, Indiana
Corpus Christi, Texas
Dallas, Texas
Houston, Texas
Greenville, S. C.
Atlanta, Georgia
Roanoke, Virginia
Trenton, New Jersey

4. Report on the Workshops for YWCA Leaders

826 leaders from YWCAs from 103 communities in 24 States met during September in Asilomar, California; Richmond, Indiana; Corpus Christi, Houston, and Dallas, Texas; Greenville, South Carolina; Roanoke, Virginia and Trenton, New Jersey.

Of this number, there were 57 in the Western Region, 96 in the Central Region, 157 in the East and 516 in the South.

These were members carrying a wide variety of responsibilities including

Members of Boards of Directors
Finance Chairmen
Young Married Women
President Young Married Women's Club
Program Directors
Executive Directors
Public Affairs Committee Members
Personnel Chairmen
Membership Chairmen
Health Education Director
Young Adult Committee Members
Members of Student Association
Members Human Relations Council
World Fellowship Committee Members
Branch Committees on Administration
Nominating Committee
Volunteer Leadership

Approximately two-thirds of those attending the Workshops had attended a National Convention as an official representative of their local Association. Opportunities for inter-Association training experiences seem valuable. In all cases the groups represented different racial groupings in the community, younger and older members of the Association.

The discussions dealt with specific ways to move forward as a membership organization in community situations, many of which were critical, using approaches ranging from those of how Negro and white members can move together in light of legal restrictions in many of the communities to those dealing with how to communicate with each other, to bettering community conditions, such as housing.

The members who attended these Workshops spoke feelingly of the help they received from having the problems with which they are working in their communities set in world dimensions, and related so directly to the Christian purpose of the organization.

In response to their requests, a report will be sent to every member who attended the Workshops and to each Association in the country. These reports are now in process.

c-10/23/56/fd

WORKSHOPS FOR YWCA LEADERS

September 1956 - September 1957

THEME: - WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO BE A LOCAL LEADER IN THE WORLD YWCA?

SELECTED DIRECTIVES:

From the YWCA Purpose: "To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians."

From the Focus - 1949 Convention: "Every part of our life and activities as a membership organization must help to develop persons capable of those creative relationships with people as children of God, which are essential in such a world..."

From the International Implications of the Interracial Charter-1952 Convention: "Each day brings a new evidence of the influence of the racial factor upon all the hopes of mankind for a just and stable peace. Each day the YWCA of the United States has first-hand experience with some racial question which has international implications. Contacts with the member national Associations of the World's YWCA, with students and other visitors observing American life, with populations of other countries visited by American members, and the world impact of American racial practices show us that our international racial responsibility is a vivid and present fact.

"As a member of a national movement which is a participating member of the World's YWCA, we pledge ourselves, therefore, to seek deeper insight into the international implications of the Interracial Charter and to exert greater effort to realize its religious and ethical goals on a world-wide scale."

From Our Task - 1955 Convention: We believe "As members of the YWCA, we must provide experiences in which we truly join with others in a world community, not lost or powerless but able to influence events, or to persevere in what we know is right even when we meet with failure or discouragement.

"We believe we must: Review our progress toward racial inclusiveness by giving honest answers to real and pressing questions, and providing the face-to-face experiences which help us to take concrete steps as voted in Convention."

PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOPS

The Workshops have been developed in response to a desire of responsible leaders in the YWCA throughout the world for opportunities to meet together:

- to see the implications of our directives in light of new developments within the Association and the community

- to understand what is helping or hindering us as members in relating ourselves to each other in meaningful ways.

We know that what the YWCA accomplishes is largely determined by:

- commitment to our Christian purpose

- clear conviction as to what we ought to be and do

- determination to take specific next steps.

The Workshops are designed to help us as leaders in our efforts to help strengthen one another toward the achievement of our objectives.

WHO WILL ATTEND

All those (Y-Teens, Young Adults, Committee and Board members) who carry leadership responsibility in local Associations. It is hoped that at least five members from an Association will be able to attend so that there will be a nucleus of a working group in each Association when we go back home. It is also hoped that both new and experienced leaders will attend.

LEADERSHIP TEAM

- Mrs. Margaret Hathaway, World YWCA Staff Member

- World Council Members

- National Board Members

- National Staff Members

PROGRAM

The Workshops will aim to increase our understanding and give practical help as we seek to give honest answers to real questions, such as:

- What does it mean to be a part of a World YWCA?

- What differences does it make to us locally that we are working together with others around the world?

- How can we close the gap between our ideals and accomplishments in a given community?

- What are the problems we face in our communities?

- Where do we start to work?

- What must we face in giving honest answers to real and pressing questions?

REGISTRATION FEE

- There will be a registration fee of $1.00 to cover cost of materials.

RESOURCES TO BE USED IN PREPARATION FOR THE WORKSHOPS

- A kit of material will be sent to each member just as soon as her registration has been received in the Regional Office.

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Definite information concerning time, place, living costs, etc., for each specific Workshop will come from the Regional Office.

Community Division
6/12/56

FILE COPY

QUESTION I

The first question concerned voluntary clearances in a number of areas. After prolonged discussion, agreement seemed to emerge that certain agencies were ill-equipped to be useful as clearing centers for information and inquiries in particular fields.

On statistics of Negro registration by locality, SRC fact-finding program could be helpful. On trade union matters, SRC or Bill Segal could help. On industry and the South, the National Urban League and SRC. On resistance movement, the ADL, the AJC, and SRC. On relief of individuals unfairly pressured, Oscar Lee or his new Southern representative, Will Campbell -- about to be stationed in Nashville -- or Fred Fuges of the Rights of Conscience Program, in Philadelphia. On sociological research, it was suggested that it would be well if information were exchanged through Herman Long at Fisk University.

Agreed that a memo should be done giving the addresses of the various agencies active in this field. SRC took on that job.

On films and materials, the ADL said it could increase its load to pick up materials specifically on public school integration, and would undertake to do so.

On reprints being considered by the various agencies, it was suggested that query memos be sent out as to probable amounts that would be used by other agencies.

The matter of ~~Other~~ mass media, it was agreed, should be referred to the special coordinating committee at work in the Northeast.

QUESTION II

Agreed that you get powerful people to do what is right, when by a fluke you can. When, as more usually you can't, you work underneath them to persuade more people of what is right.

Both the AFSC and the National Urban League pointed out the advantage of quiet conferences with industrial groups, showing gains successfully made.

Agreed that Northern business should press the South to swing around to obeying the decision, but the strategy of getting it done would take more time than this meeting could give.

QUESTION III

A good deal of sentiment appeared in favor of persuading the unpersuaded by seeking their agreement to the reasonable first steps outlined in Question III. On the whole, the meeting seemed to think that the matter could and would be discussed by the coordinating committee among agencies having offices in the Northeast.

QUESTION IV

Agreed that even in difficult areas race relations receded into the background when common problems were worked at by white and Negro citizens. Some suggestion that we all work to firm the rule that henceforward all undertaking in which both races were interested be carried along together.

And about that point, one member of the Conference brought out quietly two instances in which local bi-racial endeavor had greatly benefitted local communities. He spoke of the natural way in which such an activity expanded, both in numbers and areas of interest, and of the strong hope that might be centered in such local effort.

With a query for the Thursday meeting, "How do we go farther faster?", the afternoon session ended.

During the Wednesday meeting an instruction was given that in the course of Thursday morning meeting time should be afforded for oral presentation of ideas that members of the conference might have for any new action programs.

And it was agreed that we should decide on the Thursday morning, whether, and if so how often, such a gathering as this should be held.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

1. Consultation with ministerial groups and councils of churches, individual ministers and church people re the problems of desegregation.

2. Mailings of literature to church contacts re this problem.

3. Preparation of several articles for the church publicationsand critical review of articles by others prior to publication.

4. Facilitated a process of clearance among national organizations on community action.

5. Transmitted information re aid needed by victims of economic sanctions.

6. Initiated a project with an executive located in Southern region for purpose of intensive work with church groups and coordination of denominational activities.

7. Cooperated with the West Virginia Council of Churches and the Maryland-Delaware Council of Churches in special projects on desegregation in those states. The West Virginia Council of Churches has established a panel of consultants on education and community relations. These consultants are available to local community groups. Among the activities of the Maryland-Delaware Council of Churches, is a series of workshops in the several counties of the two states.

. . . . Mr. Seymour Samet
American Jewish Committee
Miami, Fla. Participants in

6 SM

MEETING OF FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC GRANTEES
at TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
October 24-25, 1956

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Benjamin Segal
Trade Union Consultant
The Fund for the Republic
1820 Jefferson Place, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

~~Mr. M. Moran Weston~~
~~The National Council~~
~~The Protestant Episcopal Church~~
~~281 Fourth Avenue~~
~~New York 10, New York~~

Mr. Alfred C. Payne • Paul Rilling
Southern Area Student Council, YMCA
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. ~~Thurgood Marshall~~ Jack Greenberg Asst Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational
Fund, Inc.
107 West Forty-Third Street
New York 36, New York

Mrs. Jean Russel, of Greenville Tenn
~~Mr. H. B. Sissel~~
Board of Christian Education
of the Presbyterian Church, USA
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Mr. J. Oscar Lee • Wm Campbell
National Council of the Churches
of Christ
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Mr. A. C. Miller
Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

will come
Miss Florence Harris
National Board, Southern Region
YWCA
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey
Secy of Race Relations Committee
~~Mr. A. Dudley Ward~~
Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
(representing Student Division YWCA)
The Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

~~Mr. Lewis Deer~~
~~United Christian Missionary Society~~
~~Disciples of Christ~~
~~222 South Downey Avenue~~
~~Indianapolis 7, Indiana~~

Mr. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
Division of Christian Relations
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

Mr. Fred Fuges • Fred Fuges
Mr. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Nelson Jackson • Harry Alston
Mr. ~~Lester Granger~~
National Urban League, Inc. • Nelson Jackson
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

Mr. David Freeman
Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East Forty-Second Street
New York 17, New York

Mr. Frank S. Loescher
414 South 46th Street
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Pauline S. Puryear
Virginia State College
Petersburg Va. P.O. Box 487
Joint Commission of Social Action
of the Congregational Christian & Evangelical & Reformed Churches

SAMPLE NOTE

C
O
P
Y

THE BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Department of Social Education and Action
830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

October 4, 1956

Mr. David F. Freeman
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Mr. Freeman:

Herewith two reports, financial and progress, of the use to which we have put the grant made to the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. recently. The financial report of August 31 is enclosed. As you will recall the program for the expenditure of the grant is two-fold: (a) the production of a film on the South; and, (b) the holding of a series of conferences across the South.

The film, built around George Mitchell's classic speech on the development of the South into four distinct regions, with appropriate illustrative clips, is all but completed. I look forward to the opportunity of being able to preview it with you in the near future. There is a distinct possibility that it can be shown at Tuskegee on October 24, at the conference of southern recipients of Fund grants, called by the Southern Regional Council.

One conference has been held thus far, that one in May in Charleston, S. C. The majority of the delegates were from Negro Presbyterian churches in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, many of them under tremendous economic and social pressure. If the conference accomplished nothing else, it did their morale a world of good. In addition, however, some concrete and helpful, results came from the conference: (1) a series of findings, concise and helpful, on how to deal with the various aspects of desegregation and white resistance; and, (2) the preparation of a pamphlet by our Department of Social Education and Action in consultation with leaders in the Negro churches of the South. This pamphlet, which is already in the works, will be addressed to the very situations that were reported by the delegates to the Charleston conference. According to present plans it will have seven sections: (1) Churchmanship, (2) The legal meaning of recent Supreme Court and I.C.C. decisions, (3) Interpersonal relations, (4) Boycotts and economic pressures, (5) Co-operative efforts of churches with civil rights organizations, (6) Vocational opportunities, and (7) Registration and voting.

The second conference will take place October 22-23, at Norman, Oklahoma, and deal with the same subject in a geographical area in the South whose problems and social climate are extremely different from those of the Negro churches in the Southeast.

We have been having extreme difficulty in finding a place to hold the third conference, which was originally scheduled for the last of November, but which has now been postponed until the first of January. It will include the Presbyterian U.S.A. churches in Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky, both white and Negro. We are still looking for accommodations somewhere in Tennessee.

All in all, we feel that this whole project has been most useful, but have no delusions of grandeur about its saving the South. It was heartening to see the encouragement that the people in Charleston took from the mere fact that the Presbyterian Church regarded them as important enough to, as they put it, "come down here and meet with us."

Cordially yours,

/s/
H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:atb
CC: Dr. Frank S. Loescher

Oct 24-25 1956

MEETING OF FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC GRANTEES
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA

G. S. Alexander
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Harry Alston
National Urban League, Inc.
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Malcolm P. Calhoun
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.
Division of Christian Relations
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 5, Georgia

William Campbell
(address to be furnished)
National Council of the Churches
of Christ
Nashville, Tennessee

John Constable
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

David Freeman
Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East 42nd Street
New York 17, New York

Fred Fuges
Rights of Conscience Program
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Jack Greenberg
NAACP Legal Defense & Ed. Fund
107 West 43rd Street
New York 36, New York

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
(representing Student Division
YWCA)
The Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Florence Harris
National Board, YWCA
Southern Region
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey
Bd. of Soc. & Economic Relations
The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

John Hope II
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Robert Hughes: By courtesy
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Birmingham, Alabama

Barton Hunter
Disciples of Christ
United Christian Missionary Society
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Nelson Jackson
National Urban League, Inc.
1133 Broadway
New York 10, New York

J. Oscar Lee
National Council of the Churches
of Christ
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Arthur J. Levin
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai
B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Meeting of FFR Grantees - 2
Participants

Frank S. Loescher
414 South 46th Street
Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania

A. C. Miller
Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Alfred C. Payne & Paul Rilling
Southern Area Student Council
YMCA
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mrs. Pauline S. Puryear
Joint Commissions of Social Action
of the Congregational
Christian & Evangelical &
Reformed Churches
Virginia State College
P. O. Box 487
Petersburg, Virginia

Mrs. Jean Russell
[Board of Christian Education of
The Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.]
Greeneville, Tennessee

Mrs. Patricia Ryan
Commission on Human Rights
Catholic Committee of the South
P. O. Box 694
New Orleans, Louisiana

Seymour Samet
American Jewish Committee
1208 Congress Building
Miami 32, Florida

Benjamin Segal
Trade Union Consultant
The Fund for the Republic
1820 Jefferson Place, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Maurice V. Shean & Ed Vales
Catholic Committee of the South
Box 895
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Agencies represented at Tuskegee Conference - October 24, 25, 1956
and names of persons in attendance.

Mr. Nelson C. Jackson, Dir. Community Services
National Urban League, Inc.
~~1133 Broadway~~ 14 East 48th St.
New York 17, N.Y.
Nelson Jackson
Harry Alston

Miss Barbara W. Moffett, Secy
Community Relations Program
American Friends Service Committee, Inc.
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Fred Fuges
Tartt Bell

Mr. Malcolm P. Calhoun, Secretary
Board of Church Extension
Presbyterian Church in U.S.A.
Division of Christian Relations
341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 8, Ga.
Malcolm P. Calhoun

Mr. J. Oscar Lee, Exec. Dir.
Natl Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA
Div. of Christian Life and Work
Dept of Racial & Cultural Relations
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.
J. Oscar Lee
William Campbell

Mr. Thurgood Marshall, Dir & Counsel
NAACP Legal Defense & Ed. Fund
107 West 43 St
New York, N.Y.
Jack Greenberg

Mrs. Savilla M. Simons, Gen Secy
National Board WYCA
600 Lexington Ave
New York 22, N.Y.
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
(Student Division)
Miss Florence Harris, Natl Board

Mr. A. Dudley Ward, Exec Secy
Board of Social & Economic Relations
The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois
Mrs. Clarie Collins Harvey

Mr. Lewis Deer, Natl Director
Social Education & Intercultural Relations
United Christian Missionary Society
Disciples of Christ
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana
Barton Hunter

Mr. Alexander F. Miller, Director
Community Service Division
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
Arthur J. Levin

Mr. A. C. Miller, Exec Secy
The Christian Life Commission of the
Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue North
Nashville 3, Tenn.
A. C. Miller

Rev. Maynard Catchings, Associate Secy
Natl Student Council
291 Broadway
New York 7, N.Y.
Alfred C. Payne
Paul Rilling

Mr. H. B. Sissel, Associate Secy
The Board of Christian Education of the
Presbyterian Church in the USA
830 Witherspoon Bldg
Philadelphia 7, Pa.
Mrs. Jean Russell

Mrs. Patricia Ryan
Commission on Human Rmights
Catholic Committee of the South
P. O. Box 694
New Orleans, La.
Mrs. Patricia Ryan

Mr. Edwin Lukas, Director
Department of National Affairs
American Je wish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York, N.Y.
Seymour Samet

The Very Reverend Father Maurice V. Shean, C.O. or Ed Vales?
Catholic Committee of the South
P. O. Box 895
Rock Hill, S. C.
Maurice V. Shean
Ed Vales

Additional **Agencies participating in the Consultative Conference on Desegregation**

Mr. Roy Wilkins, Exec Secretary
NAACP
20 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

Miss Edith Lowry, Exec. Secy
Divisional Home Mission
Natl Council of Churches
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N.Y.

Mrs. Frances Cahn, Executive Director
National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.
1 West 47th Street
New York, N.Y.

Miss Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations
General Department of United Church Women
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Mr. Sterling W. Brown, Exec. Vice President
Natl Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

Mr. Emanuel Muravchik, Director
Field Service
Jewish Labor Committee
25 East 78th Street
New York, N.Y.

Miss Thelma Stevens, Secretary
Christian Social Relations
Woman's Division of Christian Service
Board of Missions of The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, N. Y.

FILE COPY

TENTATIVE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES EXPECTED
AT THE CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH
January 23-24, 1957

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
Richard Royce

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Tartt Bell

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Sam Lubin*

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
Morris B. Hoffman
Don J. Hager

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Oscar Cohen
Arthur J. Levin

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A.
H. B. Sissel
Mrs. Jean Russell

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH
Morton Elder

CHRISTIAN LIFE COMMISSION
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
A. C. Miller

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN RELATIONS
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U. S.
Malcolm Calhoun

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
Frank Loescher
Benjamin Segal

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
Emanuel Muravchik

NAACP
Roy Wilkins
Mrs. Ruby Hurley

NCCJ
Gordon W. Lovejoy
Miss Marjorie McLachlan

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
William Campbell

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
Miss Lillian Chernoff
Miss Edith Davison

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Cornelius C. Tarplee

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
Sam Lubin*

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
Harry Alston
M. T. Puryear

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, AMA,
CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
Herman Long
Miss Dorothy Hampton

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Harold Fleming
Fred Routh
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
John Hope
Emory Via
G. S. Alexander

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE
Hylan Lewis

UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
Lewis Deer

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
Harold Bauman

YMCA, SOUTHERN AREA STUDENT COUNCIL
Alfred C. Payne
Paul Rilling

YWCA
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Miss Mary Jane Willett

*Representing two agencies

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

October 31, 1956

RECEIVED NOV 2 1956

George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

I can think of no better way to coordinate efforts in the area of racial integration than to sit down as we did at Tuskegee and discuss our present and future plans face to face.

Thanks again, and I look forward to further coodinating meetings of the same sort.

Sincerely yours,

Fred

Fred Fuges, Director of
Rights of Conscience Program

FF/ss
cc: Mike Yarrow

November 2, 1956

Mr. A. Dudley Ward
Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church
740 Rush Street
Chicago 11, Illinois

Dear Dudley:

Here are the two sets of Minutes which resulted from the meeting at Tuskegee.

I would say that the outstanding conclusion was that it was everybody's business to get in as many places as possible local groups of white and Negro citizens, mainly church people, to work together on the facts about the schools with a view to finding a plan for implementing the Supreme Court's decision.

The next most important thing was doubtless the agreement of the second day for us all to concentrate on four particular towns.

Your Mrs. Harvey was a most able and likeable person, and we are all grateful to you for sending her. She contributed substantially to the occasion.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls. "Henderson Pastor's Diary"
"A Shaking Together of the Questions"
"Summary of Actions and Conclusions..."

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

November 2, 1956

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

TO: EACH PARTICIPANT IN MEETING OF FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC GRANTEES, TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA, October 24-25, 1956

FROM: George S. Mitchell, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Here are most compressed notes of the major achievements of the meeting at Tuskegee, October 24-25.

Everyone is grateful for your trouble in coming. We must all now be about the business of fulfillment upon the commitments there agreed upon.

GSM/eab
Encls.

SOME SUMMARY OF THE ACTIONS AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE MEETING AT
TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALABAMA
October 24-25, 1956

The first question[1] concerned voluntary clearances in a number of areas. After prolonged discussion, agreement seemed to emerge that certain agencies were well-equipped to be useful as clearing centers for information and inquiries in particular fields.

On statistics of Negro registration by locality, SRC fact-finding program could be helpful. On trade union matters, SRC or Ben Segal could help. On industry and the South, the National Urban League and SRC. On resistance movement, the ADL, the AJC, and SRC. On relief of individuals unfairly pressured, Oscar Lee or his new Southern representative, Will Campbell -- about to be stationed in Nashville -- or Fred Fuges of the Rights of Conscience Program in Philadelphia. On sociological research, it was suggested that it would be well if information were exchanged through Herman Long at Fisk University.

Agreed that a memo should be done giving the addresses of the various agencies active in this field. SRC took on that job.

On films and materials, the ADL said that it could increase its load to stock for rental films specifically on public school integration, and would undertake to do so.

On reprints, being considered by the various agencies, it was suggested that query memos be sent out as to probable amounts that would be used by other agencies.

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[1] What arrangements can we make for voluntary clearances
on fact-finding
on new action programs
on films and other materials
on reprints
on mass media?

The matter of mass media, it was agreed, should be referred to the special coordinating committee at work in the Northeast.

Question two[2]:agreed that you get powerful people to do what is right, when by a fluke you can. When, as more usually you can't, you work underneath them to persuade more people of what is right.

Both the AFSC and the National Urban League pointed out the advantage of quiet conferences with industrial groups, showing gains successfully made.

Agreed that Northern business should press the South to swing around to obeying the decision, but the strategy of getting it done would take more time than this meeting could give.

To question three[3] a good deal of sentiment appeared in favor of persuading the unpersuaded by seeking their agreement to the reasonable first steps outlined in question three. On the whole, the meeting seemed to think that the matter could and would be discussed by the coordinating committee among agencies having offices in the Northeast.

---

[2] If, as many social and political scientists are saying, the exercise of power of various kinds is frequently the deciding factor in bringing about desegregation, should agencies that are primarily "educational" seek to use what little power they do have and co-operate with sympathetic power groups? Or should they simply confine their efforts to educate <u>about</u> the use of power? In other words, what is the nature of "power" and "education" and the relationship between the two?

[3] Would it be possible to mobilize greater support among the churches and other groups if they concentrated on a minimum program of: (a) obedience to law and order and opposition to mob violence, (b) support of the public schools and opposition to the interposition movement, and (c) opposition to the Klan and White Citizens Council groups?

To question four[4] it was agreed that even in difficult areas race relations receded into the background when common problems were worked at by white and Negro citizens. Some suggestion that we all work to firm the rule that henceforward all undertaking in which both races were interested be carried along together.

At about that point, one member of the Conference brought out quietly two instances in which local bi-racial endeavor had greatly benefitted local communities. He spoke of the natural way in which such an activity expanded, both in numbers and areas of interest, and of the strong hope that might be centered in such local effort.

With a query for the Thursday meeting, "How do we go farther faster?", the afternoon session ended.

****

During the Wednesday meeting an instruction was given that in the course of Thursday morning meeting time should be afforded for oral presentation of ideas that members of the conference might have for any new action programs.

And it was agreed that we should decide on the Thursday morning, whether, and if so how often, such a gathering as this should be held.

---

[4] What strategy, if any, can be devised to make "race relations" a discussable topic in the deep South?

On the second day, the meeting heard without objection the above review of the first day's actions, and addressed itself to questions 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12.

On question five,[5] it was agreed that it was the duty of persons influential in national organizations having Southern branches, to press within those national organizations for conformity by their Southern branches with full democracy.

By reference from the previous day's meeting, the group considered whether it wished to meet again in this fashion on something like a quarterly basis. No more was agreed to than that we should meet again in about three months. Each agency would have to send its people to the meeting at its own expense, but it was indicated that the cost of meals and lodging at the place of the meeting could be cared for as on this occasion.

Question seven[6] became suffused with the results of private discussions the evening before. As a consequence, the meeting agreed that the following four cities should definitely be selected for concentration of efforts by all agencies involved: Charlottesville, Virginia; a city in Piedmont North Carolina (perhaps Greensboro? perhaps Charlotte?); Nashville, Tennessee; and Miami, Florida. At Charlottesville it was said that Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Box 3183, University Station, would be locally available for coordination; in

---

[5] What, if anything, can the Northern counterparts of the organizations represented at the Tuskegee meeting do that would be helpful and effective in the South?

[6] Ought we pick a few special spots for joint efforts especially hoping for union help in those spots?

Piedmont North Carolina, Tartt Bell at the American Friends Service Committee, 617 W. Market Street, Greensboro; at Nashville, A. C. Miller, Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention, Baptist Building; and at Miami, Seymour Samet of the American Jewish Committee, 1208 Congress Building.

Much sentiment appeared as to designating Tuscaloosa, Alabama, as an additional place; in the end it was generally agreed that agencies able to give special assistance in Tuscaloosa should be requested to do so. The local coordinator there should be Reverend Robert Hughes of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, 2921 Nineteenth Street, South, Apartment E, Homewood. Other cities mentioned in the discussions but not fastened upon were Houston, Knoxville, New Orleans, Little Rock, and Asheville.

The Southern Regional Council agreed to accept responsibility for alerting the various agencies to the possible kinds of assistance they could give in the four selected cities.

Under question nine[7] the article appearing in New South, in the issue of March, 1956, by A. Lee Coleman, entitled "Genuine Advisory Committees Can Help," was commended as containing the major eliminating factors.

Some effort was made to obtain some suggestions as to new program from about one-third of the agencies present, but little in the way of new recommendations came forward.

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[7] Under what circumstances and with what specific safeguards is the device of a citizens committee advisory to the school board likely to be effective?

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

November 7, 1956

FILE COPY

To: Agencies represented at Tuskegee Meeting, October 24-25, 1956

It will be remembered that SRC agreed at the Tuskegee gathering October 24-25 to accept responsibility for alerting various agencies to the possible kinds of assistance they would give in the four cities in the special coordinating effort.

The cities were listed in the Minutes of the Tuskegee gathering and were Charlottesville, Nashville, Miami, and one in North Carolina.

To get the North Carolina one pinned down definitely, I have written to Tartt Bell and asked him to write you all as to which one it is to be.

What the group evidently had in mind was that each body should alert its key people in each of the four cities to press hard in that city for action in the way of a local citizen committee, white and Negro, to move through on public school desegregation. Actually such committees are at work in each of the four selected cities.

So the matter becomes one of alerting your key people in each of the four cities to cooperate with the existing committee. The names of the persons available for local coordination were:

Charlottesville, Virginia - Mrs. Sarah Patton Boyle, Box 3183, University Station

Piedmont North Carolina - Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, 617 W. Market Street, Greensboro, North Carolina

Nashville, Tennessee - A. C. Miller, Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention, Baptist Building

Miami, Florida - Seymour Samet, American Jewish Committee 1208 Congress Building

There was at Tuskegee a good deal of spillover interest in designating Tuscaloosa, Alabama, as an additional city for coordinated effort. But the meeting specifically shrank from naming it as a fifth city. So our proper duty would be to assist with such help to Tuscaloosa as can be conveniently managed.*

It will not be enough if each agency simply writes to its key person and asks him or her so to concern himself or herself. Really best if each agency schedules the city for an early visit by some able person from the agency's central office; has present and future conferences with the existing local committee or its representatives; and explores ways locally to make available the best impetus which can come from that agency's local representatives.

I will be grateful if when you have taken action you will let us know what you did. It isn't necessary, but it would be helpful if some one spot knew the steps taken by each agency.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

*Tuscaloosa, Alabama, the coordinator is Reverend Robert Hughes, 2921 Nineteenth Street, South, Apartment E, Homewood, Alabama.

November 5, 1956

Mr. Luther Foster
President
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Dear Mr. Foster:

I remember now that I have let the days go by without thanking you and Tuskegee for your hospitality October 24-25 to the group which met there at Dorothy Hall.

As always at Tuskegee we all felt floated by the efficiency and courteousness of the whole staff.

I should not be surprised but what Tuskegee's highest example is in community government.

Appreciatively,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Dictated by Mr. Mitchell/signed in his absence.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . HAROLD C. FLEMING . . .

November 6, 1956

To: Dr. George S. Mitchell

Here is a draft of something to be sent to the Tuskegee participants. Since we are dealing with agencies, I suggest that the list of those to receive this memo be somewhat revised. I'm attaching the suggested distribution, indicated by a check mark; in several cases the name of the top person is substituted for the representative who attended the meeting.

If you will make whatever changes seem necessary to you, Mrs. Oster can get it out.

HCF

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

November 7, 1956

To: Agencies Represented at the Tuskegee meeting, October 24-25

From: George S. Mitchell

One of the things we agreed to undertake was a memorandum listing the various agencies included in our joint coordinating effort. It was understood that in the case of the larger and more complex agencies, several staff members and their specialties might be listed. The object, of course, is to facilitate communication and cooperation among our several agencies.

To this end, please send me as early as possible the following information as you wish it to be listed. I am enclosing what we propose to show for the Southern Regional Council.

Name of Agency
Address
Telephone number
Top staff person
Other staff persons who should be addressed for specific purposes
(Please designate each staff person's field of responsibility and separate addresses, if any)

GSM:mbo
Enc.

Southern Regional Council

63 Auburn Avenue N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

Walnut 7963 - Walnut 1821

Executive Director: George S. Mitchell

Assistant Director for Information: Harold C. Fleming

Assistant Director for State Organizations: Fred B. Routh

Director of Women's Work: Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Assistant Director for Program (in charge of Consultant Service Program): John Hope II, Department of Race Relations, AMA, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee

November 7, 1956

Mr. David Freeman
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
60 East Forty-Second Street
New York 17, New York

Dear David:

Though 'tis early, we have begun to plan tentatively for a second gathering a la Tuskegee. It will be remembered that one was promised within three months. Three months ought to be up January 24th. If you, or you and Loescher, would come, which dates as stated here would be workable with you?: Wednesday and Thursday January 16 and 17, or Wednesday and Thursday January 23 and 24?

We feel sure the meeting could be held in Washington or Tuskegee or at St. Helena's Island; we think possibly it could be held at Gatlinburg, Tennessee, or Williamsburg, Virginia.

As before, of course, up to each agency to pay its own travel. But we remember appreciatively the Fund for the Republic's willingness through you to meet the on-the-spot overnight bill. Any preference as to where?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab

cc: HCF

November 7, 1956

Miss Esther C. Stamats
Director, Christian Social Relations
National Council of the Churches of
Christ in the U.S.A.
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Miss Stamats:

I was to write you about the Tuskegee meeting.

Quite good attendance from practically all of the people who had some Fund for the Republic help and have a Southern interest. One or two even that haven't. Dorothy Hall at Tuskegee Institute was hospitality and efficiency itself (I commend it as a meeting place). We shooed over a lot of questions. We successfully avoided horn blowing speeches by the agencies represented.

The brass tacks which showed were again at discussion of the old business of getting local people, white and Negro, to sit down and figure out the facts and decide how to comply with the Court's decision. This time it got variously across that after the first or second of such meetings of purely locals, somebody from outside, representing Negro social science interest, ought to come in to stiffen the bargaining. They all agreed that this business of local people meeting was a good thing to do and said they would. They also picked four cities where each agency was to concentrate quite specially. Charlottesville, Virginia, Miami, Florida, one -- as yet unspecified -- in Piedmont, North Carolina, and Nashville, Tennessee. A good deal of spillover interest in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, but they definitely did not designate it as a fifth city.

I shall be writing out to you and to all the agencies about that coordinating effort. But meanwhile, anything you can do to speed up the work of your agency in those cities please do. The man to contact in the North Carolina city is Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, 617 West Market Street, Greensboro.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encls.

Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church

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BISHOP LLOYD C. WICKE
VICE-PRESIDENT
HINES H. BAKER
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TREASURER
MRS. EDWARD R. BARTLETT

740 RUSH STREET
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN 2-3707

A. DUDLEY WARD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

NOVEMBER 8, 1956

MR. GEORGE S. MITCHELL
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED NOV 13 1956

DEAR GEORGE:

THANKS FOR YOUR REPORT ON THE TUSKEGEE MEETING WHICH I WILL READ VERY CAREFULLY AGAIN.

LET'S KEEP CLOSE IN TOUCH WITH ONE ANOTHER.

WITH VERY BEST REGARDS AND GOOD WISHES, I AM

SINCERELY YOURS,

Dudley

A. DUDLEY WARD

ADW:AH

Dr George S Mitchell

(gone?)

RECEIVED NOV 9 1956

November 8, 1956

Mr. Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director
Greater Miami Chapter
The American Jewish Committee
1208 Congress Building
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Samet:

I have received your letter of November 5 concerning the special emphasis which you undertook to be responsible for in Miami. I am very happy to tell you that a field staff member, Miss Hattie Droll, will be in Miami next week. I have asked her to talk with some of the staff and Board members of the Miami YWCA and to get in touch with you soon after her arrival in Miami.

It is particularly fortunate that this scheduled visit of Miss Droll could come at this time because I believe it will be much more satisfactory than to work by correspondence.

It was good to be with you in the meeting in Tuskegee.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region

FCH:fd

cc - Mrs. Savilla M. Simons
Miss Helen Flack
Miss Hattie Droll
Miss Lilace Barnes
Miss Mary Jane Willett
Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Mr. George Mitchell

Greater Miami Chapter
The American Jewish Committee
1208 Congress Building
Miami 32, Florida

November 5, 1956

Dear Friend:

At our meeting in Tuskegee you will remember than when we agreed on a special emphasis on certain key cities I asked that you assist us here in several ways. They include the following:

1. Personally contacting one or more people in the greater Miami area from your organization whom you believe will be valuable to this activity;

2. Informing me of the name of this person, how he can be contacted, and how best you feel he should be used;

3. Arranging your own plans for the possibility of a visit to this area by you or by a member of your organization who will be here for the purpose of giving us support and obtaining additional local resources for the project;

4. The possibility of pooling funds with the other organizations interested in the project for the purpose of making available additional professional services here either on a part or full time basis.

I would appreciate any information you may be able to give me on the above as soon as it is possible.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director

November 8, 1956

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
617 West Market Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

Observe that in this outgoing I committed you to make an early decision as to North Carolina -- which city would be designated as to the one among the four; and I also committed you to write to all the agencies (list of them here attached) and tell them which city was lit upon.

I trust I did not over-commit you. If I did: how else can a decision be taken?

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM/eab
Encl.

cc: HCF

ADL

SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 EXCHANGE PL., S. E. ATLANTA, GA.

For your information

George Mitchell

I have written the ADL regional directors in Virginia (for Charlottesville and Piedmont North Carolina) and Miami asking them to do likewise in their areas.

Best regards

Art Levin

RECEIVED NOV 12 1956

November 9, 1956

Dr. A. C. Miller
Christian Life Commission
Southern Baptist Convention
161 8th Avenue N.
Nashville, Tenn.

Dear Dr. Miller:

I have just received a communication from George Mitchell setting down some of the agreements which we reached at the Tuskegee meeting. I note that you are designated as coordinator for special effort in Nashville, Tenn.

Accordingly, you will find attachdd a list of my key persons in Nashville whom I am alerting for cooperation with you. Some of these people are already known to you and working with you. I have written each of the listed persons about this effort, and I have also indicated that as soon as possible after the first of the year (when my budget will be revitalized) I will visit with them in Nashville to fill them in on the details. In the meantime, you may feel free to communicate with them and enlist their aid at your discretion.

I would greatly appreciate your keeping me informed of developments, and any way in which I may be of further service. It was good seeing you at Tuskegee and again in Atlanta, and I of course will take the opportunity of visiting with you when I come to Nashville. Keep well, and warmest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

ajl/bw

Arthur J. Levin

CC: George Mitchell

AIRMAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY

November 13, 1956

Miss Barbara Johnson, Administrative Secretary
Dade County Council on Community Relations
213 Northeast Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Dear Miss Johnson:

Dr. Mitchell has asked me to reply to your letter of November 10th, 1956 concerning the films shown at the Tuskegee meeting.

I'm sorry but we do not have any of the three films for distribution.

The St. Louis movie is not quite ready for distribution and the Carmichael interview is being distributed through the Fund for the Republic and we have not heard definite plans as yet. As to the Map Talk, the production man tells us that they have one print finished which has been sent to the Presbyterians, U.S.A. Distribution of this film will be handled through that group. Perhaps you could shoot a letter off to Mr. H. B. Sissel, Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., 830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa. You might get the film in time for your November 26th meeting.

The only films we have here are "For Fair Play", a movie on fair employment practices and a copy of a film concerning Desegregation in Baltimore. The latter one of these two is on loan and I doubt seriously that it will be back in time for your meeting.

I do hope you can work somthing out.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Information Service

JC:mbo

Ex 2282

RECEIVED NOV 12 1956

Dade County Council on Community Relations

213 Northeast Second Avenue, Miami, Florida

November 10, 1956

George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Semour Samet of the American Jewish Committee here suggested that I inquire about the availibility of any of the three films which were shown at Tuskegee. They were, I believe, "Boundary Lines", the kinescope of the interview of Carmichael, and your own "Map Talk". We would be especially interested in one of the latter two for the evening of November 26, 1956.

Would any of these be available? We would very much appreciate your answer by return air mail, special delivery, if possible. And we're sorry not to have given you more time.

Sincerely,

Barbara Johnson

Barbara Johnson
Administrative Secretary

BJ:bj

Board of Social and Economic Relations
The Methodist Church

PRESIDENT
BISHOP LLOYD C. WICKE
VICE-PRESIDENT
HINES H. BAKER
RECORDING SECRETARY
JAMES P. BRAWLEY
TREASURER
MRS. EDWARD R. BARTLETT

740 RUSH STREET
CHICAGO 11, ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN 2-3707

A. DUDLEY WARD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

NOVEMBER 14, 1956

MR. GEORGE MITCHELL
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ROOM 432
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

RECEIVED NOV 16 1956

DEAR GEORGE:

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR REPORT OF THE TUSKEGEE MEETING ON NOVEMBER 2ND. I DID APPRECIATE IT AND THE OPPORTUNITY TO WORK WITH YOU THROUGH OUR MRS. HARVEY.

WITH VERY BEST REGARDS AND GOOD WISHES, I AM

SINCERELY YOURS,

A. Dudley

A. DUDLEY WARD

ADW:AH

415 N. Farish St.
Jackson 2, Miss.
November 7, 1956

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Today my copy of Tuskegee report was received, forwarded from our Chicago office. Please ask your secretary to mail a similar copy to Dr. Ward. Thoro'ly enjoyed the meeting.

Yours Truly,

Mrs. Harvey

Mrs. C. Collins Harvey

Does HSJ know abt this?
Shd JH be there?

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

NOVEMBER 14, 1956

TO: AGENCIES REPRESENTED AT TUSKEGEE MEETING, OCTOBER, 1956

FROM: B. TARTT BELL

SUBJECT: FOLLOW-THROUGH OF TUSKEGEE

This past Sunday afternoon and evening we put together a group of wise people from five or six places in the state and put to them the question of selecting a North Carolina city for a "saturation" effort. The idea very much appealed to the group but there were some uncertainties about which place should be selected. Durham, Greensboro, and Winston Salem are very much in the running.

As a further follow-through of Tuskegee, we have taken the initiative to plan a meeting on November 26 for agency staff representatives in North Carolina. A decision about selection probably can be made by this group.

We would be glad to have any regional or national agency representatives meet with us if you happen to be in this area at the time. The meeting will probably begin with lunch on the 26th, and will be held in Greensboro. Let me know if any of you can join us.

BTB:as

1956
1902
54

Hof.

December 6, 1956

Mrs. Thomas L. Puryear
P. O. Box 487
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Puryear:

We are forwarding to Miss Hampton, Messrs Weaver and Marcus the material which you requested in regard to the Tuskegee Meeting.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA/bsc

December 6, 1956

Mr. Galen R. Weaver
Race Relations Dept.
Board of Home Missions
287 Fourth Ave.,
N.Y. 10 N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Weaver:

At the request of Mrs. Pauline S. Puryear, who represented the Joint Commissions of Social Action of the Congregational Christian and Evangelical and Reformed Churches at a recent meeting at Tuskegee Institute, I am enclosing materials in regard to this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

GSA/bsc

December 6, 1956

Rev. Chester Marcus
2969 West 25th Street
Cleveland, 13 Ohio

Dear Rev. Marcus:

At the request of Mrs. Pauline S. Puryear, who represented the Joint Commissions of Social Action of the Congregational Christian and Evangelical and Reformed Churches at a recent meeting at Tuskegee Institute, I am enclosing materials in regard to this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure
GSA/bsc

December 6, 1956

Miss Dorothy Estelle Hampton
235 W. 103rd St., Apt. D
New York 25, New York

Dear Miss Hampton:

At the request of Mrs. Pauline S. Puryear, who represented the Joint Commission of Social Action of the Congregational Christian and Evangelical and Reformed Churches at a recent meeting at Tuskegee Institute, I am enclosing materials in regard to this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Thomas L. Puryear

GSA/bsc

P.O. Bx 487,
Virginia State College,
Petersburg, Va.
Nov. 12, 1956.

RECEIVED NOV 14 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Thank you for the latest release to us--the minutes of the Tuskegee Meeting.

This is to ask that you send a copy of same, together with " A Shaking Together of the Questions", a personnel sheet, and an agenda to:

1. Mr. Galen R. Weaver, Race Relations Dept., Board of Home Missions The Congregational Christian Churches, 287 Fourth Ave., N.Y. 10

2. Reverend Chester Marcus, The Joint Committee, The Evangelical and Reformed and The Congregational Christian Churches, 2969 West 25th Street, Cleveland, 13, O.

3. Miss Dorothy Estelle Hampton, Temporary address--205 W. 103rd St., Apt 3 D, New York, 25, NY.

It may be that they are already on your mailing list. At any rate, if possible, please honor the above request. In giving a running report of the Tuskegee meeting at Cleveland, recently, I announced that official "minutes" would be forthcoming from your office. Thank you very much.

I found the Tuskegee meeting most helpful to me and so reported at Cleveland. We hope for continued mutual cooperation, in every way possible, as re your recent follow-up letter and one from Mr. Samet, etc. The Cleveland assemblage extexds "thank you", also, for the Tuskegee entertainment.

Yours very truly,

Pauline Sims Puryear,
Consultant, Church and Community.
Joint Project VA. NC.

(Mrs Thomas L. Puryear)

Tickler - December 5th

October 24-25 meeting undertook to meet again in about three months. Freeman, FFR, undertook to pay the hospitality expenses as at Tuskegee. Each agency would be stuck with its own travel other than on-the-spot hospitality.

GSM calculates as a suitable date around January 20th. Suggests Wednesday and Thursday, January 23 and 24, or Wednesday and Thursday January 16 and 17. Letters should go out to agencies which came to Tuskegee not later than December 10th.

November 6th GSM wrote Freeman and Loescher asking which dates preferable for the meeting.

eab/
cc: HCF

Eldreck
Glearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

December 6, 1956

Mrs. Thomas L. Puryear
P. O. Box 487
Petersburg, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Puryear:

We are forwarding to Miss Hampton, Messrs Weaver and Marcus the material which you requested in regard to the Tuskegee Meeting.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA/bsc

December 6, 1956

Mr. Galen R. Weaver
Race Relations Dept.
Board of Home Missions
287 Fourth Ave.,
N.Y. 10 N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Weaver:

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Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

GSA/bsc

Gleamtone Quick Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

Esleeck
Glesicopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

December 6, 1956

Rev. Chester Marcus
2969 West 25th Street
Cleveland, 13 Ohio

Dear Rev. Marcus:

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Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure
GSA/bsc

December 6, 1956

Miss Dorothy Estelle Hampton
235 W. 103rd St., Apt. D
New York 25, New York

Dear Miss Hampton:

At the request of Mrs. Pauline G. Puryear, who represented the Joint Commission of Social Action of the Congregational Christian and Evangelical and Reformed Churches at a recent meeting at Tuskegee Institute, I am enclosing materials in regard to this meeting.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

Enclosure

cc: Mrs. Thomas L. Puryear

GSA/bsc

Clear Copy Union Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

RECEIVED DEC 10 1956

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I. CYRUS GORDON
COMMISSION ON SOCIAL ACTION
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HERMAN BLUMBERG *Philadelphia, Pa.*
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MISS JANE EVANS *New York, N. Y.*
IRVING JAY FAIN *Pawtucket, R. I.*
MRS. ALBERT FARBER *Elkins Park, Pa.*
RABBI JULIAN B. FEIBELMAN *New Orleans, La.*
IRWIN M. FLASTER *Newark, N. J.*
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Director:
RABBI EUGENE J. LIPMAN
Executive Secretary:
ALBERT VORSPAN
Assistant to Director
MISS MIRIAM WOLFE

#3017

Commission on Social Action

Union of American Hebrew Congregations · Central Conference of American Rabbis
National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods · National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods
National Federation of Temple Youth

838 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 21, N. Y. · REgent 7-8200

95A to
care for, x

December 7, 1956

reply to
Albert Vorspan
CH

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

In connection with the meeting of Southern Field Representatives in Atlanta on January 23rd and 24th, I wish that you would invite

Rabbi Israel J. Gerber
1202 Tacoma Street
Atlanta, Georgia

who is the Director of the Southeast Region of UAHC.

I am sending a copy of this letter to Rabbi Gerber so that he will be advised of the forthcoming conference.

Cordially,

Al

AV/ms

Albert Vorspan

cc Rabbi Israel J. Gerber
Mr. Arnold Aronson

RECEIVED DEC 13 1956

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

December 11, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

Please send invitations to the January 24, 1957 meeting of Southern field representatives of organizations participating in the Consultative Conference on Desegregation to Seymour Samet, Southeast Area Director, American Jewish Committee, 1208 Congress Building, Miami, Florida and Mr. Sam Lubin, Atlanta Area Director, American Jewish Committee, 703 Kemper Building, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Fleischman

HF/ht

cc: Arnold Aaronson

Harry Fleischman

RECEIVED DEC 13 1956

gsa - to converse with gsa

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y. *Cable Address,* "WISHCOM, NEW YORK"

Telephone MURRAY HILL 5-0181

IRVING M. ENGEL, *President*
SIMON H. RIFKIND, *Chairman, Executive Board*
RALPH E. SAMUEL, *Chairman, Administrative Board*
FRED LAZARUS, Jr., *Chairman, National Advisory Council*
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MRS. CAROLINE K. SIMON, *New York, Vice-President*
JESSE H. STEINHART, *San Francisco, Vice- President*
ALAN M. STROOCK, *New York, Vice-President*

December 11, 1956

Dear George:

Arnie Aronson has asked that we inform you of the southern representative whom we would like to have attend your January 23-24 meeting.

If only one AJC field representative is to be invited, we should like you to ask:

Seymour Samet, American Jewish Committee,
Metropolitan Building, 213 N.E. Second Avenue,
Miami, Florida.

If, however, the Conference is open to any and all field representatives, we should then like you to also invite:

Sam Lubin, American Jewish Committee,
Kemper Building, 41 Exchange Place, S.E.,
Room 703, Atlanta, Georgia

and Harold Kramer, American Jewish Committee,
1625 Eye Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Cordially yours,

Max

Max Birnbaum
Educational Consultant

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

mb/pg
cc: Arnold Aronson

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1956

To: Agencies represented at the Tuskegee Conference of October 24-25, 1956.

From: The Southern Regional Council

The attached memorandum is being sent to all agencies participating in the newly formed Consultative Conference on Desegregation.

Most of the agencies taking part in the Tuskegee conference of Fund for the Republic grantees are also participants in the CCD. Thus it is our hope that the January conference described in the attached memo can serve two purposes:

(1) As a meeting of Southern field representatives of CCD agencies, and

(2) As a follow-up of the Tuskegee meeting.

Please note that attendance is limited to two representatives per agency.

Your agency was represented at Tuskegee by _____

_____.

Please let us know if we may expect the same representatives, or others, on January 23-24, 1957.

GSA:mbo
Enc.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

December 11, 1956

To: Agencies Participating in the Consultative Conference on Desegregation.

From: The Southern Regional Council

Participants in the New York meeting on November 20, 1956 expressed the desire for a conference of Southern field representatives. The objective is to enable Southern staff persons of the several agencies to discuss their respective programs, develop ideas for inter-agency cooperation, and advise their national offices of ways in which the newly formed CCD might facilitate field coordination. Such a meeting has been arranged for January 23-24, 1957 at Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia.

This notice is being sent to all the agencies participating in CCD with the request that those which have staff members working in the Southern region notify us as follows:

(a) Whether you will be represented at the January 23-24 meeting.

(b) The name or names of the Southern staff personnel that will attend. (In order to hold the conference to a manageable size we are asking that each agency send no more than two representatives.)

(c) Any suggestions you may wish to offer for the agenda of the conference.

We will send the persons designated a further notice of the meeting, including details of time and place.

GSA:mbo

RECEIVED DEC 13 1956

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

14 EAST 48th STREET PLAZA 1-0300 NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

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Chairman
Thomas G. Young

NELSON C. JACKSON
Community Services Director

December 12, 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear George:

I have a note from Arnold Aronson indicating that a meeting of Southern Field representatives of participating organizations will be held at Atlanta University, January 23-24, under the leadership of the Southern Regional Council.

I am suggesting that you invite Harry Alston to represent the National Urban League at this meeting.

Cordially yours,

Nelson

Nelson C. Jackson, Director
Community Services

cc: Mr. Aronson
Mr. Alston

RECEIVED DEC 17 1956

GSA

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

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Associate Executive Director

WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

December 14, 1956

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your memorandum regarding the meeting on January 23-24, 1957 has been received. I am writing to the Rev. Will D. Campbell asking him to represent the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches at that meeting, since I will be out of the country at that time. Also I understand that Miss Esther Stamates of the General Department of United Church Women is asking Mr. Campbell to represent that Department also.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Oscar Lee

J. Oscar Lee
Executive Director

JOL:g

American Jewish Congress

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Isaac Toubin, *Executive Director*

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE, 15 EAST 84th STREET • NEW YORK 28, N. Y. • TRAFALGAR 9-4500

December 18, 1956

RECEIVED DEC 20 1956

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

The following persons will represent the AJCongress at the January 23-24 meeting of southern field representatives under the leadership of the Southern Regional Council and the Consultative Conference on Desegregation:

Dr. Don J. Hager, Research Director
Commission on Community Interrelations
American Jewish Congress
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York

Mr. Morris B. Hoffman, Director
Southeastern Region, American Jewish Congress
Room 906 - Congress Building
111 N. E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

Sincerely yours,

Will

Will Maslow, Director of Department
Public Affairs

/mp

303

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
Protestant Episcopal Church
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

December 18, 1956

Dear George:

I have a letter from Arnold Aronson asking us to send you the name of our field representative concerned with intergroup and desegregation problems for the meeting in Atlanta on January 23rd. He is the Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee, who has just been appointed by the Presiding Bishop to help us in this connection. He will be working out of Lynchburg, Virginia. His address is 1641 Link Road, Lynchburg, Virginia. However, this address will change after January 1. After that date any communication should be sent to this office until further notice.

Sincerely yours,

M. Moran Weston

MMW:sm

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta Georgia

RECEIVED JAN 2 1957

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
G. W. Renneisen, *Treasurer*

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Department of Social Education and Action

830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania • PEnnypacker 5-6722

WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C. STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON 2, D.C.
LINCOLN 3-7176
"On Capitol Hill"

December 28, 1956

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This will inform you that the representatives of the Presbyterian Department of Social Education and Action at the January 23-24 meeting of Fund grantees in Atlanta are the following:

Mrs. Jean Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greeneville, Tennessee

Rev. H. B. Sissel
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

We await detailed information on this meeting.

Cordially yours,

H. B. Sissel

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:ab
CC: Mrs. Jean Russell
Mr. Arnold Aronson

File

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

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PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
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TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

December 28, 1956

Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for letting us know further about the January 23-24 gathering. We have yet to hear officially from Philadelphia in any detail. The only mention was a brief reference in a telephone call from Barbara to Tartt that she thought both she and Fred Fuges should attend and that it might be helpful if the quota could be somehow enlarged to allow for representation of both national and field staff.

Tartt and I feel we are out of all negotiations and that any correspondence and decision is up to Barbara. We await word from her.

Sincerely yours,

John

John W. Alexander, Director
School Program

Return to HCF

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
287 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

GALEN R. WEAVER
RELIGION AND RACE

December 31, 1956

Mr. Hal Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Hal:

I have to take up officially the question of our organization joining the Consultative Conference on Desegregation. However, in the meantime we would like to have you invite Miss Dorothy Hampton, whose address is now at 1503 Bennehan St., Raleigh, North Carolina, to participate in the Conference you are calling on January 23 and 24 in Atlanta.

Miss Hampton is beginning her work as one of the two staff members for our North Carolina/Virginia project as of January 1, presumably for two years. You already have the name of Mrs. Puryear, who is working out of her home in Petersburgh. She attended the former conference held at Tuskegee. We do not feel it would be necessary for both of the ladies to come to the Atlanta meeting, and in view of the expense we are sending one, namely, Miss Hampton.

With warm personal greetings to you and good wishes for the expanded responsibility that you are undertaking, I am

Very cordially yours,

Galen

Galen R. Weaver

GRW:lc

The program of Religion and Race is jointly supported by the American Missionary Association Division and the Council for Social Action.

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

GENERAL DEPARTMENT OF United Church Women

175 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ALgonquin 4-7110

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REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary

REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
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Christian Social Relations

MRS. LILBURN B. MOSELEY
Pittsburgh, Penna.
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MRS. ALFRED M. CHAPMAN
Bucks County, Penna.
May Fellowship Day

MRS. J. RUSSELL HENDERSON
Little Rock, Arkansas
Child Welfare

MRS. LAWRENCE S. ASHLEY
Ocala, Florida
Race & Cultural Relations

MRS. CLARENCE T. NELSON
Washington, D. C.
Family Life

MRS. ANNA ARNOLD HEDGEMAN
New York, New York
Economic Life

ESTHER STAMATS
Director

January 3, 1957

Rec'd 1/7/57

Mr. G. S. Alexander, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room #432
Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Mr. Alexander:

In regard to your letter relative to the proposed conference of Southern field representatives of CCD agencies, Mr. Will Campbell will represent the National Council of Churches and its two cooperating departments - Racial and Cultural Relations and United Church Women.

You have probably received Mr. Campbell's registration as of now either from him or through Dr. J. Oscar Lee.

Sincerely yours,

Esther C. Stamats

Esther C. Stamats, Director
Christian Social Relations

ECS:go

American Jewish Congress

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ISAAC TOUBIN, *Executive Director*

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE: Room 906, Congress Bldg. • 111 N. E. 2nd Ave. • Miami 32, Fla. • FRanklin 9-6195

MORRIS HOFFMAN
Director

January 4, 1957

Mr. G. S. Alexander,
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Your letter of January 2nd concerning plans for the Consultative Conference on Desegregation Southern field representatives meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, at Atlanta University, on January 23rd and 24th, 1957, arrived just after I had dictated a letter to Mr. Harold C. Fleming regarding sending to me conference materials I have been expecting to receive.

At this point I want to confirm arrangements through you for my arrival and accommodations at Atlanta University for three days, Tuesday, January 22nd to Thursday, January 24th. I have to plan to arrive inAtlanta before noon on Tuesday, January 22nd, and will check in at the Atlanta University dormitory through Mrs. Murphy or Mrs. Anderson as instructed in your letter.

In the meantime, I will look forward to receiving any information or orientation material you can send me in preparation for attendance at this conference. If available, I would appreciate also your sending me any minutes or reports on the Tuskegee Conference of October 24 - 25, 1956.

Sincerely yours,

Morris Hoffman

Morris Hoffman
Director

MH:fk
cc: Dr. Don J. Hager

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8-7530

BROTHERHOOD
SPONSOR OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

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OSCAR M. LAZRUS

January 4, 1957

Mr. George Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

In accordance with a memorandum received from Arnold Aronson, we are pleased to designate Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy as our representative at your January 23-24 meeting in Atlanta. It would be appreciated if you would extend an invitation to him directly. His address is Guilford College, North Carolina.

Cordial best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Dumont F. Kenny

Dumont F. Kenny
National Program Director

DFK:JM

"–TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
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THE BOARD *of* CHRISTIAN EDUCATION *of the* PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA

Department of Social Education and Action

830 Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania • PEnnypacker 5-6722

WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C. STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON 2, D.C.
LINCOLN 3-7176
"On Capitol Hill"

January 4,1957

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

You have in my letter of December 28 the names and addresses of our representatives at the January 23-24 meeting at Atlanta University. In case this letter has been misplaced, I repeat their names as follows:

Mrs. Jean Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greeneville, Tennessee

Rev. H. B. Sissel
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Sincerely yours,

H B Sissel

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:ab

PHONE ORchard 4-3400

GENERAL OFFICE
175 EAST BROADWAY
New York 2, N.Y.

January 4, 1957

Mr. George Mitchell
Executive Director of the Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

As suggested in a letter received last month from Mr. Arnold Aronson, I should like to submit the name of Mr. Harold Bauman, 834 Mentelle Drive, N.E,, Atlanta, Ga., for possible participation in the meeting of southern representatives of participating organizations of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation.

Mr. Bauman is not a member of the Workmen's Circle staff but he is one of our leading activists both in Atlanta and the Southeast of the Workmen's Circle and the Jewish Labor Committee.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Wm Stern

William Stern, Director
E-S Division

ws;sg
oeiu-153
CC: H.B.
M.M.

American Jewish Congress

ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, *President*
JUSTINE WISE POLIER, *Chairman Executive Committee*
MAX A. KOPSTEIN, *Chairman Administrative Committee*
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DON J. HAGER, *Research Director*

Recd 1/9/57

January 7, 1957

G. S. Alexander, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

This is to acknowledge your letter of January 2, concerning arrangements for the forthcoming meeting of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, Atlanta University, January 23 - 24.

I desire accommodations at Atlanta University. I intend to arrive Wednesday morning, January 23.

Sincerely yours,

Don J. Hager

Don J. Hager
Director

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
Mrs. Ruby Hurley
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
~~628-624 Masonic Temple Building~~
~~1630 Fourth Avenue North~~
~~Birmingham 3, Alabama~~

~~TELEPHONE: BIRMINGHAM 3-8887~~

January 7, 1957

Recd 1/8/57

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Adminstrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N. E. Room 432
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 2nd.

Mrs. Hurley will attend the Conference which is to be held at Atlanta University on the 23rd and 24th of January. Mrs. Hurley lives in the city so it won't be necessary for you to make arrangements for her housing.

Sincerely,

Barbara Hawkins

Barbara Hawkins
Secretary to Mrs. Hurley

/H

Dictated but not read

Rec'd 1/9/57

827 Tusculum Blvd.
Greeneville, Tennessee
Jan. 9

Dear Mr. Alexander -

I shall be attending the meeting in Atlanta and shall want to stay at Atlanta University. The time of my arrival is uncertain but I shall be there by lunch time the 23rd.

I look forward to seeing and working with all of you again.

Sincerely,
Mrs. Ben Russell

Same letter to:

Oscar Cohen
Benjamin Segal
Tartt Bell
Irene Osborne
Richard C. Royce

January 9, 1957

Mr. M. T. Puryear
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Puryear:

We have been advised that you will represent your agency at the conference to be held at Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 23-24, 1957. This will be a meeting of Southern field representatives of agencies participating in the newly formed Consultative Conference on Desegregation, as well as a follow-up of the Tuskegee conference of October 24-25, 1956.

The meeting is scheduled to begin with lunch at 12:30 p.m. in Atlanta University's Dining Hall located in the dormitory building at 50 Chestnut Street, Southwest. The first session will convene at 2:00 p.m.

Meals for all participants and lodging for out-of-town representatives have been arranged for at Atlanta University. Lodging and meals will be paid for by the sponsors of the conference through the assistance of the Fund for the Republic. Transportation costs must be borne by the participating agencies. Out-of-town participants should check in at the dormitories (address as above) with Mrs. Murphy or Mrs. Anderson.

Meetings will be held in the conference room of the Atlanta University Administration Building located at 223 Chestnut Street, S. W. The first session will be from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 23; the conference will end with a morning session on Thursday, January 24 (9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p. m.). There will also probably be a night session on the evening of January 23, (Wednesday).

Please let us know the expected time of your arrival, and whether or not you will want to be housed at Atlanta University.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA/eab

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8-7530

BROTHERHOOD
SPONSOR OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

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SECRETARY
OSCAR M. LAZRUS

January 9, 1957

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Dr. Sterling Brown shared your letter of December 8th with me. At Mr. Arnold Aronson's suggestion I wrote Mr. George Mitchell suggesting that he invite Dr. Gordon Lovejoy of Guilford College, North Carolina, to your January 23-24 meeting in Atlanta. Dr. Lovejoy is, as you know, our National Program Consultant and has been giving leadership to our entire NCCJ program in the South during the past several years. We are delighted and appreciative of this opportunity to be with you on these dates.

Since the meeting is taking place in Atlanta, it would also be appreciated if a letter of invitation could be extended to our Georgia regional director, Miss Marjorie McLachlan, 1115 First National Bank Building, Atlanta.

Please accept my cordial best wishes for every success in this extremely important meeting.

Sincerely,

Dumont F. Kenny
National Program Director

DFK:JM

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

national
council of
jewish women

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MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
National President

MRS. FRANCES T. CAHN
Executive Director

January 10, 1957

Rec'd 1/14/57

Mr. G.S. Alexander, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Pursuant to our letter of January 9th, we omitted to state that both Miss Chernoff and Miss Davison will attend the Consultative Conference on Desegregation in Atlanta as representatives of the National Council of Jewish Women.

We regret that we didn't contact you sooner. However, since the Conference will be taking place on January 23-24, we would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Stella Eberlin

Stella Eberlin, Head
Field Service Department

SE:ks

P.S. Are hotel reservations being handled through your office or do the representatives take care of it themselves?

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

REV. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE
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Recording Secretary

J. OSCAR LEE
Executive Director

ALFRED S. KRAMER
Associate Executive Director

WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

January 10, 1957

Rec'd 1/11/57

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Mr. Campbell has asked me to inform you that he will be in Atlanta for the entire conference on January 23-24, 1957.

He does not know just when he will arrive, but he will want to be housed at the University.

Sincerely yours,

Jacqueline J. Foster

Mrs. Hugh M. Foster, Jr.
Secretary

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
Protestant Episcopal Church
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

January 10th, 1957

Rec'd 1/14/57

Mr. G. S. Alexander, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I postponed answering your kind letter until I had a chance to become a little bit more orientated in my new position and thereby know better what my plans are.

I am planning to attend the Conference at Atlanta University on January 23-24. I will probably arrive in Atlanta on the morning of the 23rd and be present for lunch at 12:30 P.M. I expect to take advantage of your kind invitation to be housed at Atlanta University.

I am looking forward to meeting you and others at this Regional Council on this visit. Even though I am writing from New York, my address will remain: 1641 Link Road, Lynchburg, Virginia, until I let you know further.

Sincerely,

Cornelius C. Tarplee.
(The Rev.) Cornelius C. Tarplee

CCT:je

Rec'd 1/14/57

1503 Benehan Street
Raleigh, North Carolina
January 11, 1957

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I have your letter of January 3, concerningthe meeting in Atlanta on January 23 and 24.

I am writing now to say that I will need housing at Atlanta University. My plans are somewhat indefinite at this time. However, at this time I plan to arrive sometime on the morning of January 23. If my plans are changed, I will let you know.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy E. Hampton

Dorothy E. Hampton

January 11, 1957

Miss Marjorie McLachlan
Regional Director
National Conference of Christians & Jews, Inc.
1115 First National Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss McLachlan:

Mr. Dumont F. Kenny of your organization has requested us to invite you to a conference that is to be held at Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 23-24, 1957. This will be a meeting of Southern field representatives of agencies participating in the newly formed Consultative Conference on Desegregation, as well as a follow-up of the Tuskegee conference of October 24-25, 1956.

The meeting is scheduled to begin with lunch at 12:30 p.m. in Atlanta University's Dining Hall located in the dormitory building at 50 Chestnut Street, Southwest. The first session will convene at 2:00 p.m.

Meals for all participants and lodging for out-of-town representatives have been arranged for at Atlanta University. Lodging and meals will be paid for by the sponsors of the conference through the assistance of the Fund for the Republic. Transportation costs must be borne by the participating agencies. Out-of-town participants should check in at the dormitories (address as above) with Mrs. Murphy or Mrs. Anderson.

Meetings will be held in the conference room of the Atlanta University Administration Building located at 223 Chestnut Street, S. W. The first session will be from 2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m. on Wednesday, January 23; the conference will end with a morning session on Thursday, January 24 (9:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m.). There will also probably be a night session on the evening of January 23, (Wednesday).

Please let us know the expected time of your arrival, and whether or not you will want to be housed at Atlanta University.

Sincerely yours,

G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant

GSA/eab

cc: Mr. Dumont F. Kenny

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

of B'nai B'rith

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1800

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Administration
LESTER J. WALDMAN
Executive Assistant

January 11, 1957

Recd 1/14/57

Mrs. G. S. Alexander
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Alexander:

Thank you for your letter of the 9th. I will be attending the meeting in Atlanta on January 23rd in time for lunch.

I will not require lodging.

Thanking you for your courtesies, I am

Sincerely yours,

Oscar Cohen

OC
el

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
G. W. Renneisen, *Treasurer*

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C. STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.
LINCOLN 3-7176
"On Capitol Hill"

January 14, 1957

Rec'd 1/16/57

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

Will you please arrange accommodations for me at Atlanta University during the conference to be held at Atlanta University on January 23-24.

Cordially yours,

H. B. Sissel/r

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:R

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 15, 1957

Rec'd 1/17/57

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I plan to attend the meeting at Atlanta University on January 23-24. I hope to be present for the first session on the afternoon of January 23. I am certain that I can arrive by the time of the evening session on that day.

My uncertainty for the early arrival is due to the fact that I will be in Hot Springs in a meeting on January 21 and up until noon on January 22. I may have difficulty in getting to the Atlanta meeting on time.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM/jn

Nashville, December 14.

95A

Southern Regional Council,
Room 63, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

RE: CCD Agencies.

Friends,-

I plan to attend the meetings at Atlanta University on January 23,24. The Christian Life Commission of the SBC will have one (1) representative - A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

RECEIVED DEC 17 1956

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MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
National President

MRS. FRANCES T. CAHN
Executive Director

January 15, 1957

Rec'd 1/17/57

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I am answering your letter of January 11th for both Miss Lillian Chernoff and myself. We would like to be housed at Atlanta University for the duration of the conference. We are arriving by plane at 8:55, Tuesday evening, January 22nd, and will get out to the University as soon after that as possible.

We are looking forward to this Conference.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Edith Davison

Edith Davison
Field Representative
Southwest Region

ED;ds

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

January 16, 1957

Rec'd 1/16/57

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Gabe:

Thanks for your letter giving details for checking in at the Conference next week. I plan to be there and will want housing at Atlanta University. I will come down on an overnight train and probably will check in at your office about the middle of the morning.

Looking forward to seeing you. Warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/sh

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Founded 1928

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TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

January 16, 1957

Rec'd 1/18/57

Dr. G. S. Alexander, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Alexander:

Inasmuch as I will be in Atlanta on Conference business both before and after the Atlanta University meeting I have made hotel reservations already.

I shall come directly to the Atlanta University Administration Building in time for the luncheon session.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy (nwn)
Gordon W. Lovejoy

GWL:nwn

cc: Dr. Dumont F. Kenny

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

Cable Address.
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture
25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

Rec'd 1/23/57

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M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

January 18, 1957

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
163 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I am planning to arrive in Atlanta Tuesday evening the 22nd around 9 p.m. and would like to stay at Atlanta University. I hope that this is still possible despite my late reply.

Sincerely yours,

Emanuel Muravchik gs

Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director

EM:gs
oeiu-153

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
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S. OSHRY, Los Angeles
S. OTTO, Los Angeles

I. STENZOR, Los Angeles
M. WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
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M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
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M. SILCOFF, Montreal
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D. DWORKIN, Toronto
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J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

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LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

January 21, 1957

Harold Fleming
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Director
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

This is just a note to let you know that Irene will not be able to get down to Atlanta for the meeting later this week. We are working hard not to have her get too scattered around and at this particular moment it seems extremely important to relax a few of the pressures on her. Tartt will be our very competent representative, therefore.

It is very tempting to come myself and your warm invivation encourages me, but I have just gotten back from a week in South Dakota and in December I spent two weeks on the West Coast, so it seems wise for me to sit at my desk and do a little work for a while. On January 31 and February 1, as Tartt can tell you, the Service Committee is getting together its Southern staff and some of us from Philadelphia to look a little more closely at the AFSC role in the South. Possibly some of your deliberations this week will give us some valuable guides for our discussions. Tartt can be our "coordinator" between these two meetings.

Sincerely yours,

Barbara

Barbara W. Moffett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

BWM/fy

cc: Tartt Bell

January 11, 1957

Miss Barbara W. Moffett
Secretary
Community Relations Program
American Friends Service Committee
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Barbara:

We are delighted that Tartt and Irene will be with us on January 23-24. As I wrote Fred Fuges the other day, we'd gladly stretch the rules to have you two as well.

Let us, by all means, further the relationship between AFSC and SRC. We count you among our closest and most appreciated allies.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Assistant Director

HCF/eab

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

January 2, 1957

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold Fleming:

This is to let you know that the American Friends Service Committee representatives at the January 23-24 conference in Atlanta will be Tartt Bell, the Executive Secretary of our Southeastern Regional Office, and Irene Osborne, who is working on southern school problems.

We have taken seriously your note that attendance is limited to two representatives per agency and have consulted among ourselves before designating the two people mentioned above. You will note that our representation is slightly changed from the earlier Fund-supported Tuskegee Conference.

At the moment I don't know that we have any suggestions to make for the agenda. If any occur to us between now and the 23rd we will send them off to you.

It was good to meet you in New York and I hope that the Service Committee and Southern Regional Council can continue our very happy and close relationship. You and I both have new responsibilities at the moment and perhaps you share my feeling of a need for the cooperation and support of friendly co-workers in the field.

Cordially,

Barbara W. Moffett

Barbara W. Moffett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

BWM:ml

SOUTHEAST AREA OFFICE

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

213 N.E. SECOND AVENUE, MIAMI, FLORIDA TEL. FR 3-4749

Rec'd 1/24/57

SEYMOUR SAMET
Area Director

January 22, 1957

Mr. G. S. Alexander
Southern Regional Council Inc
63 Auburn Ave N E
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Alexander:

I regret very much that I will be unable to attend the meeting in Atlanta on Jan. 23 - 24. The pressures of an Annual Meeting of the Greater Miami Chapter of the American Jewish Committee on Sunday, January 27th, make it impossible for me to get away. I would very much appreciate getting a report on the meeting.

Sincerely,

Seymour Samet

Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director

SS:sm

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NATIONAL OFFICE: 386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

231-2-56
18

Agenda

Conference of Agencies Working in the South

Atlanta University

January 23-24, 1957

Wednesday, January 23rd

12:30 Noon - Luncheon - A. U. Dining Hall

(Informal, get acquainted.)

2:00 P.M. - Opening Session of Conference

I - Double purpose of meeting

A. Background of interest of Consultative Conference on Desegregation (C.C.D.)

B. Brief resumé of Tuskegee Meeting (October 24-25, 1956)

1. Progress reports on selected communities

(a) Miami - Seymour Samet

(b) Nashville - A. C. Miller and John Hope

(c) North Carolina City - Tartt Bell

(d) Charlottesville, Va. - Fred Routh

2. Other follow-up

II - Next Steps: How to activate the passive "liberals" and "moderates" in the South.

A. What can be done through:

1. Religious channels?

2. Economic channels?

3. Educational channels?

4. Labor channels?

5. Governmental channels?

6. Organizations and voluntary associations?

7. The press and other media?

5:30 P.M. - Recess

Dinner - A. U. Dining Hall

Evening free for informal discussions.

Thursday, January 24th

9:00 A.M. - Second Session of Conference

Brief resumé of previous day's agreements.

II - Next Steps: (continued)

B. What can we do to combat private and official attacks on basic rights of groups and individuals favoring desegregation?

C. What other strategies are most promising in the present situation?

D. What kind of coordinated planning and activities by national agencies can most assist their southern field representatives?

E. What, if any, should be the continuing functions of the group here assembled?

12:30 Noon - Adjournment

FBR:mm

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E. What, if any, should be the continuing functions of the group here assembled?

12:30 Noon - Adjournment

FBR:mm

TENATIVE OUTLINE OF PROGRAM

for

MEETING OF FUND FOR REPUBLIC GRANTEES
on
January 23-24, 1957
at
Atlanta University

WEDNESDAY - January 23, 1957

12:30 p.m.	Lunch, Dining Hall
2:00 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.	First Conference Session
6:00 p.m.	Dinner, Dining Hall

Night left open for possible conference session or films

THURSDAY - January 24, 1957

9:00 - 12:00 a.m.	Noon continuation of conference
12:20	Adjournment
12:30	Lunch

Conference of Agencies Working in the South

D R A F T

SYNOPSIS OF NOTES ON:

CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

January 23-24, 1957

Following a cordial welcome and the self-introduction of participants, the conference, with Harold Fleming (SRC) presiding, got down to business.

The work session began with the recognition that participants were here as the officially designated representatives of their respective agencies. The group then was briefed on the dual background out of which the conference grew.

(A) The C.C.D. - The Consultative Conference on Desegregation, a national body of agencies working in the field of human relations with a special concern for desegregation, wanted to hold a meeting of their professional staff working in the South.

(B) Participating agencies at the Tuskegee meeting (October 24-25, 1956) had requested a second meeting in three months' time.

The group then proceeded to examine and modify the proposed agenda.

Progress reports from the four key cities chosen at Tuskegee were heard.

(1) Miami, Florida - A letter from Seymour Samet was supplemented by discussion and it was reported that several agencies in the Miami area were cooperating concentrated effort to speed desegregation. Organized labor needs to be brought more into the picture. The local school board, while not progressive,

is not hopeless. The Florida Council on Human Relations is moving its office to Miami to assist in the effort. CCD should be contacted to lend assistance of its member agencies in Greater Miami.

(2) Nahsville, Tennessee. Working under a time limit set by an impending session of the state legislature, local groups were able to: (a) get a committee of responsible citizens to call upon the governor; (b) help another committee draft a statement and present it to the governon; (c) get right-thinking people to testify before legislative hearings; and (d) help the Nashville Conference on Community Relations take a stand against any school bills dealing with the racial question.

(3) Greensboro, North Carolina. Two steps have been taken in this Piedmont city: (a) the Committee on Human Relations of the local Council of Community Agencies met to seek to find means to further activate their own constituency; (b) a small private gathering of key people was held to see if it would be possible to overcome the "cold shoulder" turned by the power structure.

(4) Charlottesville, Virginia. It was reported that ~~3~~ three panel discussion groups had met since the Tuskegee meeting, discussing: (a) the legal aspects of the Supreme Court decision; (b) the religious basis for the decision; and (c) facts about intelligence differentials. Further, it was disclosed that the chairman of the local WCC had resigned after John Kasper spoke in Charlottesville.

The group then discussed one of the BIG questions facing human relations agencies working in the South: "What can we do to combat private and official attacks on basic rights of groups and individuals favoring desegregation?" It was suggested that:

(1) All of us become familiar with the various forms of the attacks.

(2) We get responsible groups to denounce the restrictions on freedom practiced and encouraged by the WCC.

(3) We send positive letters-to-the-editors of major Southern dailies.

(4) We seek to get the press to feature the positive aspects of desegregation.

(5) We see if the Churches are doing all they can.

(6) We encourage the use of the ballot by all.

(7) We know the truth about the NAACP and other organizations.

(8) We encourage statements of support to NAACP.

(9) We recognize this as an attack on basic freedoms of all.

Several promising items were next discussed. (1) Ben Sissels article in Presbyterian Life re/. these attacks is to be reprinted. (2) A.C.L.U. is trying to get local lawyers to sign statements upholding U.S. Constitution, U.S. Supreme Court, and due process of law. (3) American Jewish Congress is preparing a paper on the

questionable constitutionality of punitive laws and executive orders. (4) Ben Segal mentioned the possibilities of a Conference on Civil Liberties in Washington, D. C.

The second morning session began with a brief review of the previous day's deliberations. Next, considerable discussion centered about the question of how to activate President Eisenhower and the prestige of the presidency on the side of law and order and complaince. Various groups are considering approaching him. Church groups and NCCJ both are interested. It was recognized that the President must have a "normal" and "safe" occasion on which to speak.

Other prestige groups who might be helpful in bringing the power structure in on the positive side were listed as:

(1) N.A.M. and Chamber of Commerce; state bodies going after industry.

(2) Women's groups - United Church Women, League of Women Voters, AAUW, B'nai B'rith.

(3) National Planning Association - Committee for the South.

(4) N.C.C.J. getting top business men to speak at their meetings in South (quiet conferences with local Chamber of Commerce officers).

(5) President's Committee on Government Contracts.

(6) Liberal Senators, Congressmen.

(7) American Jewish Committee to work with top drawer executives.

There was a recognized need to supplement SRC's survey of Post-War Industrial Development in the South with an attitude survey among Northern Industrialists considering expansion in the South.

Coordination Plan for Pooling Our Efforts

The group felt a need for cooperative, coordinated efforts on the part of agencies in the following types of instances:

(1) In communities under court order to desegregate or where a case has been entered.

(2) In communities where violence has occured or where it is likely to.

(3) Key Communities - those picked at Tuskegee plus others of strategic nature.

(4) Communities which request aid.

It was felt that:(A) a "watch-dog and alarm ringing" committee should be set up in Atlanta, composed of ADL, NAACP and SRC, with the latter to serve as secretariate. (B) a team of specialists from participating agencies should be ready for immediate service in crisis or opportunity situation; such a team to be activated by the "watch-dog and alarm ringing" committee. It was recognized that this plan needs O.K. from national agencies and that they must indicate to their Southern staff that a call from the "watch-dog and alarm ringing" committee has priority over

routine program. This calls for flexibility on the part of participating organizations and the CCD should be brought in on the plan. It was also felt that it was essential to get religious groups to work with such a team in order to reach local clergymen and lay people.

Finally, it was recommended that agencies designate a "contact" person on operational level who could get their own agency in action when called by the secretariate.

Other Recommendations

(1) Request of Arnie Aaronson that CCD minutes be sent to agencies represented at this meeting (CCD reports not reaching people on operational level).

(2) Labor leaders should work to see that their locals keep from attacking Urban League and NAACP.

(3) When strategies or plans are made on the national level, professionals strategically involved in the South should be called in.

(3-A) When Southern people are not consulted, inform CCD.

(4) Agencies should seek to get the positive story of desegregation in Southern newspapers, through:

a. Letters-to-the-editor column

b. Approaches to friendly or objective editors.

Questions: Should we press for a conference of "good" editors to discuss this? Should we get a "good" editor to serve as a resource person at next meeting of this group?

(5) CCD should hold regional meetings comparable to this in Northeast, Mid-west, Far West, etc.

Looking Ahead

Finally, it was recommended that this body be called together again in late spring or early summer to consider strategies for the fall school opening. SRC to contact agencies and arrange suitable date. Meeting to be held in Atlanta.

Frederick B. Routh, SRC
Recorder

FBR:mm

LIST OF PERSONS DESIRING HOUSING IN ATLANTA
UNIVERSITY DORMITORY FOR CONFERENCE ON
JANUARY 23-24, 1957

NAME	EXPECTED TIME OF ARRIVAL	
1. Mr. B. Tartt Bell Greensboro, N. C.	Noon	1/23/57
2. Mr. William Campbell Nashville, Tenn.		1/23/57
3. Dr. Don J. Hager New York, N. Y.	Morning	1/23/57
4. Miss Dorothy Hampton Raleigh, N. C.	Morning	1/23/57
5. Mr. Morris B. Hoffman Miami, Fla.	Morning	1/22/57
6. Mr. A. G. Miller Nashville, Tenn.	Afternoon	1/23/57
7. Mrs. Joan Russell Greeneville, Tenn.	Noon	1/23/57
8. Mr. Ben Segal Washington, D. C.	Morning	1/23/57
9. Rev. H. B. Sissel Philadelphia, Pa.	Morning	1/23/57
10. Rev. Cornelius C. Turplee Lynchburg, Va.	Morning	1/23/57
11. Mr. Roy Wilkins New York, N. Y.	Noon	1/23/57
12. Miss Lillian Chernoff New York, N. Y.	10:00 p.m. Tuesday Evening	1/22/57
13. Miss Edith Davison New York, N. Y.	10:00 p.m. Tuesday Evening	1/22/57
14. Mr. Frank Loescher New York, N. Y.	Morning	1/23/57

TENTATIVE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES EXPECTED
AT THE CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH
January 23-24, 1957

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
Richard Royce

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Tartt Bell

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Sam Lubin*

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
Morris B. Hoffman
Don J. Hager

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Oscar Cohen
Arthur J. Levin

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A.
H. B. Sissel
Mrs. Jean Russell

CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH
Morton Elder

CHRISTIAN LIFE COMMISSION
SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
A. C. Miller

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN RELATIONS
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U. S.
Malcolm Calhoun

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
Frank Loescher
Benjamin Segal

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
Emanuel Muravchik

NAACP
Roy Wilkins
Mrs. Ruby Hurley

NCCJ
Gordon W. Lovejoy
Miss Marjorie McLachlan

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
William Campbell

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
Miss Lillian Chernoff
Miss Edith Davison

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT
EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Cornelius C. Tarplee

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE
Sam Lubin*

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
Harry Alston
M. T. Puryear

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT, AMA,
CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
Herman Long
Miss Dorothy Hampton

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Harold Fleming
Fred Routh
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
John Hope
Emory Via
G. S. Alexander

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE
Hylan Lewis

UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
DISCIPLES OF CHRIST
Lewis Deer

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
Harold Bauman

YMCA, SOUTHERN AREA STUDENT COUNCIL
Alfred C. Payne
Paul Rilling

YWCA
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Miss Mary Jane Willett

*Representing two agencies

Summary conclusions
Atlanta University Meeting
January 23-24, 1957
(Mailed February 14, 1957)

1. Prof. Richard C. Royce (ACLU
2. B. Tartt Bell (AFSC
3. Samuel Lubin (AJC & NLS) - 4 copies
4. Morris B. Hoffman (AJC)
5. Don J. Hager (AJC)
6. Oscar Cohen (ADL)
7. Arthur J. Levin (ADL)
8. H. B. Sissel (Bd. of Christian Ed., Presby, USA)
9. Mrs. Jean Russell
10. Morton Elder (CCS) Birmingham address - single copy addressed to CCS, Rock Hill.
11. A. C. Miller (SBC)
12. Malcolm Calhoun (Presby. U.S.)
13. Frank S. Loescher (FFR
14. David Freeman (FFR
15. Benjamin Segal (FFR
16. Emanuel Muravchik (JLC)
17. Roy Wilkins (NAACP
18. Mrs. Ruby Hurley (NAACP
19. Gordon W. Lovejoy (AJC
20. Miss Marjorie McLachlan (NCCJ
21. William Campbell (NCC)
22. Lillian Chernoff (NCJW)
23. Lillian Chernoff (NCJW
23. Edith Davison (NCJW
24. Cornelius C. Tarplee (NCPEC)
25. Harry Alston (NUL)
26. M. T. Puryear (NUL)
27. Herman Long (AMA, Race Relations Dept)
28. Dorothy Hampton (" " "
29. Hylan Lewis (USC)
30. Lewis Deer (DC)
31. Harold Bauman (workmen's circle
32. Alfred C. Payne (YMCA)
33. Paul Rilling (YMCA)
34. Grace T. Hamilton (YWCA)
35. Mary Jane Willett (YWCA)
36. C. H. Parrish
37. John Hope
38. SRC central staff (FBR - 4 copies)
39. Dudley Ward (Bd. Soc. & Ec. Rel. Meth. Ch.)
40. J. Oscar Lee (NCC)
41. Seymour Samet (AJC)
42. Arnold Aronson (4 copies) AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
43. Esther Stamats (Meth.)
44. Nelson C. Jackson (NUL)
45. Alexander C. Miller (ADL)
46. Thelma Stevens (Meth.)
47. Edwin Lukas (AJC)
48. Barbara Moffett (AFSC)
49. Katharine Taylor (N.W.F.)

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS
CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH
Atlanta, Georgia

January 23-24, 1957

The group convened in the Board Room of Atlanta University at 2:00 p.m., with Harold Fleming of the Southern Regional Council in the chair. Participants (see attached list) introduced themselves and identified the agencies they represented. It was pointed out that staff persons present were officially designated representatives of their respective agencies.

The agenda was discussed and adopted with changes. It was agreed that full minutes would not be taken, but that the principal agreements reached would be recorded in summary form. The background and dual purpose of the conference were briefly explained, as follows:

1. On October 24-25 representatives of some of these agencies met at Tuskegee Institute to exchange ideas and plans for field activity in the South. Several specific cooperative efforts were agreed upon and the participants asked the Southern Regional Council to be responsible for reconvening them within about three months time. The present meeting is intended to meet this request.

2. The Consultative Conference on Desegregation (CCD) is a newly formed association of national agencies which have a concern with desegregation. At the formative meeting of the CCD, held in New York last October, the Southern Regional Council was asked to convene the participating agencies' field representatives working in the South. This meeting was also designed to fulfill this commitment.

Report on Concerted Community Action

It was recalled that at the Tuskegee meeting representatives agreed to intensify and coordinate their respective efforts in four selected Southern communities. Subsequent efforts in those communities were reported.

1. Miami, Florida, Seymour Samet of the American Jewish Committee, who had agreed to play the coordinating role in this community, could not be present. In his absence, a letter from him was summarized. He reported that agencies in the Miami area were cooperating in a new effort to advance school desegregation there. Details of the new effort were still being worked out, but there was a possibility that the Dade County Council on Community Relations would be used as the central vehicle. The main object would be to formulate a plan for desegregation of the schools based on extensive fact-finding,and to give this plan wide distribution and interpretation to school officials and the community at large. There was considerable discussion of what the agencies represented might do to

involve more community elements, particularly organized labor and the churches, in this local activity.

2. Nashville, Tennessee. John Hope II and A. C. Miller of Nashville reported on recent activities of the Nashville Conference on Community Relations. This interracial organization has made a great deal of progress in interpreting to the community and to public officials the desirability of good faith compliance with the Supreme Court's school decision. It was pointed out that Nashville is now under a court order requiring a beginning on desegregation by September, 1957. However, it was also reported that the recent disorders in Clinton had led to some deterioration of public opinion and that continued efforts by positive forces in the state and in Nashville were imperative. Recent positive statements by the Tennessee Council of Churches were cited as one evidence of such activity.

3. Greensboro, North Carolina. Tartt Bell of the American Friends Service Committee reported that Greensboro had been selected as an appropriate Piedmont community in which to focus agency efforts. Under the leadership of the AFSC, staff persons from agencies active in that area had been convened, and discussions had been held with influential local leadership. Further concerted action was planned.

4. Charlottesville, Virginia. Fred Routh of SRC reported that three public discussion groups had met here since the Tuskegee meeting, discussing (a) legal aspects of the Supreme Court decision; (b) religious bases for the decision; and (c) facts about intelligence differences. It was noted that Charlottesville is now under order of the federal courts to desegregate its schools beginning in September, 1957, and that organized segregationists are seeking to prevent positive community planning to this end. The Charlottesville Council on Human Relations is carrying on effective activity, but could be greatly strengthened by the efforts of more agencies to activate their own local constituents.

Attacks on Civil Liberties

"What can we do to combat private and official attacks on basic rights of groups and individuals favoring desegregation?"

This question was discussed at some length. A number of Southern states have passed legislation or taken administrative action aimed in the first instance at the NAACP. Some of these measures have had the effect of halting or curtailing the NAACP's activities. Clearly the primary objective is to cut off access to the courts by Negro citizens and to prevent organized efforts that would give voice and action to pro-integration views. Several participants stressed the fact that the measures used against the NAACP can be used against any individuals or groups that incur the displeasure of the pro-segregation forces. Thus the fundamental issue is not merely the survival or well-being of the NAACP, but the right of every organization to espouse unpopular but legitimate points of view.

The following suggestions for counter-action were made:

1. That all participants and their agencies familiarize themselves factually and in detail with the repressive methods being used.

2. That we interpret the dangers of these methods to influential organizations and individuals so that they may be encouraged to oppose restrictions on free speech, freedom of association, and freedom to petition.

3. That the letters-to-the-editor columns of Southern newspapers be used more effectively as a forum for positive views. All agencies should put systematic effort into stimulating the writing of such letters by constituents.

4. That all agencies work actively to get positive aspects of desegregation featured in the Southern press and in national media.

5. That we arm ourselves with the facts about the NAACP and other organizations about which misinformation is being circulated; and that other organizations speak out in support of the misrepresented groups.

6. That we recognize the importance of the use of the ballot as a defense against demagogic attacks upon Negroes and organizations favoring equal rights.

Activation of Prestige Figures

There was lengthy discussion of the need to invoke the prestige of nationally prominent persons -- most particularly President Eisenhower.

Among the alternative possibilities mentioned were: (a) a speech by the President in the South before an audience of churchmen; (b) a televised or otherwise nationally publicized statement on compliance with desegregation, law and order, etc.; (c) appropriate remarks before some group that the President might address in Washington.

It was reported that several independent approaches to the President along these lines are already in process. It was agreed that this was probably desirable and that no effort should be made to coordinate all approaches into one, although it was recognized that the CCD might pursue this question in greater depth. Several participants also expressed the opinion that the more "natural" the occasion for which the President would be asked to speak, the better. That is, normal, regular channels would probably be more acceptable than contrived events or settings.

Some participants felt that the prestige of Vice-President Nixon's position might also be helpfully invoked. A specific suggestion was that Mr. Nixon and the Committee on Government Contracts might stage a series of hearings in Southern cities, in connection with the work of the Committee.

This, it was thought, would provide a publicized forum for consideration of racial problems and their effect on the national interest. The CCD and/or the American Jewish Committee were mentioned as possible groups to further this proposal.

The point was made that women's groups -- national as well as Southern and local -- have a tremendous unrealized potential. The CCD might address itself to further involvement of the leading women's organizations.

Lengthy consideration was also given to the potential influence of the economic "power structure" through national as well as Southern channels. In fact, some participants felt that access to this leverage is mainly to be found outside rather than inside the South, at least in the initial stages. It was recognized that several agencies (some of them in CCD) have been considering possibilities in this field. It was strongly felt that these efforts should be continued and increased.

Concerted Community Action

It was agreed that the agencies represented, through their Southern field staff, might carry a step further the idea developed at the Tuskegee meeting. The procedure for doing this was finally resolved as follows: the Southern Regional Council, in informal consultation with other participants headquartered in Atlanta, will serve as a central observer of developments in Southern communities. When a community is judged to offer promise of desegregation or to threaten an acute emergency in race relations, the Council is to communicate with the other agencies about the possibility of a joint meeting of their Southern field staff representatives in the affected community. Agencies with local constituents would undertake to have a staff representative in the selected community on a pre-agreed date. These staff members would then meet "on the ground" and decide how each of them might contribute to the activation of positive elements in the community. It was felt that this kind of concerted planning and action in the field would greatly strengthen the effectiveness of inter-agency cooperation. The following points were also agreed upon:

1. That such concerted action would have to have the approval of top agency leadership, so that questions of priority and conflict with routine staff duties could be resolved.

2. That any joint meeting in the field would have to be preceded by careful examination of a community situation and assurance from knowledgeable local people that such multi-agency activity would be timely and effective. SRC, with the cooperation of other appropriate agencies, would carry this responsibility.

3. That a determination would have to be made in each case as to which agencies might best be involved. This could be handled in large part by telephone calls or other communication with the cooperating groups, but SRC would be greatly aided by background on resources, constituents, and details of operation from the agencies themselves.

4. That this arrangement be considered for the time being as an exploratory effort. Any such plan involves complexities and problems that can only be worked out in pilot experiences. Charlottesville, Virginia, was mentioned as a likely possibility for an initial test.

5. That if this cooperative approach works well and grows, the expense -- notably the cost of long-distance calls -- will become more than any one agency can easily absorb in its general budget. This will be taken up again, depending upon the success of the first few efforts.

Recommendations to CCD

One of the purposes of this meeting was to give to CCD any advice which the Southern staff members of participating agencies might have to offer. Including items mentioned in the preceding summary, the following were suggested:

1. That CCD further the idea that national agencies consult with and involve Southern staff in the planning and execution of major strategies designed to influence developments in the South. It was felt that one of the most fruitful results of the CCD might be cross-fertilization between professionals engaged in program activity in the South and those dealing with national media, opinion makers, etc.

2. That CCD consider whether there should be regional or local meetings similar to this one in other areas of the country. It was fully recognized, however, that the South at this time is, and should be, the main focus of activity pertaining to desegregation.

3. That the CCD urge appropriate participating agencies to give their Southern staff instructions and latitude necessary to partipate in the plan of concerted community activity.

4. That the CCD and its participating agencies give every emphasis to the activation of prestige figures, including the President, other high government officials, business and industrial leaders, and others.

5. That the CCD and its participating agencies use their information resources to alert the public to the civil liberties threats posed by intolerant pro-segregation activity in the South.

Next Steps

The Southern Regional Council was requested, and agreed, to continue to serve as convener and communications center for the agencies represented at this meeting and such other agencies as might later be involved. Accordingly, the SRC was asked to:

1. Issue a memorandum listing names and addresses of Southern regional offices and field representatives of participating agencies.

2. Explore the possibility of having present at a future session a sympathetic newspaper editor who might serve as a resource person on more effective work with the Southern press.

3. Reconvene the group in May or June, so that there may be joint discussion and planning well in advance of new school developments in September.

2/14/57
Encl.

PARTICIPANTS
CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
January 23-24, 1957

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
Richard Royce

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
Tartt Bell

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Sam Lubin*

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS
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BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
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CATHOLIC COMMITTEE OF THE SOUTH
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Mrs. Ruby Hurley

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
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Miss Dorothy Hampton

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
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UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE
Hylan Lewis

UNITED CHRISTIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY
Lewis Deer

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE
Harold Bauman

YMCA, SOUTHERN AREA STUDENT COUNCIL
Alfred C. Payne
Paul Rilling

YWCA
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Miss Mary Jane Willett

*representing two agencies

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE — NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

January 24, 1957

Recd 1/26/57

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ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

Dr. G. S. Alexander
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Alexander:

I am deeply apologetic for the delay in even acknowledging your communication of December 28, with reference to the meeting which you held in Atlanta, Georgia, January 23 and 24. The communication came to me at Buck Hill Falls during our annual meeting, and in the pressure of those days it was not possible to send a reply. We do not have any staff person in the southern region but we had hoped to have some representatives attending your meeting. It was a great disappointment to me personally that I could not go, but it could not be arranged this time because of crowded schedules long in advance. Please keep us on your mailing list for future conferences of this type, and I trust we shall not be so late in acknowledging the invitation. I also hope we can be represented.

With every good wish to you, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma Stevens

TS:vp

January 28, 1957

Mr. David F. Freeman
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
Sixty East Forty-Second Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Dave:

You will probably have had a verbal account of our inter-agency conference from Frank by now. I thought it went quite well. Attendance -- particularly in view of the travelling conditions -- was extraordinary; all but four of those on the attached list made it, and at least two of those were grounded by weather. You will see that Hylan Lewis did attend for the Unitarian Service Committee.

Katherine Taylor was here and seemed very favorably impressed with both the Conference and SRC. She had a good workout with Frank on the apprenticeship program. I'll be calling him next week about the prospects with New World, which look promising.

As soon as we have a summary of the conference decisions, I'll send you a copy.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

January 16, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your note of January 11 enclosing a list of those planning to attend the conference next week. It looks as if you would have an excellent turnout.

Reading through the list, I noticed that there was no representation from the Unitarian Service Committee. You may recall that they now have funds in hand for a project in Knoxville, on which they hope to get underway in the very near future. I talked to Mrs. Moore in Boston and learned that Hylan Lewis is working with them in the planning of their project. If you haven't already done so, you might consider asking him whether he would like to attend the meeting.

I also notice that there is no representation from the Methodists. I know that you have tried to get Dudley Ward and I assume that one of the Methodist ladies was also asked. I expect to see Dudley briefly this afternoon and will urge him to try and have someone attend -- he has the usual problem of a conflict between that meeting and one of his conferences.

With all best wishes for the success of the meeting,

Sincerely,

Dave

David F. Freeman
Vice President

Rec'd 1/30/57

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

of B'nai B'rith

515 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y., PLaza 1-1800

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Administration
LESTER J. WALDMAN
Executive Assistant

January 28, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I was delighted to have seen you in Atlanta. I am sorry that your burden of conducting a meeting and my schedule did not allow for time when we might have reviewed some of the projects in which we hope to become involved. Let me review some of the things I mentioned to you.

1. With regard to action research and gathering of background information, we are negotiating for studies in Tallahassee, Miami, Winston, Salem, Greensboro, Atlanta, Charlottesville, Nashville. Preston Valien was in New York the other day and I met with him in order to suggest the gathering of information in Nashville and also follow up in Clinton which he intends to do at the time of or after the trial of those indicted. More about this later.

2. Ted Freedman, our director in Houston, is following up with Hanson, chief of polic of Dallas with regard to our pamphlet. If there is any chance of success, I will communicate with you about the involvement of the Southern Police Institute.

3. I spoke to Art to the effect that we are definitely interested in the possibility of securing from Southern News Service copies of those clips which might be ov value to our agency, and joint financing of this service.

You will hear from me further about these and other projects.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely,

Oscar Cohen

OC
el

cc: Arthur J. Levin
Alexander F. Miller

National Council of the Young Men's Christian Associations

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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THE SOUTHERN AREA COUNCIL

(ALABAMA, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, TENNESSEE, AND VIRGINIA)

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NEAL G. BARFIELD
SECRETARY

February 1, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Just a brief note to clarify our willingness to cooperate in any future task force or coordinated targets that may from time to time develop.

1. We are ready at any time to involve campus associations or college groups in any community effort. This will come under our regular project operation, and I could move on my own initiative with our project funds.

2. In the case of cooperation which should involve board members and staff of local city associations, this area office has full authority to act without specific authorization from national headquarters. Should the need for this sort of action arise, you should communication with me and I in turn will clear it with Charlie Wharton, our area executive. He has assured me that the resources of this office are at your disposal for such efforts.

Sincerely,

Paul

Paul M. Rilling
Project Director

PMR/P

Pho - when you finish with this - if you have reason - return for central files.

February 4, 1957

Mr. David Freeman
The Fund for the Republic, Inc.
Sixty East Forty-Second Street
New York 17, New York

Dear Dave:

Enclosed is a bill from Atlanta University covering meals and lodging of the staff representatives attending the inter-agency conference January 23-24.

We can handle this however you wish -- by paying the bill ourselves with reimbursement from the Fund, or by payment to Atlanta University directly by the Fund. We will be guided by your decision on this.

Those present at the conference, on behalf of their respective agencies, were most appreciative of the Fund's generosity in absorbing this part of the cost of the conference, and I believe the results will justify this evidence of support.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

Encl.

$163.75 total

Atlanta, Ga. [illegible] 195 7

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

TO ATLANTA UNIVERSITY, DR.

	Mr. John Hope II- 5 days @ $7.00 per day	$35	00
2	guests for 2 days @ $5.00 each per day	20	00
13	guests for 1 day @ $5.00	65	00
25	Extra lunches @ 75¢ each	18	75
25	Extra dinners @ $1.00 each	25	00
	Total bill	$163	75

RECEIVED JAN 31 1957

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

February 7, 1957

Mr. Oscar Cohen
Program Director
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
515 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Oscar:

I, too, was glad we could get together, however unsatisfactorily, at the Atlanta University conference. As Art may have written you, the second day was a tremendous improvement, and several very promising plans were developed. You will be getting a summary of the results shortly.

Art and I spent several hours together yesterday discussing the common plans we developed when you were in Atlanta earlier. Since Art is summarizing our conversation for you, I won't try to duplicate, except to say that I will look forward to hearing from you on the items that we have in the works.

I am glad to know that the Washington booklet is about ready. This, I think, should be a useful piece of material for people in the South who are constantly confronted with the pro-segregation propaganda about Washington schools. Please let me know when the pamphlet is coming out and what you could do for us by way of price.

In the course of the Atlanta University meeting, Ben Segal -- who as you know is the Fund for the Republic Trade Union Consultant, located in Washington -- expressed an interest in seeing a conference on civil liberties questions staged somewhere in the South. Ben said that he would be prepared to turn up financial resources for such a conference if the preparation, ~~exploration~~ Exploration, and other details could be worked out. This ties in with one of the ideas we discussed. John Griffin is still exploring, but I don't know what his chances of success are. Art and I agreed that we are both so busy right now that we can do little more than nudge Griffin and anybody else who shows any possibilities.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

February 11, 1957

(Dictated February 8)

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Project Director
The Southern Area Council
Young Men's Christian Association
706 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter describing the ways in which the YMCA is prepared to cooperate in coordinating efforts. This very clear explanation helps us greatly.

The prospect for a joint staff meeting in Charlottesville looks promising, and in your absence we have today been in touch with Al Payne, and I am sure we will be working very closely together as time goes on.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

February 15, 1957

AIR MAIL

Mr. Seymour Samet
The American Jewish Committee
1208 Congress Building
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Seymour:

We finally managed to complete a summary of the discussions at the Atlanta University meeting. A copy was mailed to you yesterday. As you will see Miami was discussed, but I made no effort to report the discussion in detail. The main thing is for the agencies involved to pitch in.

You will see the device that was agreed on for extending the concerting community effort. Perhaps such a "meeting on the ground" would be in order for Miami. If you think so, let us know and we will begin to explore.

You were much missed at the Atlanta conference. I hope you will be able to make the next one in the late spring.

Unfortunately there is every likelihood that I will be in New York on February 28th and the following day. Give us a call anyway. If I am not here, others on the staff would like to talk with you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab

THE

GREATER MIAMI CHAPTER
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

[redacted] 1208 CONGRESS BLDG. TEL.: FR 3-4749
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

HON. HAROLD B. SPAET
President

VAN MYERS
Vice-President

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Treasurer

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Chairman, Executive Committee

DR. KURT PEISER
Chairman, Advisory Board

SEYMOUR SAMET
Southeast Area Director

February 12, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

Could you tell me if there was any discussion at the recent Atlanta Conference regarding the Miami Project. If so were any decisions or agreements made regarding assistance to us on this effort. To date I have had no report regarding what went on but did receive letters from the YMCA and the Urban League offering assistance.

I would appreciate any information you can send me as soon as possible. Many thanks.

I hope to see you in Atlanta on February 28th or 29th if you are around.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Seymour

Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director

SS:sm

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A. HAROLD MURRAY, *Director*
DR. S. ANDHIL FINEBERG, *Community Relations Consultant*

NATIONAL OFFICE: 386 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

231-2-56
18

FILE COPY

Mailed 2/16/57

to: Same list as shown on the "Summary" distribution sheet
Exception - Miss Taylor

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

GEORGE S. MITCHELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

February 15, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

"A CITY DECIDES," A MOVIE ON THE INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS IN ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, IS SCHEDULED BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY FOR TELEVISION AT 5:00 P.M., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1957.

FILM CONTENT:

The film concerns the smooth transition of the St. Louis, Missouri, schools from a segregated to an integrated system. Scenes show how school and city officials made their plans, conferences with parents, student reaction, and other phases in the transition period.

SUGGESTIONS:

(1) Alert persons in your area that the film is scheduled.
(2) Telephone the local NBC television outlet to determine if the film is to be shown in your area and, if so, when.
(3) If film is shown, ask your friends to telphone and/or write constructive comments to the local station and to NBC officials. (This might help encourage television officials to schedule other programs of this nature.)

Notice of this program has been inserted in the current New South, being mailed on this date.

Same letter to : Miss Helen Flack
Community Division
Miss Simons (Savilla)

February 21, 1957

Miss Edith Lerrigo
Young Women's Christian Association
College and University Division
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Lerrigo:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Grace Hamilton, we are enclosing a copy of the summary conclusions of the recent Atlanta University meeting. Those agencies participating in this meeting are listed in the report.

If there is any supplementary information which would be of interest, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab
Encl.

copy of all corres to PA: for appropriate action

March 5, 1957

Miss Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region
Young Women's Christian Association
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Florence:

Thanks for your letter of March 4th advising us of the proper channels for communications about Southern efforts related to CCD. This is of great help to us and you can be sure that we will be guided by your instructions.

Since I am not sure that you and Mrs. Simons received copies of the summary conclusions of the January meeting in Atlanta, I am sending one to each of you.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.
cc: Mrs. Savilla Millis Simons

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

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Assistant Treasurer
Savilla Millis Simons
General Secretary

Southern Region
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Jackson 5-2381

RECEIVED MAR 5 1957

March 4, 1957

Mr. Harold Fleming
Director, Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I was in New York in February and Mrs. Simons and I had a conference about our participation in the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, as it relates to meetings called in the Southern Region. I believe it would be helpful for your office, Mrs. Simons and mine if we used the following procedure.

Any announcements or communications going to Mrs. Simons, the General Secretary of the National Board should have a copy to me here in Atlanta. As Correlator in the Southern Region I serve as Mrs. Simons' representative in the region and therefore need to have the information that goes to her for advice and consultation as she works with the Consultative Conference on Desegregation.

For general mailing purposes my name as the representative of the National Board in the region should be on the list. Mary Jane Willett attended the meeting called in Atlanta in January but I am the one who will carry the continuing relationship to this group. I would appreciate it if you would give this information to Fred Routh and any of the other members of your staff who may be working with the groups interested in this conference.

If you have any question about this or if it is not clear, please give me a call. I am putting it in writing because I have not been able to see you during the past week when I was in town and since I will be leaving town upon your return I thought it would be good for us to have it in writing.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,
Florence C. Harris
Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region

FCH:fd
Signed in Miss Harris' absence.

To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians . . . .

From the Purpose of the YWCA

cc - Mrs. Savilla M. Simons

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Race Relations Improve

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. CHARLES O. PORTER

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 18, 1957

Mr. PORTER. Mr. Speaker, the following article from the April 20, 1957, issue of "America" was written by a friend and classmate of mine who has been working for the Fund for the Republic and writes with authority on this important subject:

RACE RELATIONS IMPROVE

(By Joseph P. Lyford)

In an outspoken attack on race prejudice, Archbishop Patrick A. O'Boyle, of Washington, D. C., warned some months ago that America cannot "win the bitter war for men's minds in the world struggle if the Communists can tell the hundreds of millions in Asia and Africa that they, rather than Christians, practice the doctrine that all men are equal."

The reaction abroad to the conflict over desegregation in the South justifies an even more ominous observation. Without prompting from the Communists, a large segment of the foreign press normally friendly to the United States has been printing a daily ration of such stories as the Emmett Till murder in Mississippi, the Autherine Lucy case at the University of Alabama, the bombings of Negro churches, the activities of White Citizens Councils—the same type of stories, in a word, that United States newspapers are headlining.

Almost as serious, the little events in the segregation story leave a deep impression abroad. An example: Indian Opinion, the Natal (South Africa) newspaper edited by Mahatma Gandhi's grandson, recently front-paged half a dozen articles from different nations. The item from the United States told about the white Florida public-health physician who was fired because she lunched with a Negro nurse. A steady flow of such information can understandably create an unhealthy suspicion of America and of Christianity.

Recently, however, the foreign press has been getting a different picture of the situation in America, one which may help balance the stories of crime and strife. Asian, African, and European editors have received copies of a study, published toward the end of 1956, which tells in detail how, quietly and without publicity, racial barriers have been falling in States all over the Union. The report, by Harold Fleming and David Loth, is entitled "Integration, North and South" (Meridian Books, 17 Union Square West, New York 3, 110 pages, 40 cents). It lists more than 1,100 examples of how the Negro is gaining equality of opportunity in the school, in public and private employment, in religious worship, in health facilities, in public accommodations, and in social organizations.

Page after page of the report carries a story within a story: the account of how Catholic institutions have responded to the crisis over race relations in the South. Without depreciating the courageous and effective contributions of other denominational groups which have worked on behalf of desegregation and whose work is outlined in its pages, the report makes it clear that the Catholic Church has set an example that has heartened all supporters of the Christian principle of racial equality. The church's activities have been especially noticeable in such Black Belt States as South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana, where the Negro population is densest, where segregationist sentiment is highest and where the flammatory activity of the white supremacy groups are most intense.

THE CHURCH AND INTEGRATION

One of the forces for enlightenment in a strongly prosegregation State is the Rock Hill School in South Carolina, which integrated under Father Maurice V. Shean, C. O. Another, of course, is Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel, of New Orleans, who is educating his people to accept desegregation and who has supported the merging of Negro and white classes in catechism at Erath, La. But besides these comparatively well-known examples of progress in integration, there are previously unreported cases in dozens of communities and cities in States everywhere in the South.

What is most important, not only have many Catholic schools, churches, and lay groups achieved integration quietly, but in many cases the community has been deeply influenced by their action. Deep-seated prejudices have been quieted and have begun to evaporate as citizens watch, often in real amazement, the way in which Negro and white Americans have shared spiritual guidance and educational benefits on an equal plane. It might almost be said that the initial success in breaking down segregation practices was really overshadowed by the subsequent effect that the sight of equality being practiced daily has had upon southern communities.

Integration, North and South contains dozens of citations of Catholic schools and organizations, mainly in the South, which have taken steps toward integration. The report says, in summary (p. 57):

"In six southern and border States, Negroes were enrolled with whites in Catholic and elementary schools before May, 1954 [the date of the United States Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation by race and the 'separate but equal' doctrine].

"During the 1954–55 school year and in the following term, Negro children began attending formerly all-white Catholic grammar and high schools in 21 southern cities, as well as in many smaller communities. States in which Catholic school integration occurred in whole or in part are Arkansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia."

In the field of higher education, the survey recounts the progress of Catholic colleges and universities. All-white Catholic institutions desegregating since the Supreme Court decisions include Spring Hill College, Mobile, Ala.; Barry College, Miami, Fla.; Belmont Abbey College and Sacred Heart Junior College, Belmont, N. C.; and St. Gregory's College, Shawnee, Okla. An all-Negro college, Xavier University, New Orleans, admitted white students for the first time. As noted before, many of these colleges were located in the areas where desegregation moves could be expected to encounter the bitterest opposition.

426414—62429

In many Southern States, hospitals have been centers of progress for the Negro in his quest for equal treatment. Here, too, Catholic institutions have figured prominently. In the border State of Missouri, the 90-bed Queen of the World Hospital opened 2 years ago as the first nonsegregated hospital in Kansas City, with an integrated hospital staff as well. In Charlotte, N. C., Mercy Hospital began admitting Negro patients in September 1954, after Bishop Vincent S. Waters of the diocese of Raleigh requested superintendents of hospitals to make their facilities available to Catholic Negroes and to allow qualified Negro surgeons and doctors to take care of their patients. St. Francis Hospital in Charleston, W. Va., admitted Negro nurses for training and service on an integrated basis which included housing. St. Mary's Hospital of Knoxville, Tenn., enrolled nine Negroes for training as practical nurses.

The Catholic Church also moved "vigorously" in several southern areas to implement its prointegration position in various church-affiliated lay organizations, reports Integration, North and South. Paradoxically, one of the most forthright demonstrations occurred in Alabama, a most difficult State. In Mobile, Bishop Thomas J. Toolen conferred one of the Church's highest honors, that of Knight of St. Gregory, upon a Negro layman. The recipient was the first Negro in the South to be inducted into the papal honorary society and one of only a few of either race in the entire country.

The Knights of Columbus in Tulsa, Okla., accepted its first Negro member in 1955; and in the State of Delaware the same year, the Bishop Monaghan Council accepted the first Negro applicants for membership since the Knights of Columbus was organized in Delaware 50 years ago.

South Carolina, where integration progress has been almost entirely lacking, was the scene of important Catholic activity. The Catholic Youth Organization was integrated on the diocesan (in this case statewide) level, and as a result, both meetings and conventions have been biracial. The Diocesan Council of Catholic Women of Charleston and the newly formed South Carolina Confraternity of Christian Doctrine (a Catholic lay catechetical group) have also been integrated.

In the context of the whole integration report, the part played by the Catholic institutions was impressive, but even this did not tell the whole story. The report did not claim to include every example of integration. Much progress remains hidden in communities where the work of reducing racial tensions and creating equal opportunities has taken the form of education and discussion rather than of overt action.

It is important to emphasize that the report lists only examples of integration occurring since the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation.

This point is unfortunately not made clear in Integration, North and South. The section of the report which deals with integration in the non-Southern States makes almost no mention of the work of Catholic groups. This omission arises from the setting of an arbitrary time zone to be covered by the report. By the date of the Supreme Court ruling, the Catholic Church and its affiliated organizations in the North had integrated almost completely. Thus, paradoxically, the church was a victim of its own forehandedness insofar as the report was concerned.

The author of the nonsouthern section of the report, David Loth, has acknowledged the validity of criticism directed at his report on this point. To clarify the record he explained, after publication, that in taking his "inventory" of integration since 1954, he had found that "Catholic churches and religious orders provided some of the outstanding examples of institutions which had desegregated almost entirely in the North before the period covered in our survey." Further, he declared, "The examples of successful integration by religious groups, therefore, would have been vastly increased by the remarkable record of the Catholic Church and a few others if the report had been extended to the last 10 years instead of the last 2."

CHURCH LEADERS SPEAK OUT

An historical review of the Catholic Church's position on race-relations matters demonstrates its unequivocal doctrine on the subject. As far back as 1891, Catholic prelates like Archbishop John Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., were taking a clear stand. "What do I claim for the black man?" asked the archbishop. "That which I claim for the white man, neither more nor less. I would blot out the color line. White men have their estrangements. They separate on lines of wealth, of intelligence, of culture and ancestry. But let there be no barrier against mere color."

Since Archbishop Ireland's day, Catholic Church leaders have repeated the substance of his views, and in recent years such men as Samuel Cardinal Stritch of Chicago, Francis Cardinal Spellman of New York, Archbishop Rummel of New Orleans, Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio, Archbishop Richard J. Cushing of Boston, Archbishop Joseph E. Ritter of St. Louis, Bishop Russell J. McVinney of Providence, Bishop Waters of Raleigh, and Bishop Toolen of Mobile have spoken out repeatedly on the subject. Their call for interracial justice is strengthened by papal encyclicals issued in recent years—that is, Quadragesimo Anno (Pius XI, 1931), Mit Brennender Sorge (Pius XI, 1937), Sertum Laetitae (Pius XII, 1939) and Mystici Corporis (Pius XII, 1950)—as well as by editorials in Osservator Romano.

LAYMEN TAKE ACTION

Helping to put principle into practice have been lay groups like the Catholic Interracial Councils, which now exercise great influence in 28 cities and cooperate with such organizations as the NAACP, the Southern Regional Council, and the Urban League. The National Council of Catholic Women, the National Council of Catholic Men, the National Federaiton of Catholic College Students, the Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, the National Catholic Educational Association, and the Catholic Press Association have done their part, too, to advance integration.

The effectiveness of the church and its lay affiliated groups prior to 1954 can be measured by the fact that in Washington, D. C., and Maryland, parochial schools have been integrated since 1949, and that in St. Louis school integration was completed in 1947. Other States where parochial school desegregation was begun or completed in advance of the Supreme Court decision include Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Texas, and West Virginia. In higher education, 25 Catholic colleges, universities and seminaries in the District of Columbia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, Texas, and Mississippi had desegregated before 1954.

This record has been an outstanding part of the total movement of all United States educational institutions toward equal treatment of all races. Despite outbreaks of violence in the South, successes like those described above are slowly strengthening the public belief that the days of segregation are numbered—and the people of other nations are beginning to comprehend this, too. Commenting on the events described in Integration, North and South, the Jerusalem Post said recently that the United States appears "determined to follow the difficult road toward full civic equality for her colored citizens."

Read by itself, of course, Integration, North and South presents a completely optimistic picture, and the authors are careful to caution their readers that the report is frankly one sided because it concerns itself only with the forward progress of integration of the Negro into American life. The publicizing of backward steps, reasoned the authors, has more than adequately been taken care of by the newspapers. Chronicles of quiet progress have rated few headlines, but, as a foreword by Morris L. Ernest declares, the report is "news of a high order," and an "inventory of hope." It makes unmistakably clear the fact that Catholics, Protestants, and Jews, Negros and whites, doctors, priests, ministers, lawyers, businessmen, unionists and housewives can share credit for deepening the meaning of freedom to all citizens of this Republic, and for bringing a message about Christianity and democracy at work to the peoples of Africa, Asia, and Europe.

426414—62429

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1957

5/6/57

HCF;

Ben Sissel called from the Atlanta airport. He wanted to know if plans were underway for a meeting of the cooperating agencies (Southern). He hoped that such a meeting would be called for May, if possible, because summer schedules of many of the persons participating would be very heavy -- he, himself, would be tied up after May.

(I just told him that I would give you the message, that there had been some discussion about another meeting, and that to my knowledge there had been no date set.)

EAB

May 15, 1957

Reverend M. L. King, Jr.
The Montgomery Improvement Association
530 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Dear Reverend King:

I know that this is a singularly busy time for you and that you might not see this letter for some days. I am sending it, however, in the hope that it will reach you in time for the Southern Leadership Conference to arrange representation at an inter-agency conference scheduled for May 28-29. The details of time and arrangements are given in the attached notice.

A word of background: last Fall the Southern grantees of the Fund for the Republic met at Tuskegee Institute for discussion of their common concerns and planning of cooperative action. At a second meeting, the group decided that it wished to continue occasional such meetings on a less restricted basis. The Southern Leadership Conference was mentioned as one of the organizations we all hoped might be represented at future meetings. We hope, naturally, that you yourself can be with us, but in the likely event that that isn't possible we will welcome other representation.

Two staff members of SRC will be on hand at Friday's ceremony in Washington. You have our best wishes for its success.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

Conference of Agencies
meeting 5/28-29/57

May 16, 1957

The Reverend Glenn E. Smiley
Field Secretary
Fellowship of Reconciliation
c/o Fellowship
Nyack, New York

Dear Glenn Smiley:

As I believe you know, last October the Southern grantees of the Fund for the Republic got together for some inter-agency discussion. There has been one further meeting since, at which it was decided to continue occasional meetings on a somewhat broader basis.

Enclosed is a notice of the next meeting, coming up very shortly. If it is possible for you to be with us, you would be most welcome. You may be interested to know that among the other groups invited to be represented is the Southern Leadership Conference.

Cordially yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/eab
Encl.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
20 WEST 40th STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.
LOngacre 3-6890

Please direct reply to:
Mrs. Ruby Hurley
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~

~~[illegible]~~
859½ Hunter St. N. W.
Room 107
Atlanta 14, Georgia
Phone: Murray 8-8869

RECEIVED MAY 17 1957

Compliance Program

May 16, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave. N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

In the absence of Mrs. Hurley who is out of the city, I am acknowledging receipt of your letter concerning the meeting of the Southern field representatives on May 28 - 29th. When Mrs. Hurley returns to her desk, I will bring this to her attention.

Sincerely,

Barbara Hawkins

Barbara Hawkins
Secretary to Mrs. Hurley

/h

American Friends Service Committee
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.
National Offices
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*
Telephone 4-7671
Regional Office
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

May 20, 1957

Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Count me in on the shindig planned for Atlanta University May 28-29. I'm not sure yet who will be with me, but please make reservations for myself and one other person from this office. We are looking forward to seeing you. Warm regards.

Sincerely,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/h

cc: Barbara Moffett

RECEIVED MAY 22 1957

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

May 20, 1957

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I will come to the May 28 and 29 meeting of cooperating agencies working in the South. I will be glad to have you make the reservation for me at Atlanta University for Tuesday night.

I am also going to be at the Consultants meeting on May 24 and 25 and so will remain in Atlanta for the time between the two meetings. I hope to have some chance to visit with you on Monday.

Sincerely yours,

Irene

Irene Osborne
Consultant on School Integration

IO/fy

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

WALTER P. REUTHER.....PRESIDENT
EMIL MAZEY.....SECRETARY-TREASURER
RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
NORMAN MATTHEWS....VICE-PRESIDENT
LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT BREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

May 20, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Emory:

I have your letter of May 17, 1957 and I have today assigned Brother Earl Henderson to attend the forthcoming meeting in Atlanta May 28-29, 1957.

Sincerely & fraternally,

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices & Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW

WHO:cs
oeiu42afl-cio

cc: Earl Henderson

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

WILLIAM EMERSON
Honorary President
PETER I. B. LAVAN
National Campaign Chairman

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JULIUS E. WARREN

FRANK Z. GLICK
Executive Director

New York Office:
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, N. Y.
Oxford 7-0248

International headquarters:
9 PARK STREET
BOSTON 8, MASS.
CApitol 7-3660
Cable address:
UNSERCOM BOSTON

May 21, 1957

RECEIVED MAY 22 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold Fleming:

I am just back at my desk after six weeks in Europe and I am delighted to be able to accept the invitation to be present at your meetings on Tuesday, May 28 and Wednesday, May 29.

I will plan to fly to Atlanta, arriving Eastern Airlines at 12:17 which will mean that I will be able to attend your first meeting at 1:00 p.m. on Tuesday the 28th.

I presume that you will be hearing from Galen Martin directly, since he, too, will be going to Atlanta for this meeting.

I hope your schedule will make it possible for me to have a slightly longer visit with you and Fred Routh following the meetings on Wednesday the 29th. I do not plan to go on to my next stop until late afternoon, and will welcome a chance to get better acquainted with both of you.

I am looking forward to this series of meetings and am only sorry that it is not possible for Hylan Lewis to stay through. However, you will be hearing from him about the conference on the 24th and the 25th.

With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,

Mathilda Moore

Mrs. Dudley Moore, Director
Community Service--USA

MM:rr

Programs and financial statements filed under Registration Number VFA-010 with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Aid of the International Cooperation Admin.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

250 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA — JAckson 4-7262

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HARRY L. ALSTON, *Director*

M. T. PURYEAR, *Field Secretary*

May 22, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Just a note to inform you that M. T. Puryear and I will attend the meeting of the Cooperating Agencies in the South, which is scheduled for May 28 and 29.

We will need no room reservations.

Sincerely yours,

Alston

Harry L. Alston, Director
Southern Field Division

M

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: *Regina M. Andrews — George O. Butler — May E. Chinn — Robert W. Dowling — Mrs. F. B. Farquharson — Lloyd K. Garrison Louis J. Glickman — Sylvan Gotshal — Mrs. Walter A. Hirsch — Frank S. Horne — Sophia Yarnall Jacobs — Theodore W. Kheel — H. B. Law Louis E. Martin — Ralph L. Mason — Howard H. McNeill — Loren Miller — Mollie Moon — Joseph J. Morrow — Cecil Newman — William H. Oliver Ira DeA. Reid — Winthrop Rockefeller — Mrs. Peter Rogatz — Burns W. Roper — Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman — Louis Simon — John I. Snyder, Jr. Asa T. Spaulding — Henry Steeger — Roger L. Stevens — John S. Stillman — Mrs. Ronald Tree — J. Waties Waring — Beulah T. Whitby — Boyd L. Wilson Benjamin Wood — Richardson Wood — P. Bernard Young, Jr. — Thomas G. Young — Charles S. Zimmerman.*

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490

PA -

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE
FOUNDER

Telephone COlumbia 5-4434

MRS. WILLIAM THOMAS MASON
NATIONAL PRESIDENT

National Council of Negro Women, Inc.

1318 Vermont Avenue, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

Affiliated with
THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE UNITED STATES and
INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF THE WORLD

RECEIVED MAY 24 1957

May 22, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is in reply to your memorandum of May 15, 1957, concerning the meeting scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, May 28 and May 29, in the Administration Building, Atlanta University.

We have asked Mrs. L. D. Shivery, President, Atlanta Council, Waluhaje Hotel, Box 232, Westlake Avenue, N. W. and Mrs. Emmaline Scott, 210 Auburn Avenue, N. E., to represent the National Council of Negro Women at these meetings. Will you please get in touch with them and send them any material that is necessary?

We are enclosing the latest brochures about the National Council of Negro Women for your information.

Thank you for your kindness in extending the invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Vivian C. Mason

Mrs. William Thomas Mason

ras

Dear Harold -

Unless there is a last-minute change of plans, I will be attending the meeting on May 28-29. Please make reservations for me at Atlanta University.

Sincerely,

Jean Russell

RECEIVED MAY 22 1957

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

May 23, 1957

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN
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110 N. CEDAR STREET,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

RECEIVED MAY 27 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Flemming:

I am hoping that we can have two representatives at your meeting on May 28 - 29. I will wire you as soon as we know the names of the persons who will represent us. Blessings on you in this important meeting!

With every good wish, I am

Hurriedly yours,

Thelma Stevens

Thelma Stevens

TS:vp
Dictated but not read

Cable Address.
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

PA

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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D. GINGOLD
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W. WOLPERT
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

May 24, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

We have designated Al Kehrer to be our representative at the meeting on May 28-29 of Cooperating Agencies Working in the South.

Al, as I am sure you know, is intimately acquainted both with the civil rights field and with large sections of the Southern trade union movement. He is also a member of the Executive Board of the National Trade Union Council of the Jewish Labor Committee, and has just returned from a Board meeting at which he participated in a discussion of the racial situation in Southern trade unions. I am sure that his contribution will be valuable. In some cases, he may not be familiar with contacts which we may have in other areas of the South, but he will be in touch with us immediately after the meeting and we will be able to fill in the names of additional labor people who would be helpful and with whom we would be able to make contact.

I hope you have a successful meeting.

Cordially,

Manny gs

Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director

EM:gs
oeiu-153
cc: Al Kehrer

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
J. SIEGEL, Chicago
S. HOLLAND, Chicago
I. AXELROD, Cleveland
L. FRIEND, Cleveland
N. KIRTZMAN, Cleveland
S. WEISBERG, Cleveland
J. BERNSTEIN, Detroit
DR. S. KLEINMAN, Detroit
A. SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
S. OSHRY, Los Angeles
S. OTTO, Los Angeles
I. STENZOR, Los Angeles
M. WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
S. RIVIN, Missoula
M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
B. SHANE, Montreal
M. SILCOFF, Montreal
H. BERNSTEIN, Newark
H. BERGER, Philadelphia
H. DORDICK, Philadelphia
J. SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

~~[illegible]~~
1818 S. Main St.

~~Greensboro, N. C.~~
High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE ~~xxxxx~~ 24025

May 24, 1957

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Frederick Routh:

I shall arrive in Atlanta early Tuesday morning to attend the conference at Atlanta University.

Would like to drop in and see you sometime during the morning and ride out with you. Will call your office around 9:00 for an appointment.

Best personal regards

Charles Davis

Charles Davis,
Associate Director
School Program

CED/as

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. ROBERT L. WILCOX
Secretary Christian Social Relations
5317 GREEN VALLEY ROAD, BOX 6082, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

RECEIVED MAY 27 1957

May 25, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

A telegram has just been received from Miss Thelma Stevens requesting that I represent "The Woman's Division" at the meeting in Atlanta, May 28th - 29th, 1957 concerning "The South and Race".

Miss Stevens asked that I inform you that I would be attending so that reservations might be made for me at Atlanta University. I will plan to arrive in Atlanta at 8:10 a.m. Tuesday, May 28th, 1957.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

1957 MAY 27 AM 11 27

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R NA160 PD=WUX NEW YORK NY 27 1038AME=

=HAROLD C FLEMMING SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL RM=

=432 63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST ATLANTA GA=

FIND THAT I CAN BE PRESENT FOR THE MEETING MAY 28-29.

PLEASE RESERVE A ROOM AT THE DORMITORY=

=CORNELIUS C TARPLEE=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

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WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
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1957 MAY 27 AM 11 33

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=HAROLD FLEMING=

=SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NE ATLA=

=MRS ROBERT WILCOX SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION SECRETARY OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS FOR METHODIST WOMEN WILL ATTEND MEETING ATLANTA UNIVERSITY MAY 28-29 AS OUR REPRESENTATIVE=

=THELMA STEVENS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Materials distributed at Inter-agency conference May 28, 1954

SRC File Copy

Statement Concerning Attacks on NAACP
and Threats to Civil Liberties

The American Friends Service Committee is deeply rooted in historic testimonies of the Religious Society of Friends regarding the worth and dignity of every human being. In all our programs we seek to minister to human needs and to speak for the rights of man. We cannot be indifferent whenever these needs are unmet or these rights threatened.

In particular, we are concerned with the continued denial of the full privileges of a free society to many citizens because of their color. We try to create the conditions for peace throughout the world; at home we see racial discrimination and segregation as major barriers to that goal and we seek to remove considerations of race from education, housing, employment and other fields of American life. Our approach is through persuasion, education, and the provision of opportunities for men to see each other as valuable individuals, equal in the sight of God.

The problem of segregation is a national one, but the special circumstances of the history in which we all share give it particular poignancy and complexity in some of our southern states. Here is evidenced an inner turmoil which disturbs all Americans and blunts their capacity for objective thought. In such a setting one can understand the vehement opposition to those seeking peaceful adjustment to social change.

To understand is not to condone and we are disturbed by the recent attacks on and legislation against the NAACP which have been particularly evident in the South. We strongly defend the right of the NAACP to work for justice within and under the law, to maintain interracial membership, to organize and to speak out for social change. To penalize the members of any organization in the exercise of such rights endangers them for all. The suppression of liberties is a violence in itself, which leads to counterviolence. We commend to all the example of non-violence and Christian love shown by some leaders in these circumstances. We speak for equal justice under the law and for the freedom of all men everywhere.

FILE COPY

Summary Notes on Meeting of Sub-Committee, Cooperating Agencies Working in the South

Members of the inter-agency sub-committee, which met in the offices of the Anti-Defamation League, Atlanta, at 2:00 P.M., June 17, 1957, included:

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, representing the YWCA

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mr. Arthur Levin, Anti-Defamation League

Mr. Paul Rilling, Southern Area Student Council, YMCA

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Southern Regional Council

Also present was Dr. C. H. Parrish, Southern Regional Council.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider methods of increasing the effectiveness of the cooperating agencies in their future joint field efforts. To date, three inter-agency conferences have been held; the agencies also met in their first joint field effort in Charlottesville, Virginia, where pre-arranged procedures were followed. The Charlottesville operation was not considered a failure, nor was it a complete success; therefore, it seemed necessary to consider changes in tactics which might strengthen the tool of inter-agency action.

It was felt that preliminary spade-work within the "opportunity" community is the crux of the situation, determining what an agency can accomplish. Several were of the opinion that each participating agency should make contacts in the community prior to the time of the joint agency effort. Perhaps two weeks in advance an attempt should be made to establish rapport and get the feel of the community, and in turn to stimulate community participation. This suggestion was questioned on the grounds that it was not feasible financially, nor time-wise. Even if an agency representative could spend two weeks in the community, there is insufficient time to establish real contact with the community. There should be a continuing program which would include correspondence and visits to the community. An agency, not in the position to sustain a continuing relationship, cannot help by going cold into a community situation (one of the faults at Charlottesville). It was felt that in

the case of the Charlottesville meeting, the church groups had particular difficulty due to lack of community contacts.

The procedures followed in the Charlottesville team effort were summarized as follows:

1. Staff people met together to get briefed on the situation.
2. They went out into the community to get their own picture of the situation and to contact members of their local constituency.
3. Staff people returned for progress reports.
4. Each staff person brought in one key person from his own constituency to meet with others in a closed session to determine what more could be done, what role each local group could perform, and how they could best cooperate and coordinate their efforts.

This procedure was criticized on the basis that: (1) It is useless to ask an agency to go into a community unless it has a continuing relationship with the community. (2) Each agency is very different in its approach and its potential for accomplishment; the work of one agency should complement rather than duplicate that of another. (3) Such a procedure seems geared more toward the establishment of communication between lay people than toward joint agency effort.

Inter-agency communication should be maintained by professional staff members of the respective agencies as a part of their day-to-day operations. Each participating agency should be knowledgeable about the role and scope and methods of operation of other agencies.

It was felt that the joint-agency type of operation is worthwhile and there was general agreement on a skeleton outline of approach.

1. A period of spade work by individual staff members is necessary, through continuing relationship with local constituents, before going to selected community

2. This should be followed by a meeting, or several meetings, in the selected community, of the agency personnel involved.

3. They would then return to their local constituency to interpret their joint findings.

4. Any operation should be flexible (particularly in regard to involvement and use of lay-people).

5. It was suggested that no identification of participating groups be made in discussions with laymen, and that meetings be sponsored by no particular agency.

A suggestion that an agency operating successfully in a community might be use as a spearheading group (e.g., the Nashville Conference) was questioned on the basis that sometimes a group which has been operating in the community can reach an impasse and that the entire effort can be stalemated if joint action is led by them. However, outside groups sometimes can take the lead and overcome the impasse. Appropriate local groups should be consulted and informed of what is being done all along the way.

It was agreed that the prime consideration governing an agency's participation in a joint operation should be that the agency have a local constituency, or the ability to gather one.

The suggested criteria for selecting cities for inter-agency effort included the following points:

1. A receptive, strategic community.
2. An existing community situation which calls for such an operation.
3. An invitation from a responsible group in the community.
4. Any community which has a court order to desegregate.
5. Any community in which there are incidents of violence.

There was some discussion and disagreement in regard to point 4. It was felt that it would be a waste of time to go into a community in which there had been no court order; another opinion was expressed that an atmosphere might be created by inter-agency operations which would stimulate and encourage efforts to secure such an order. The majority feeling was that coordinated agency help (in the absence of court order) would be of little benefit unless there was a request for help from the community or from individual agencies within the community. Further it was felt that requests for help should be encouraged and stimulated by local agencies; that it

would be of value to keep in close contact with communities which seem ripe for inter-agency action.

The possibility of unsolicited agency help was not ruled out, however, since many communities will not request outside agency aid when it is obviously needed. A flat criteria covering this point was felt to be unwise; each community should be considered separately.

Once a community is determined for "cooperative agency action", procedure should be established to enable the coordinating agency to know:

1. Which of the agencies represented in the inter-agency conference are in position to participate and contribute to the effort in the designated community.

2. What resources have the agencies which are cooperating? For example, are there local constituents with a known interest? Are the local constituents served by professional staff at the community level? Are field staff of the cooperating agency in position to give the extra attention to the community which is indicated?

3. What is already known about the community by the agencies which are able to participate in the cooperative action?

It was agreed that Nashville, Tennessee, would be the place for the next joint agency operation, in late September of this year. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, will be asked to take the responsibility of advising the proper time and keeping the various agencies informed on the current situation in Nashville.

Knoxville, Tennessee, was considered to be another locality of strategic importance; a court order is pending there at the present time. Memphis, Tennessee, should also be watched carefully.

Fred Routh,
Summarizer

Conference of Agencies Working in the South

May 28th, 29th, 1957

The Conference convened at 1:00 P.M. at Atlanta University with Harold Fleming, of the Southern Regional Council, in the chair. The participants introduced themselves and identified the agencies they represented. Apologies were made for this meeting having been called on such short notice, but it was explained that many agencies could not make a later date and it was felt advisable not to wait until mid-summer for a meeting. The proposed agenda was discussed and adopted, and a summary of the proceedings was agreed to. The invocation was given by Mr. Tarplee.

Informal reports were given on several cities, so that the whole group might have some background as to happenings in them and some indication of progress made toward desegregation. These cities included:

Miami, Florida - The city of Miami Beach has agreed to give $500.00 to the Dade County Council. The Council's Annual Dinner was well attended with good cooperation from the other agencies. The American Jewish Congress anticipates opening an office in Miami this fall (Alex Brooks, who had been reported as the staff person for this office has subsequently accepted a position at Rutgers University).

Attempts are being made to get one minute statements from church leaders for broadcast and/or television purposes. A move is also being made to get the ministers to include statements regarding integration from their national church bodies in the local church bulletins.

A report was made at a recent SRC staff conference that President Eisenhower has agreed to speak in Miami in July and that he will perhaps use desegregation as a topic. There are some indications that a bid will be made for integration in this area this fall.

Nashville, Tennessee - The Nashville Conference on Community Relations is still active. On May 12th, Mr. Carmichael talked to administrative officials about desegregation in Louisville. The superintendent of schools is said to have enlisted the aid of various P.T.A.s for desegregation in September. The Nashville Council Teachers Workshop for Integration was held in May with school board approval.

Signs requiring segregation have been removed from Nashville's buses; there has been unpublicized test riding by mixed groups (C.O.R.E.) without incident. Some planning has been done by a C.O.R.E. group to test segregation at drive-in theatres.

Knoxville, Tennessee - This community is under a court order to integrate; the proposed plan is to integrate the first grade this September. A complete plan for eventual full integration is scheduled to be submitted to the court by December 31st.

The Unitarian Service Committee has a full-time person in the Knoxville area. Work is being done through the Knoxville Joint Commission on Education.

Greensboro, N.C. - A seminar for teachers was held on May 11th; Dan Dodson, of NYU, and two teachers from Fayette County, Kentucky, participated in the program. Thirty teachers attended from a wide range of the city schools.

The school board had indicated that they would attempt some desegregation, but that if the situation proved too troublesome, they would stand by the status quo. Some applications appealing school assignment are expected here. (Subsequently, six appeals have been made.)

Chapel Hill, N.C. - There are reports that work is being done on a plan for desegregation, but that there probably will be no move in that direction this fall.

Bryson City, N. C. - There have been indications here that the school board would receive and accept applications for assignment of Negro pupils to previously all-white schools. Recently this school board did meet with a consultant supplied by SRC.

North Carolina, General - Two inter-agency meetings have taken place in North Carolina. Representatives from the YMCA, NAACP, denominational groups, AFSC, and SRC have participated. Several agencies have worked out patterns of cooperation in specific areas; for example, the State Council of Churches has kept the AFSC posted on the actions of the General Assembly.

In accordance with the agreements of the previous inter-agency conference, use was made of the inter-agency technique of having the agencies with an interest in a particular "opportunity situation" meet together in the locality involved. An attempt would be made to assess community support for desegregation, emergency resources, possible opposition, and to provide a frame-work for future planning by local groups and others. The implementation of this technique was tried at Charlottesville, Va. This first attempt to use the inter-agency technique came in for considerable criticism on specific points.

The Charlottesville meeting was felt to have been too closely identified with one local agency; sufficient briefing had not been done by the various agency representatives before coming into the locality; some agencies had little or no constituency in town and little rationale for being there; sufficient follow-up had not taken place. However, it was felt by the whole group that the inter-agency technique was a good one and that it should be refined and tried again. Accordingly, a committee of persons headquartered in Atlanta was appointed to bring in suggestions as to the future use of the technique (subsequently, it has met; report enclosed). The members of the committee were Fred Routh, Chairman, Arthur Levin, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Harry Alston, Paul Rilling, and Mrs. Grace Hamilton.

Several groups reported on legislative and other attacks against agencies operating in the race relations field. The NAACP reported continued legislative action aimed at them as the chief target. The investigating committee technique is being utilized in several states. Georgia's board of education recently ruled that agencies having regional or national meetings that were interracial, and attended by Georgia students, could not operate as approved agencies in the schools of the state. The Urban League reported that the attacks against its Community Chest status were continuing. It was re-emphasized that these attacks affected all of the agencies.

The importance of making the case that intemperate local conditions and racial tensions hurt business and new industrial and economic opportunities was discussed. Statements from business leaders, Chambers of Commerce, city officials, and others in this regard would be useful.

Attention was called to other agencies that it is hoped will participate in these meetings. Will Campbell was given responsibility for being in touch with the United Church Women; SRC will contact the Southern Leaders Conference again; F.O.R. had indicated that it was sorry not to be able to attend this meeting.

It was agreed that the agencies would work during the summer months on their own plans for September; thought would be given to the areas most likely to need attention; and literature on previous crisis situations was urged as a means of being better prepared to prevent, or to meet, possible new crises.

Particular attention was given to Nashville; agencies were urged to think in terms of what staff people they could have in that locality sometime in September and of what staff people they could employ. Tentatively, the ADL, AFSC, SRC, National Council of Negro Women, and the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, USA, have agreed to have representatives in Nashville to observe the situation there and to work with their own constituencies.

The next Conference of Agencies Working in the South was scheduled for Septem-

ber 17-18, in Atlanta; the committee to work on the inter-agency technique was charged with the responsibility for preparing a tentative agenda.

Albrook
Clearcopy Onion Skin
MADE IN U.S.A.

Summary points on the inter-agency conference convened by SRC.

1. This was a meeting of representatives of agencies working in the South which have program in the area of civil rights or race relations. Some 16 agencies were represented.

2. Informal reports and discussions pointed out the areas where some form of desegregation activity in the schools is expected during the coming year. Particular attention was given to Nashville, the Piedmont cities in North Carolina, and Miami. These reports dealt mainly with the developing situation in each of these areas.

3. A full discussion centered on the attempt, earlier in the year, to convene a number of agencies in Charlottesville, Virginia (which is under Court order to desegregate), to assess community support for desegregation, emergency resources, possible opposition, and to point toward planning for the months ahead. Not all of these functions were carried out; there was considerable unhappiness with particular shortcomings in this inter-agency technique, but the general idea continued to merit strong support. A committee will pull together the various suggestions and report to the agencies on the usefullness of this approach and how it can be modified for increased effectiveness.

4. It was agreed that the inter-agency technique should be used again - either in an emergency situation or in an area needing to plan for desegregation. The SRC, in consultation with other agencies, would again call the group together. The recommendations of the committee charged with refining the inter-agency technique will be incorporated in any new endeavor.

5. It has been recognized all along that no given activity can possibly make use of all of the agencies participating in the conference. The nature of staff resources, program, and geographic area of the individual agencies would prevent this.

6. Mention was made of the consultative services available to community groups and official bodies through the various agencies and of the recently convened SRC Consultative Conference. Several incidents where community agencies had used consultants were reported, including one school board.

7. There has been more appreciative comment on this meeting from the participating agencies than SRC staff persons would have expected. Perhaps it was considered as an hair-down, problem facing session, for which there was some need.

8. These sessions, by the nature of the discussions, and due to the diversity of the groups represented, are necessarily off-the-record.

FILE COPY

PROPOSED AGENDA

Interagency Conference
May 28 - 29, 1957

:

TUESDAY - May 28th

1:00 General Session

1. Introductory Remarks
2. Report on Charlottesville - with critique
3. Progress Reports

   a. Miami
   b. Nashville
   c. North Carolina

4. Consultant Services
5. Consultative Conference on Desegregation

6:00 Dinner

"Face of the South" - The George Mitchell Film (New Version)
Attendance optional

8:00 INFORMAL

WEDNESDAY - May 29th

9:30 General Session

1. Communities Desegregating in September

   a. Identification and description
   b. What concerted activities can we plan
   c. Plans for meeting unforeseen crisis

2. Next Steps

:

FILE COPY

May 28, 1957

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES EXPECTED
AT THE CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH

May 28 - 29, 1957

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
B. Tartt Bell
Charles Davis
Irene Osborne

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH
Arthur J. Levin
Irvin Schulman

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE
Al Kehrer

WOMEN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
Mrs. Robert Wilcox

N. A. A. C. P.
Miss Ruby Hurley

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U.S.A.
Will D. Campbell

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
Mrs. L. D. Shivery
Mrs. Emmaline Scott

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
Harry L. Alston
M. T. Puryear

THE BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.A.
H. B. Sissel
Mrs. Jean Russell

BOARD OF CHURCH EXTENSION - DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN RELATIONS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN U.S.
Malcolm P. Calhoun

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Mrs. Dudley Moore
Galen Martin

NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL, YMCA
Paul Rilling

NATIONAL BOARD, YWCA
Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Miss Hattie Droll

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS' UNION FAIR PRACTICES & ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DEPT.
Earl Henderson

Information Re: Consultant Conf. of May 28 & 29, 1957

ORGANIZATION & NAME	CONFIRMED	CANNOT ATTEND	UNKNOWN	RM. RESERVATION REQUESTED
American Civil Liberties Union				
1. Mr. Patrick M. Malin, Dir.				
2. Mr. Richard C. Royce				
American Council on Human Rights				
1. Mr. Elmer Henderson, Dir.				
American Friends Service Committee				
Charles Davis				
1. Miss Barbara Moffett, Secy.				
2. Mr. Tartt Bell, Exec. Secy.	X(+1)			~~3 X~~
Gene Osborne	X	~~(already at A.U.)~~		
American Jewish Committee				
1. Mr. Edwin Lukas, Dir.				
2. Mr. Seymour Samet				
3. Mr. Samuel Lubin		X		
American Jewish Congress				
1. Mr. Don J. Hager, Dir.				
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith				
1. Mr. Alexander F. Miller, Dir.				
2. Mr. Oscar Cohen				
3. Mr. Arthur J. Levin	X			
Irwin Schulman	X			
The Southern Baptist Convention				
1. Mr. A. C. Miller, Exec. Sec'y.		X		
Catholic Committee of the South				
Congregational Christian Church				
1. Mr. Herman H. Long				
Disciples of Christ				
1. Mr. Lewis Deer, Nat'l. Dir.				
National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church				
1. Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee	X			
	4	2		~~3~~

ORGANIZATION & NAME	CONFIRMED	CANNOT ATTEND	UNKNOWN	RM. RESERVATION REQUESTED
Jewish Labor Committee				
1. ~~Emanuel Muravchik, Dir.~~ (1) Al Kehrer				X
The Board of Social and Economic Relations, The Methodist Church				
1. Mr. A. Dudley Ward Exec. Sec'y.				
Women's Division of Christian Ser. Board of Missions of The Methodist Church				
1. Miss Thelma Stevens ~~Exec. Sec'y.~~ — Mrs. Robert Wilcox ~~2 names unknown~~				2
N. A. A. C. P.				
1. Mr. Roy Wilkins, Exec. Sec'y.				
2. Miss Ruby Hurley	X			
3. Mr. Thurgood Marshall				
National Conf. of Christians and Jews				
Mr. Dumont Kenny, Nat'l. Prog. Dir.		X		
Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy		X		
Nat'l. Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.				
1. Mr. J. Oscar Lee, Exec. Sec'y.				
2. Mr. Will D. Campbell	X			X
3. Mrs. Esther C. Stamats				
National Council of Jewish Women				
1. Mrs. Frances Cahn, Exec. Sec'y.				
Nat'l. Council of Negro Women				
1. ~~Mrs. Vivian G. Mason,~~ Mr. L. D. Shivery Pres. ~~3 AK~~ women - see attached Mrs. Emmaline Scott				
Nat'l. Labor Service				
1. Mr. Harry Fleishman, Dir.				
Nat'l. Urban League				
1. Mr. Lester B. Granger, Exec. Sec'y.				
2. Mr. Harry L. Alston	X (+ M. T. Puryear)			
Page Totals -	10			4

ORGANIZATION & NAME	CONFIRMED	CANNOT ATTEND	UNKNOWN	RM. RESERVATION REQUESTED
The Board of Christian Educ. of the Presbyterian Church in USA				
1. Mr. H. B. Sissel, Assoc. Sec'y.	X			X
2. Mrs. Jean Russell	X			X
? Malcolm Calhoun				
Union of American Hebrew Congregations				
1. Mr. Albert Vorspan				
Unitarian Ser. Comm., Inc.				
1. Mrs. Dudley Moore, Dir.	X			X
2. Mr. Hylan Lewis		X		
3. Mr. Galen Martin	X			X
The Workmen's Circle				
1. Mr. William Stern, Dir.				
2. Mr. Harold Bauman				
National Student Council YMCA				
1. Mr. Maynard Catchings				
2. Mr. Alfred C. Payne				
3. Mr. Paul Rilling	X			
National Board YWCA				
Grace Hamilton	X			
1. Mrs. Savilla M. Simons				
2. Miss Florence Harris				
← Mrs. Hattie Droll	X			
Fellowship of Reconciliation				
1. Rev. Glein Smiley				
Southern Leadership Conference				
1. Rev. M. L. King, Jr.				
TOTALS	7	1		4

LABOR: Fair Practices + Anti Discrimination Dept, UAW

1. EARL HENDERSON - UAW

FILE COPY

PROPOSED AGENDA

Interagency Conference
May 28 - 29, 1957

:

TUESDAY - May 28th

1:00 General Session

1. Introductory Remarks
2. Report on Charlottesville - with critique
3. Progress Reports

   a. Miami
   b. Nashville
   c. North Carolina

4. Consultant Services
5. Consultative Conference on Desegregation

6:00 Dinner

"Face of the South" - The George Mitchell Film (New Version)
Attendance optional

8:00 INFORMAL

WEDNESDAY - May 29th

9:30 General Session

1. Communities Desegregating in September

   a. Identification and description
   b. What concerted activities can we plan
   c. Plans for meeting unforeseen crisis

2. Next Steps

:

File Copy

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS
CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH
Atlanta, Georgia

May 28-29, 1957

The Conference convened at 1:00 p.m. at Atlanta University. The participants introduced themselves and identified the agencies they represented. Apologies were made for this meeting having been called on such short notice, but it was explained that many agencies could not make a later date and it was felt advisable not to wait until mid-summer for a meeting. The proposed agenda was discussed and adopted, and a summary of the proceedings was agreed to. The invocation was given by Mr. Tarplee.

Informal reports were given on several cities, agreed upon earlier as focal points of interagency field activity. These cities included:

Miami, Florida - The city of Miami Beach has agreed to give $500.00 to the Dade County Council. The Council's Annual Dinner was well attended with good cooperation from the other agencies. The American Jewish Congress anticipates opening an office in Miami this fall.

Attempts are being made to get one minute statements from church leaders for broadcast and/or television purposes. A move is also being made to get the ministers to include in the local church bulletins statements on integration by their national church bodies.

A report was made at a recent SRC staff conference that President Eisenhower has agreed to speak in Miami in July and that he will perhaps deal with the topic of desegregation. There are some indications that a bid will be made for integration in this area this fall.

Nashville, Tennessee - This community is under a court order to integrate; the proposed plan is to integrate the first grade this September. A complete plan for eventual full integration is scheduled to be submitted to the court by December 31st.

The Nashville Conference on Community Relations is still very active. On May 12th, Mr. Carmichael talked to Nashville school officials about desegregation in Louisville. The superintendent of schools is said to have sought the aid of various P.T.A.s for desegregation in September. The Nashville Conference Teachers Workshop for Integration was held in May with school board approval.

Signs requiring segregation have been removed from Nashville's buses; there has been unpublicized test riding by mixed groups (C.O.R.E.) without incident. Some planning has been done by a C.O.R.E. group to test segregation at drive-in theatres.

Knoxville, Tennessee - The Unitarian Service Committee has a full-time person in the Knoxville area. Work is being done through the Knoxville Joint Commission on Education.

Greensboro, N. C. - A seminar for teachers was held on May 11th; Dan Dodson, of NYU, and two teachers from Fayette County, Kentucky, participated in the program. Thirty teachers attended from a wide range of the city schools.

The school board had indicated that it would attempt some desegregation, but that if the situation proved too troublesome, it would stand by the status quo. Some applications from Negroes appealing school assignment are expected here. (Subsequently, six appeals have been made.)

Chapel Hill, N. C. - There are reports that work is being done on a plan for desegregation, but that there probably will be no move in that direction this fall.

North Carolina, General - Two interagency meetings have taken place in North Carolina. Representatives from the YMCA, NAACP, denominational groups, AFSC, and SRC have participated. Several agencies have worked out patterns of cooperation in specific areas; for example, the State Council of Churches has kept the AFSC posted on certain actions of the General Assembly.

In accordance with the agreements of the previous meeting, a trial was made of the interagency technique of having the agencies with an interest in a particular "opportunity situation" meet together in the locality involved. The objective was to assess community support for desegregation, emergency resources, possible opposition, and to provide a framework for future planning by local groups and others. The site chosen for this initial effort was Charlottesville, Virginia. This first attempt to use the interagency technique was reviewed and criticized on various specific points.

The Charlottesville meeting was felt to have been too closely identified with one local agency; sufficient briefing had not been done by the various agency representatives before coming into the locality; some agencies had little or no constituency in the town and little rationale for being there; sufficient follow-up had not taken place. However, it was felt by the whole group that the interagency technique should be refined and tried again. Accordingly, a committee of persons headquartered in Atlanta was appointed

to bring in suggestions as to the future use of the technique. This committee has subsequently met, and a copy of its recommendations will be sent to you shortly. The members of the committee were Fred Routh, Chairman, Arthur Levin, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Harry L. Alston, Paul Rilling, and Mrs. Grace Hamilton.

Several groups reported on legislative and other attacks on agencies operating in the race relations field, particularly the NAACP. The investigating committee technique is being utilized in several states. Georgia's board of education recently ruled that agencies having regional or national meetings that were interracial could not operate as approved agencies in the schools of the state. The Urban League reported that the attacks against the Community Chest status of its affiliates were continuing. It was re-emphasized that these attacks threaten the basic rights of association and due process and thus should be interpreted as the concern of every responsible group.

The importance of making the case that intemperate local conditions and racial tensions hurt business and new industrial and economic opportunities was discussed. Statements from business leaders, Chambers of Commerce, city officials, and others in this regard would be useful.

Attention was called to other agencies that it is hoped will participate in these meetings. Will Campbell assumed responsibility for being in touch with the United Church Women; SRC will contact the Southern Leaders Conference again; an F.O.R. staff member had indicated that he was sorry not to be able to attend this meeting.

The areas where changes in school desegregation could be expected in coming months were reviewed.

It was agreed that the agencies would work during the summer months on their own plans for September; thought would be given to the areas most likely to need attention; and reviewing literature on previous crisis situations was urged as a means of being better prepared to prevent, or to meet, possible new crises.

Particular attention was given to Nashville; agencies were urged to think in terms of what staff people they could have in that locality sometime in September and of helpful techniques that their own groups could employ. Tentatively, the ADL, AFSC, SRC, National Council of Negro Women, and the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church, USA, have agreed to have representatives in Nashville to observe the situation there and to work with their own constituencies.

It was agreed that a representative of CCD should be in attendance at future meetings. The problem of getting Southern staff members to CCD executive committee meetings was discussed.

The next Conference of Agencies Working in the South was scheduled for September 17-18, in Atlanta; the committee to work on the interagency technique was charged with the responsibility for preparing a tentative agenda.

7/2/57
Encl. - List of Participating Agencies

PARTICIPANTS
CONFERENCE OF AGENCIES WORKING IN THE SOUTH
ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
May 28-29, 1957

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
B. Tartt Bell
Charles Davis
Miss Irene Osborne

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE
Arthur J. Levin
Irvin Schulman

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, USA
H. B. Sissel
Mrs. Jean Russell

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH, WOMEN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
Mrs. Robert Wilcox

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Robert Sanders

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES
Will D. Campbell

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN
Miss Lillian Chernoff

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN
Mrs. L. D. Shivery

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH
Cornelius C. Tarplee

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
Harry L. Alston

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Harold C. Fleming
Emory Via
John Hope
Fred Routh
Paul Anthony
Elizabeth Brantley
Mildred Flowers

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE
Mrs. Dudley Moore
Galen Martin

UNITED AUTO WORKERS, FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DEPT.
Earl Henderson

YMCA, NATIONAL STUDENT COUNCIL
Paul Rilling

YWCA, NATIONAL BOARD
Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Miss Hattie Droll

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

July 9, 1957

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Agencies Cooperating in Southern Interagency Meetings

FROM: Harold C. Fleming, Southern Regional Council

SUBJ: MEETING ON SEPTEMBER 17 - 18, 1957

:

At our last conference, May 28-29, it was agreed that representatives of our agencies should convene again on September 17-18 in Atlanta.

We have since learned that these dates are identical with those set for the next full meeting of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation (CCD). Arnold Aronson, secretary of the CCD, has advanced the suggestion that we combine the two meetings. If this is done, the sessions would be held in Washington, and participating agencies would be expected to have their Southern field representatives at the meeting as well as national representatives. Provision would be made for separate sessions of the Southern staffers, in addition to meetings of the whole group.

The thought is that such a combined Southern-National meeting would improve coordination between regional and national activities.

We agreed to poll the Southern interagency groups on this question. So that we may give an early answer to CCD, please give us your reaction as promptly as possible. If you wish, simply indicate your preference below and return this memorandum to us.

☐ We approve the idea of a combined Washington meeting on September 17-18 and can have both Southern and national staff present.

☐ We do NOT approve the idea of a combined Washington meeting, but prefer the next Southern interagency meeting to be held in Atlanta.

_____
(Signature)

For _____
(Agency)

Interagency

June 19, 1957

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Director, Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Art:

Here are the summary notes on the meeting we held Monday, June 17th. No pride in authorship. As they say at the Fund for the Republic, "Feel free" in editing them as you see fit and return them to me.

A composite of your suggestions will be mailed to all participating agencies which met at the A.U. Conference.

Regards,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:mm

Same
Letter sent to Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Mr. Paul Rilling with copy of summary notes enclosed.

Summary Notes on Meeting of Sub-Committee, Cooperating Agencies Working in the South

Members of the inter-agency sub-committee, which met in the offices of the Anti-Defamation League, Atlanta, at 2:00 P.M., June 17, 1957, included:

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, representing the YWCA

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

Mr. Arthur Levin, Anti-Defamation League

Mr. Paul Rilling, Southern Area Student Council, YMCA

Mr. Frederick B. Routh, Southern Regional Council.

Also present was Dr. C. H. Parrish, Southern Regional Council.

The purpose of the meeting was to consider methods of increasing the effectiveness of the cooperating agencies in their future joint field efforts. To date, three inter-agency conferences have been held; the agencies also met in their first joint field effort in Charlottesville, Virginia, and pre-arranged procedures were followed. The Charlottesville operation was not considered a failure, nor was it a complete success; therefore, it seemed necessary to consider changes in tactics which might strengthen the tool of inter-agency action.

It was felt that preliminary spade-work within the "opportunity" community is the crux of the situation, determining what an agency can accomplish. Several were of the opinion that each participating agency should make contacts in the community prior to the time of the joint agency effort. Perhaps two weeks in advance an attempt should be made to establish rapport and get the feel of the community, and in turn to stimulate community participation. This suggestion was questioned on the grounds that it was not feasible financially, nor time-wise. Even if an agency representative could spend two weeks in the community, time is not sufficient to establish real contact with the community. This should be a part of a continuing program which would include correspondence and visits to the community. An agency, not in the position to sustain a continuing relationship, cannot help by going cold into a community situ-

ation (one of the faults at Charlottesville). It was felt that in the case of the Charlottesville meeting, the church groups had particular difficulty due to lack of community contacts.

The procedures followed in the Charlottesville team effort were summarized as follows:

1. Staff people met together to get briefed in the situation.
2. They went out into the community to get their own picture of the situation and to contact members of their local constituency.
3. Staff people returned for progress reports.
4. Each staff person brought in one key person from his own constituency to meet with others in a closed session to determine what more could be done, what role each local group could perform, and how they could best cooperate and coordinate their efforts.

This procedure was criticized on the basis that: (1) It is useless to ask an agency to go into a community unless they have a continuing relationship with the community. (2) Each agency is very different in its approach and its potential for accomplishment; the work of one agency should complement rather than duplicate that of another. (3) Such a procedure seems geared more toward the establishment of communication between lay people than toward joint agency effort.

Establishment of communication should be accomplished by professional staff members as a part of their day-to-day operation. Separate paths followed by organizations may eventually meet; however, communication and interpretation of a given organization's role to other organizations is a necessary function of the agency's professional staff. Duplication of effort and working at cross-purposes on the professional staff level must be avoided.

It was felt that the joint-agency type of operation is worthwhile and there was general agreement on a skeleton outline of approach.

1. A period of spade work by individual staff members is necessary.

2. This should be followed by a meeting of the agency personnel involved.
3. They would then return to their local constituency to interpret their joint findings.
4. Any operation should be flexible (particularly in regard to involvement and use of lay-people).
5. It was suggested that no identification of groups be made, and that meetings be sponsored by no particular agency.

A suggestion that an agency operating successfully in a community might be used as a spearheading group (e.g., the Nashville Conference) was questioned on the basis that sometimes a group which has been operating in the community can reach an impasse and that the entire effort can be stalemated if joint action is led by them. However, outside groups sometimes can take the lead and overcome the impasse.

It was agreed that the prime consideration governing an agency's participation in a joint operation should be that the agency have a local constituency, or the ability to gather one; not necessarily, however, a previously organized body.

The suggested criteria for selecting cities for inter-agency effort included the following points:

1. A receptive, constructive community.
2. An existing situation which calls for such an operation.
3. An invitation from a responsible group in the community.
4. Any community which has a court order to desegregate.
5. Any community in which there are incidents of violence.

There was some discussion and disagreement in regard to point 4. It was felt that it would be a waste of time to go into a community in which there had been no court order; another opinion was expressed that an atmosphere might be created by inter-agency operations which would stimulate and encourage efforts to secure such an order. The majority feeling was that coordinated agency help (in the absence of

court order) would be of little benefit unless there was a request for help from the community or from individual agencies within the community. Further, it was felt that requests for help should be encouraged and stimulated off-handedly by local agencies; that it would be of value to keep in close contact with communities which seem ripe for inter-agency action.

The possibility of unsolicited agency help was not ruled out, however, since many communities will not request outside agency aid when it is obviously needed. A flat criteria covering this point was felt to be unwise; each community should be considered separately.

It was agreed that Nashville, Tennessee, would be the place for the next joint agency operation, in late September of this year. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, will be asked to take the responsibility of advising the proper time and keeping the various agencies informed on the current situation in Nashville.

Knoxville, Tennessee, was considered to be another locality of strategic importance; a court order is pending there at the present time. Memphis, Tennessee, should also be watched carefully.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

July 29, 1957

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participants in Southern Interagency Conferences

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

SUBJ: SEPTEMBER MEETING

A majority of the participating agencies have responded to my recent memorandum conveying the proposal that our next meeting be held in conjunction with the Consultative Conference on Desegregation in Washington, D. C.

The responses thus far have been unanimously favorable to the idea of a combined meeting.

Therefore, we will plan to assemble next in Washington on September 16 and 17. (I was in error by one day in my earlier memo.) The Secretary of the CCD has been advised of our decision, and the meeting will be planned accordingly, with opportunity for Southern field representatives to hold at least one separate session. You will be notified later of the exact time, place, and other details of the meeting.

Best regards.

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

Agenda Meeting Sept 17-18

American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

July 31, 1957
(dictated 7/27/57)

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold Fleming:

I am replying for Tartt Bell, Irene Osborne and myself to say that we all agree to a combined Washington meeting on September 17-18 and can have at least some of both of our southern and national staff present.

Some hope has been expressed that a fairly specific agenda can be worked out which will make the most of the time. The bigger these things get, the harder to really get down to brass tacks! But we feel it will be useful to all to be together. In our organization in particular there is a very close working relationship among national and southern staff concerned with race relations and we welcome the chance to consider things together.

You will be receiving a copy of the letter Irene Osborne has written to the SATURDAY EVENING POST. You may have it now. We appreciated your comments and your sharing with us your earlier comments to the auther.

Very sincerely,

Barbara W. Moffett

Barbara W. Moffett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

BWM:bs

cc: Tartt Bell
Irene Osborne

MEMORANDUM

August 26, 1957

TO: H. C. Fleming

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: Distribution of CCD Memorandum

The CCD memorandum has been sent to the following:

Miss Florence Harris
Southern Regional Office, YWCA

Mrs. Grace Hamilton
College Division, YWCA

Mr. Seymour Samet
American Jewish Congress Area Office

The Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.
Southern Leadership Conference

Mr. Galen Martin, Unitarian Service Committee

Mrs. Jean Russell, Southern Representative
Department of Social Education, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Mr. Ben Sissel
Department of Social Education
Presbyterian Church, U.S.A.

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Southern Field Division, National Urban League

Mrs. Vivian C. Mason
National Council of Negro Women

Mr. Will D. Campbell
National Council of Churches

Dr. Gordon Lovejoy
National Conf. of Christians & Jews

Miss Ruby Hurley
Southeastern Area, NAACP

Miss Thelma Stevens
Woman's Div. of Christian Ser.
The Methodist Church

Rev. Cornelius Tarplee
Nat'l. Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Mr. Herman Long
Race Relations Dept.
Congregational Christian Church

The Catholic Committee of the South

Dr. A. C. Miller
The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention

Mr. Murray Friedman
Anti-Defamation League, Area Office
Richmond, Virginia

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Anti-Defamation League, Area Office
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Tartt Bell
American Friends Ser. Committee
Southeastern Regional Office

Mr. Malcolm P. Calhoun
Board of Church Extension
Presbyterian Church, U.S.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Lewis Deer
United Christian Missionary Society
Disciples of Christ
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

CCD CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON DESEGREGATION

Co-Chairmen
Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, D.D.
Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, C.O.
Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, D.D.

Treasurer
Lewis M. Hoskins

Secretary: Arnold Aronson
9 East 38th Street
New York 16, N. Y.
Tel. MUrray Hill 5-1606
347

August 22, 1957

TO: All Participating Organizations

FROM: Arnold Aronson, Secretary

The CCD will meet in plenary session on September 16-17 at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C. In accordance with the recommendation of the Executive Committee, southern field personnel of the participating organizations will be in attendance so as to maximize the opportunity for interconsultation and joint planning at the national and local levels.

In order to cover the many urgent problems of common concern in the time available, it will be necessary to schedule some sessions concurrently. We are certain that each organization will wish to be represented at all sessions and we suggest, therefore, that you plan to have three or more delegates attend the meeting.

The sessions will begin at 10:30 A.M. on Monday, September 16 and will adjourn no later than 5:00 P.M. on Tuesday, the 17th. A group luncheon will be served on both days. A detailed agenda is in preparation and will be sent to you in advance of the meeting.

The Willard Hotel is reserving a number of single rooms for us beginning at $8.50 and twin-bedded rooms beginning at $13.00. Please fill out the enclosed form and return it to me at your earliest convenience indicating the names of your delegates and the type of accommodations desired.

TO: Arnold Aronson
Room 801 - 9 East 38th Street, New York 16, New York

The _____
will be represented at the CCD plenary session, September 16-17, at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C., by the persons listed below. Please arrange accommodations as indicated.

Accommodations (Check Below)

Name _____ Single _____ Twin _____
Address _____ Sept. 16 only ___ Sept. 15 and 16 ___
_____ Will make own arrangements _____

Name _____ Single _____ Twin _____
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Address _____ Sept. 15 only ___ Sept. 15 and 16 ___
_____ Will make own arrangements _____

Comments:

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

September 10, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: All Participating Agencies

FROM: Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council

We would like to revise our directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. Accordingly, we are enclosing the information we have for your organization and the way in which it will appear in the directory. If there are corrections, changes or additions would you please notify us at your earliest convenience. If there are no changes we would appreciate confirmation of that fact. We are particularly concerned with personnel changes and the inclusion of agencies not previously listed.

Each individual listed in the directory will receive a copy of the revised edition. If you have suggestions for further distribution or have need for more than one copy we will be happy to supply them.

- : -

Sent to: All cooperating agencies
additional copies sent to:
Aronson - information copy
Malcolm P. Calhoun
Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson
Mrs. H. B. Trimble
Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
Rev. M. L. King, Jr.
Mrs. Grace Hamilton

FILE COPY

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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September 10, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Southern Staffs of All Participating Organizations

FROM: Harold C. Fleming

SUBJ: CCD Meeting, Washington, September 16-17, 1957

The national offices of all agencies participating in the Consultative Conference on Desegregation have been notified of the forthcoming meeting at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., Monday and Tuesday, September 16 - 17.

I am sending this memo to Southern staffers to emphasize the fact that we will have an all-Southern session beginning at 10:00 AM Monday. (National staff representatives will meet separately for a discussion of the Koinonia affair.)

In view of the momentous developments in the region, I know you will make the Southern session if at all possible. We will aim our discussion toward recommendations that should come before the entire CCD body at ensuing sessions.

At luncheon on Monday, a spokesman for the Justice Department will outline the Department's plans for proceeding under the new civil rights law and we shall have full opportunity to discuss with him, and among ourselves, how voluntary organizations can aid citizens in exercising their voting rights.

On Monday evening the current situation in Little Rock and other desegregating communities will be discussed. At that time

we will address ourselves to the problems of governmental sanctions organizing local communities and community organization in the school desegregation process.

The program for Tuesday contemplates two or three concurrent workshops, in which small groups can focus their attention upon such practical questions as those involved in the use of media of communication, the furtherance of cooperation among the religious bodies, and ways and means of involving industry and unions more effectively in the desegregation process.

There will be a luncheon speaker on Tuesday and the afternoon will be devoted to a business meeting.

If you or your national office, have not done so, please designate your representatives to this session without further delay. This information should be sent to: Arnold Aronson, 9 East 38th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

We shall look forward to seeing you in Washington on the 16th.

-:-

Coop. Organizing meeting Sept. 16-17

September 10, 1957

The Willard Hotel
Pennsylvania Avenue and 14th Street
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Thank you for the confirmation of reservations for Mr. Harold Fleming and Mr. F. B. Routh of this office. We assume that similar confirmations were sent to Mr. John Hope and Dr. C. H. Parrish at their addresses.

In all probability Mr. Fleming and Mr. Routh will arrive no earlier than 10:00 p.m. on September 15th. Accordingly, we are enclosing a deposit of $10.00 to secure these reservations.

We have not been informed of the travel schedules of Mr. Hope and Dr. Parrish. However, please hold their reservations in the event of late arrivals. We will, of course, accept the responsibility for those reservations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 check ($10.00)

CCD CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON DESEGREGATION

Co-Chairmen
Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, D.D.
Very Rev. Maurice V. Shean, C.O.
Rabbi Abraham J. Feldman, D.D.

Treasurer
Lewis M. Hoskins

Plenary Session
September 16-17, 1957
Willard Hotel, Washington, D.C.

Secretary: Arnold Aronson
9 East 38th Street
New York 16, N. Y.
Tel. MUrray Hill 5-1606

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PROGRAM

Coop agencies Meeting

Monday, September 16

10:30 A.M. - 12:45 P.M. Congressional Room

Chairman: Dr. J. Oscar Lee; National Council of Churches; Co-Chairman CCD Committee on Relief and Relocation

INTERORGANIZATIONAL COOPERATION IN BEHALF OF KOINONIA FARM - REVIEW AND EVALUATION

Report of Committee on Relief and Relocation
Fay Bennett, National Sharecroppers Fund, Committee Co-Chairman

Reports by participating organizations

Presentation: Rev. Clarence Jordan, co-founder, Koinonia Farms

Discussion and Recommendations

SOUTHERN STAFF PERSONNEL WILL MEET SEPARATELY DURING THIS PERIOD IN SUITE 401.

12:45 GROUP LUNCHEON

2:30 - 4:45 P.M.

HOW VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS CAN HELP EFFECTUATE THE PURPOSES OF THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

(a) In assisting Negroes in the exercise of their voting rights

(b) In advancing the work of the new Civil Rights Commission

Chairman: Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Americans for Democratic Action

Purposes and Provisions of the Law: Clarence Mitchell, NAACP

Panel: Patrick Murphy Malin, American Civil Liberties Union
W.C. Patton, Alabama Coordinating Association for Registration and Voting

Fred Routh, Southern Regional Council

Discussion and Recommendations

8:00 - 10:30 P.M.

ORGANIZING THE LOCAL COMMUNITY FOR SCHOOL DESEGREGATION - EVALUATION OF CURRENT SITUATION AND PROJECTION OF FUTURE PLANS

Chairman: Harold Fleming, Southern Regional Council; Chairman CCD Committee on Local Community Organization

Resource Persons: Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee, North Carolina
Mrs. Moise Cahn, National Council of Jewish Women, Louisiana
Dr. Will Campbell, National Council of Churches, Arkansas
Ruby Hurley, NAACP
Arthur Levin, Anti-Defamation League, Georgia
Galen Martin, Unitarian Service Committee, Tennessee
Rev. Mose Pleasure, Southern Leaders Conference, Alabama
Mrs. Ben Russell, Presbyterian Church U.S.A., Tennessee
Seymour Samet, American Jewish Committee, Florida
Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee, National Council Protestant Episcopal Church, Virginia

Discussions and Recommendations

Tuesday, September 17

9:45 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.

THREE CONCURRENT WORKSHOP SESSIONS

The workshops will focus upon practical questions and problems, seeking to establish what the facts are, what is being done, and what new or further efforts should be made, and how and by what agencies or groups.

A. Utilizing the Media of Communication - Washington Room

Discussion Leader: Alfred D. Bernheim, American Jewish Committee; Chairman, CCD Committee on Mass Media

B. Interreligious Cooperation for Desegregation - Jefferson Room

Discussion Leader: Dr. Roy McCorkel, National Conference of Christians and Jews; Chairman, CCD Committee on Interreligious Cooperation

C. Desegregation and the Changing Economy of the South - Interpreting to Southern Industry Its Stake in the Maintenance of Orderly Compliance With Law - Adams Room

Discussion Leader: John Hope II, American Missionary Association

Consultant: Philip Hammer, Southern Regional Council

Tuesday, September 17 (cntd.)

12:30 P.M. Luncheon

2:00 - 4:30 P.M.

BUSINESS MEETING

Chairman: Rev. Eugene Carson Blake, President, National Council of Churches of Christ; Co-Chairman CCD

Reports of the Workshops

Treasurer's Report

Nominations

Projection of Plans for the Future

Who on ctte?

R. Wilkins

Oscar Lee

George Johnson

Ed. Lucas

YWCA - Barnes

Media

Brinson distrib. mater. (100 cc?)

Handbook on improving press handling of desegr. story.

~~Send P.R. memo to Alan Reitman~~

~~Send mater. forward handbook to Morisey.~~

Harper's piece - write Larrabee.

Sylvan Meyer re: Sen. Niemans.

Dallas chief's mater. (ADL) broader publication

~~Outlines in popular~~

AP case studies on positive exper. (Call Ben re: who requests)

Oct '57 10th Anniv. of "To Secure these Rights."

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

October 17, 1957

TO: Cooperating Agencies

FROM: Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant

SUBJ: SCHEDULED NOVEMBER MEETING

We have been asked to inform you that the next meeting of the cooperative agencies working in the South will be held at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, on November 5th and 6th. While this is less notice than we would prefer to give, the Atlanta people active in the inter-agency effort felt that this should not be deferred longer.

The meeting has been scheduled to begin at 1:30 p.m., on November 5th and to adjourn at 12:00 noon, on November 6th. You will receive further word on this meeting. In the meantime, would you please indicate whether or not you or your agency will be represented at this meeting. We earnestly hope that it will be possible for you to attend; our continuing cooperation during this time of crisis is of the utmost importance.

-:-

VIA AIR MAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY

October 24, 1957

Mr. H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary
The Board of Christian Education of the
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Ben:

Your wire received. I am sorry we've run up against election day. No doubt a more advance warning on the inter-agency meeting would have allowed us to take such unforeseen facts into consideration. At this point, however, I am afraid the wrath of all the agencies would really let loose if we tried to alter things.

Several of the agency people are finding it necessary to arrive during the afternoon or evening of the 5th. Perhaps you could do the same. We do hope you can arrange to be with us certainly.

Again, my sincere regrets that nothing can be done about this.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

October 29, 1957

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Cooperating Agencies

FROM: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

SUBJ: SCHEDULED NOVEMBER MEETING

If you have not done so, we hope you will indicate as soon as possible whether or not you will be able to attend the interagency conference on November 5th and 6th.

The meeting will convene on November 5th at 1:30 P. M., in the Board Room of the Administration Building, Atlanta University. Reservations will be made for all out-of-town participants at the A. U. Dormitory unless other arrangements are requested. Dinner on the night of the 5th will be arranged for all participants of the conference. Breakfast on the 6th will be available at the A. U. Dining Hall for those who remain on the campus overnight. The meeting will adjourn at 12:00 Noon on the 6th.

Mr. Arthur J. Levin of the Anti-Defamation League will serve as chairman of the meeting. Among other matters to be discussed, will be ways of implementing the best of the ideas that came out of our Washington meeting.

If there are any special arrangements which you need, we will be happy to make them for you, if possible.

Interagency B Group

RECEIVED NOV 5 1957

File

Interagency confab
① Kn. xville
② Arlington, Norfolk?
③ Dallas

Sam Lubin

Nov. 4, 1957

Seymour Samet

I will be unable to attend the SRC meeting November 5 and 6. I hope you will be able to attend all the sessions.

You may wish to report that in Miami there seems to be movement for serious consideration of the implications of Little Rock to Miami. Plans are being made for a conference on the role of religious organizations in a period of crisis. Governor Collins has tentatively agreed to be the keynote speaker.

Your group professionals are planning to meet in order to consider their responsibilities to prepare their groups for desegregation. The police have indicated an interest in a police conference on problems of law and order as they are affected by desegregation. A petition cosigned by at least six local organizations asking the school board to come up with a plan for desegregation is being circulated among local branches of national organizations committed to desegregation. Simultaneously a pamphlet on how to desegregate in Dade County is being printed by the Dade County Council on Community Relations with plans for purchase and distribution by its member organizations.

Contacts are being sought for the formation of a businessmen's group to prepare, before the fact, those activities now being suggested by Little Rock leaders "after the fact." An outgrowth of this may be a racial advisory board to the Dade County Commission which hopefully could result in an official Human Relations Commission. One businessman is already currently suggesting his firms sponsorship of a contest for the best essay on how to desegregate Dade County's public schools. The prize - a scholarship to the University of Miami. If newspaper support can be obtained the contest has a good possibility of implementation.

These in brief are our activities on behalf of "Project Florida." We still need some Catholic contacts. In addition, if the Governor's Conference is held we may ask that the SRC "flying squadron" come into Miami to help make it a success.

Say hello to all my friends at the meeting and please express my regrets.

SS:sm
cc: Harold Fleming ✓ 63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Fred Routh
H. Fleischman
M. Shapiro

Inter-agency meeting to be held on November 5th and 6th 1957.

People who will attend:

Mr. Paul M. Rilling, Y.M.C.A.

Mr. B. Tartt Bell, American Friends Service Committee

Mrs. Ben Russell, Presbyterian Church

Mr. Samuel Lubin, American Jewish Committee

Mr. Art Levin, Anti-Defamation League

Inter-agency meeting to be held on November 5th and 6th 1957.

People who will not attend:

Mr. Lewis H. Deer

Inter-agency meeting to be held on November 5th and 6th 1957.

People who have replied but are uncertain:

Mr. H. B. Sissel (Cannot come on November 5th, but could manage the 6th and 7th)

SOUTHERN STAFF CCD Atlanta, Georgia Nov. 5-6, 1957

Chairman Art Levin Secretary Jean Russell

I. Security

This item was placed on the agenda for the purpose of alerting us to the problems which some of the human relations agencies in the South are now facing and which others of us may face in the future. There was discussion of the Highlander Folk School incident, wire-tapping, and the breaking-up of a non-segregated meeting of the Alabama Council of Human Relations.

A. Question of public relations - how does one handle the press?
Suggestions of SRC:
1. The occasion itself determines the use of the press.
2. Get a policy decision as to whether the meeting is open.
3. If press is let in, must be let in all the way.
4. Press not admitted to policy or executive meetings.
5. When press is barred, there is suggestion of clandestine activity.

Suggestion of ADL:
1. Press releases may be handed out after closed meetings

B. Communist-smear technique - Suggestion was made that some northern agencies might be able to keep southern affiliates informed through clipping service.

C. NCC suggested that smear from far right may be more dangerous than from far left.

D. It was generally agreed that it is easier to control attendance at meetings than the activity of persons who attend (who shouldn't be there.)

II. Joint Fact-Finding Project

It was pointed out that there is a need for a current body of facts to be used in dealing with Civil Rights Commission as well as in other instances. The following organizations admitted to be equipped to gather facts in certain areas:

NAACP - specific cases of voting discrimination
violation of civil liberties
AFSC - employment discrimination
violation of civil liberties - Rights-of-Conscience program
NCC - relief to politically oppressed program
ADL - individuals and groups in resistance program
SRC

It was decided that the group would divide into sub-committees to discuss fact-finding projects and inter-religious group co-operation.

A. Report of sub-committee on fact-finding project

1. Legal aid service - A letter is to be send to the Executive Committee of CCD as a follow-up to the plan for legal aid suggested in Washington. Copy of letter which was approved by group (and to be drafted by Taft Bell) attached.

2. It was suggested that a report be prepared of violence, intimidation, and reprisal growing out of Supreme Court decision of 1954. The object would be to demonstrate that a punitive climate exists in the South. The primary source for fact-gathering would be newspapers and files of Southern Education ~~Review~~ Reporting Service. The NAACP, ADL, AFSC, and SRC would serve as steering committee, and one person would be employed to direct the project. A prospectus is to be drawn up by the steering committee and circulated to southern agencies extending them an opportunity to join in pro-rata financing of the project. Agencies may sponsor public release of prepared report if they so desire. The cost of the project was estimated to be between three and four thousand dollars. The CCD as an entity would not be involved in the project.

3. Fact-finding in area of registration and voting.
It was announced that the NAACP plans a more intensive approach to the problem through its voter registration program - may hire additional staff.
It was pointed out that there is needed broad documentation of official intent to circumscribe civil rights laws - declarations by officials, etc. To support general documentation individual cases of disenfranchisement need to be documented. It was suggested that the "Fellowship of the Concerned" might be used in local communities as spotters and witnesses where possible.

4. Fact-finding in area of employment discrimination.
In order that we deal more effectively with the Committee on Government Contracts, the general pattern of discrimination needs to be documented as well as specific cases. Agencies which have documentary evidence (ADL, NAACP, Urban League, SRC, AFSC) are requested to send this material to Tart Bell, And the AFSC will serve as repository of information until farther decision as to its compiliation and usage is made.

Agencies were reminded that the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy has stated that segregation is a violation of its policy, so there is much to be done in this area.

There was discussion concerning an inter-agency visit to Washington to confer with Committee on Government Contracts when information has been assembled.

B. Report of Committee on Inter-Religious co-operation

There is proposed a civic meeting of religiously motivated persons--a conference or workship to discuss "What can religious forces do in civic field on race question?" It was decided that there would be in the very near future an exploratory meeting of the Inter-Religious Co-operation committee of CCD (including southern staff) held in the South to discuss this conference and the possibility of a like conference for young people. The sub-committee was thinking in terms of the conference's constituency being composed of inter-faith delegations from 10 or 12 southern cities. The matter of the handling of expenses was discussed with no decision being reached.

It was announced that the Mass Media committee of CCD is concerning its elf with the publication of some appropriate material for the use of young people's groups in the area of race relations.

III. Utilization of positive statements by community leaders.

There was discus sion of the statements issued by Atlanta and Dallas ministers and a New York Times article concerning Kaspar. We were reminded that if we feel that such articles could be usefully reprinted, they may be sent with such a request to

Harry Fleischman
Secretary, Mass Media Committee
National Labor Committee
386 4th Avenue
New York

We were further reminded that if agencies reprint articles, one hundred copies should be sent to Arnold Aarnson, Sec., CCD, for distribution to other agencies.

IV. Consultative Services

There was discussion concerning article in "Business Week" concerning industry's moving to the South. There seemed to be general concensus that "our side" is losing the propaganda battle in the South. SRC expressed the opinion that our problem is not with the Northern press but the national spokesmen for industry.

Further items on agenda under this heading were dismissed due to lack of time.

V. Community Coordination Project

A. We were informed that the Texas Council of Human Relations is concentrating its work on Dallas. It was suggested that all agencies contact their staff persons there or constituency asking them to cooperate with the work in Dallas. If the agencies have no staff persons, they are requested to let ~~John Hope~~ SRC know of any available resources. Church groups are requested to alert their local people--the Texas Council of Churches is serving as a part of the steering committee for this project.

B. Work is being done in Norfolk and Arlington, Virginia, but there is need for push from outside. Agencies were asked to make any possible contacts before December 1, and to let Jack Marion or John Hope know of any available resources in these towns.

C. The Knoxville situation was discussed again with Galen Martin reporting that date for hearing of school case would probably be set on December 3. He feels that judge will rule for some integration and this ruling will be delivered by May. Martin is to discuss the community co-ordination plan with Knoxville people to see if they feel such a project would be helpful.

D. A letter of report on Miami project was read which contained some hopeful notes.

VI. Inter-Agency Coordination

It was voted that the next meeting will be held February 25-26 in Atlanta. Mrs. Ruby Hurley was elected chairman.

CONSULTATIVE CONFERENCE ON DESEGREGATION

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY MEETING

ATLANTA, GOERGIA. NOVEMBER 5-6, 1957.

Arthur J. Levin, Chairman Mrs. H. Ben Russell, Secretary

The Chairman reminded all present that while the Southern Regional Council had been requested to act as the "secretariat" for the Southern agencies with the function of coordination, responsibility for meetings and exchange of information was vested equally in all the agencies. Beginning with this meeting, the chairmanship will be rotated among all the agencies operating in the South. Another chairman will be selected at the end of each meeting to function for the next meeting.

I. SECURITY

This item was placed on the agenda for the purpose of alerting all to the problems which some human relations agencies in the South are now facing, and which others may face in the future. There was discussion of the Highlander Folk School incident, the disruption of a non-segregated meeting in Birmingham of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, and the request for state funds by the Georgia Education Commission for wire tapping, "bugging", and telephoto camera equipment.

On the question of how the press may be handled in regard to meetings, the following suggestions were made:

1. The occasion determines the relationship with the press. A policy decision should be made for each meeting as to whether it is a public meeting or a closed executive session, and such decision should be made known to all participants. The press is usually admitted to public meetings, but not to executive sessions.

2. If the press is admitted, it is usually with the understanding that they may report the proceedings in toto and take photographs. Occasionally there may be "off the record" remarks by one or another participant, but this must not be abused if it is to be respected at all.

3. Prepared press releases may be handed out after closed meetings.

4. In reaching a policy decision, it is well to keep in mind that barring the press may carry with it the suggestion of clandestine activity.

The problem of the "communist-smear" technique was fully discussed. It was generally agreed that it is easier to control attendance at meetings than to try to limit the activities of persons who attend. Northern offices of Southern-staffed agencies can furnish information about current communist activities and techniques for purposes of alerting and counteraction. All reasonable precautions must be taken by each agency to make all agencies least susceptible to the "communist-smear" techniques utilized by segregationist groups.

II. JOINT FACT-FINDING PROJECT

It was pointed out that there is need for a current body of facts to be used in dealing with the Civil Rights Commission, as well as in other instances. Representatives of the NAACP, the ADL, the AFSC, and the SRC stated that they were equipped to gather facts in certain areas of voting discrimination statistics, individual cases of voting discrimination, violations of civil liberties, and the individuals and organizations in the resistance movement. Subcommittees were appointed to discuss specifics of the fact-finding project, and inter-religious cooperation.

Southern Interagency Meeting continued:

1. Report of the sub-committee on fact-finding project:

   a) Legal Aid Service - a letter is to be sent to the Executive Committee of CCD as a follow-up to the plan for legal aid suggested in Washington, D.C. A copy of the letter drafted by Tartt Bell and approved by the meeting is attached.

   b) Violence, Intimidation, and Reprisal - it was suggested that a report be prepared of cases of violence, intimidation, and reprisal growing out of the Supreme Court decision of 1954, with the objective of demonstrating that a punitive climate exists in the South. A primary source for fact gathering would be the newspaper and other files of the Southern Education Reporting Service. The NAACP, ADL, SRC, and AFSC would serve as a steering committee and one person would be employed to carry out the project. A prospectus is to be drawn up by the steering committee and circulated to agencies operating in the South extending an invitation to join in pro-rata financing of the project. Participating agencies will have the opportunity to co-sponsor public release of the prepared report if they so desire. The cost of the project was estimated to be between $3,000 and $4,000.

   c) Registration and Voting Discrimination - the NAACP plans a more intensive approach to this problem through its voter registration program, for which it may hire additional staff. There is need for drawing together documentation of official intent to circumscribe civil rights laws (declarations by officials, etc.), supported by individual cases of disenfranchisement. It was suggested that the "Fellowship of the Concerned" might be useful in local communities as spotters and witnesses.

   d) Employment Discrimination - the general pattern of discrimination, as well as specific cases, needs to be documented for representation to the President's Committee on Government Contracts. Agencies which have such information (NAACP, Urban League, ADL, SRC, AFSC) are requested to send this material to Tartt Bell, and the AFSC will serve as the repository of such information until further decision as to its compilation and usage is made. It was suggested that an interagency representation might be made directly to the President's Committee on Government Contracts in Washington when the information has been assembled. Agencies were also reminded that the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy has stated that segregation is a violation of federal employment policy, and facts concerning violations should be called to the Committee's attention.

2. Report of the sub-committee on Inter-Religious Cooperation:

   A civic meeting of religiously-motivated persons was proposed to discuss "What can religious forces do in the civic field toward desegregation?" It was decided that an exploratory meeting of the Religious Life Committee of CCD (including southern staff) would be held in the South in the near future to discuss the calling of such a conference, and also the possibility of a similar conference for young people. The sub-committee was thinking in terms of inter-faith delegations from ten or twelve southern cities. The matter of handling expenses was discussed, with no decision being reached. It was announced that the Mass Media Committee of CCD was concerning itself with the publication of some appropriate material for the use of young people's groups in the area of race relations.

Southern Interagency Meeting continued:

III. UTILIZATION OF POSITIVE STATEMENTS OF COMMUNITY LEADERS

There was discussion of the statements issued by Atlanta and Dallas ministers and a New York Times article on Kasper. Two methods of handling reprinting of such materials were suggested:

1. If any individual agency reprints an item, 100 copies should be sent to Arnold Aronson, Secretary of CCD, for circulation to other agencies. It would be desirable to have additional quantities available at cost for distribution by other agencies on request.

2. Where an agency feels that reprinting an item is desirable, but cannot do so alone, a request can be submitted to Harry Fleischman, Secretary of the CCD Mass Media Committee, c/o National Labor Service, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York. The Mass Media Committee will then decide about reprinting, determine costs, and circulate agencies as to the number of copies each can use.

IV. CONSULTATIVE SERVICES

There was discussion concerning an article in "Business Week" magazine about the effect of resistance to desegregation on industry moving South. The consensus was that industrialist opinion in the North presently does not consider continued segregation and resistance to desegregation important factors in relocating plants. The public relations problem seems to be one of reaching both national spokesmen for industry and the national press. Southern agency representatives and national offices of agencies operating in the South were asked to give special attention to this problem.

V. COMMUNITY COORDINATION PROJECT

The Texas Council on Human Relations is presently concentrating its efforts in Dallas, with the help of an advisory steering committee consisting of professional staff of agencies operating in the state. It was suggested that all agencies contact their staff persons or constituency in Texas with the request to cooperate with the work in Dallas. If an agency has no staff person in Texas, it is requested to notify SRC of any available resources. Church groups are requested to alert their local people for cooperation through the Texas Council of Churches, which is one of the steering committee groups for this project.

Work is being done in Norfolk and Arlington, Virginia, but there may be need for outside help. Agencies are asked to let John Marion or John Hope know of available resources in these cities as soon as possible.

The current Knoxville situation was discussed, and Galen Martin reported that the date for hearing of the pending school case would probably be set by December 3rd. He felt that the federal judge will probably rule for some desegregation and that this ruling will be delivered by May. Martin is to discuss the community coordination plan with Knoxville people to determine if they feel such a project would be helpful.

A progress report on the Miami community coordination project was read. Seymour Samet is coordinator, and the continued cooperation of agencies is requested.

VI. INTER-AGENCY COORDINATION

It was decided that the next meeting will be held in Atlanta on February 25-26. Mrs. Ruby Hurley was selected as chairman.

COPY

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

Southeastern Regional Office
1818 S. Main Street
High Point
North Carolina

November 25, 1957

Executive Committee
Consultative Conference on Desegregation
9 East 38th Street
New York 16, New York

Gentlemen:

The developing patterns in the South indicate there is now an urgent need among human relations agencies for additional, supplementary legal counsel and services. The variety and scope of problems with important legal facets being encountered by individuals, groups and agencies on the desegregation front are far beyond the legal resources now available.

The southern field staff of C.C.D. agencies, in session in Atlanta, November 5-6, feel this need can effectively be met by an inter-agency directed legal aid staff. The organization of this service should be established on essentially the following lines:

I. Staff -

(a) To consist of one or two experienced and able attorneys with adequate secretarial help.
(b) To be based in Atlanta.
(c) For purposes of staff supervision, office space, etc., to be attached to Atlanta office of one of the agencies.

II. Committee direction -

(a) A five-man policy committee consisting of representatives of Atlanta agencies.
(b) This committee to establish policies, priorities for staff time and energies.

III. Regional coverage -

(a) This should be a regional service.
(b) Available to all agencies on basis of need and relative importance of the legal and other issues involved.

IV. Inter-agency coordination -

Staff to work in collaboration with existing legal resources of all the agencies but will be clearly independent of them.

V. Term of appointment -

The operation of this project should be not less than two years.

VI. Costs -

As seen now, this would be approximately $30-35,000 annual operation.

VII. Types of services -

(a) Interpret and analyze legislation and proposals.
(b) Act in advisory capacity; assist in securing local legal counsel
(c) Function as consultant for agencies; e.g., how an agency office should handle seizure of records.
(d) Help formulate legal strategy; e.g., the implications of the Birmingham situation.

Warm regards.

Sincerely,

(Signed) B. Tartt Bell

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/h

ROSTER

INTERAGENCY MEETING
November 5-6, 1957

1. Y.M.C.A.
   Atlanta, Georgia

   Paul Rilling

2. American Friends Service Committee
   High Point, North Carolina

   Tartt Bell
   Mrs. Charles Herbin

   American Friends Service Committee
   Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

   Miss Jean Fairfax

3. Presbyterian Church - U.S.A.
   Greenville, Tennessee

   Mrs. Ben Russell

4. American Jewish Committee
   Atlanta, Georgia

   Samuel Lubin

5. Anti-Defamation League
   Atlanta, Georgia

   Arthur J. Levin

6. Unitarian Service Committee
   Knoxville, Tennessee

   Galen Martin

7. National Council of Churches
   Nashville, Tennessee

   Will D. Campbell

8. Atlanta Urban League
   Atlanta, Georgia

   Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

9. Congregational Christian Church
   Raleigh, North Carolina

   Miss Dorothy Hampton

10. Women's Society of Christian
    Service, Maryville, Tennessee

    Mrs. Robert Wilcox

11. National Conference of Christians
    and Jews, New York, N.Y.

    Roy McCorkle

12. Y.W.C.A.
    Atlanta, Georgia

    Miss Florence Harris

13. Consultative Conference on De-
    segregation, New York, N.Y.

    Arnold Aronson

14. Southern Regional Council
    Atlanta, Georgia

    Harold C. Fleming
    John Hope, II

15. National Association for the
    Advancement of Colored People -
    Southeastern Region
    Atlanta, Georgia

    Mrs. Ruby Hurley

16. Southern Area Council - Y.W.C.A.
    Atlanta, Georgia

    Mr. Thomas B. Hargrave

17. Presbyterian Church - U.S.A.
    Atlanta, Georgia

    Malcolm Calhoun

18. Georgia Council of Churches
    Atlanta, Georgia

    Mr. Edward Driscoll

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

Room 714 Congress Bldg. • 111 N.E. 2nd Ave. • Miami 32, Florida • FR 9-6195

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HASKELL L. LAZERE
Regional Director

January 2, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I plan to be at the meeting in Atlanta January 13th and 14th. Chances are I will be staying at a hotel because I want to combine the meeting with a field trip and will have to be centrally located.

I would appreciate it if you could either place on the agenda or allow time for discussion of the proposal that we Southern agencies support the holding of a White House Conference on Lawlessness and Equality. I am enclosing two copies of some material concerning our overtures to the White House for such a conference.

While we have not learned of any activity in the White House directed toward the holding of such conference, we still haven't given up hope and feel that there may still be some chance that such a conference will take place. It will if a sufficient number of people support the proposal.

I hope that there will be some time during the two or three days when I'm in Atlanta when you and I can get together with Fred Routh to talk about various developments down here. I understand that Seymour Samet is also planning to be at the meeting and I think it would be well if we sat together for a little discussion.

My very best wishes for the New Year.

Cordially,

Haskell

Haskell L. Lazere,
Director

HLL:fk
Encls.

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Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

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Executive Director

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Dr. David C. Wilson
Mr. James B. Woodson
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January 6, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your note that you have made reservations for me at the Piedmont for Monday through Wednesday night, January 25 through 28. There are just two small difficulties. In the first place, January 25 through 28 would be three nights, including Sunday. In the second place, it was my understanding that I would be in Atlanta, not January 25 through 28, but January 12 through 14. I am coming for the inter-agency meeting. Is it not on the 13th and 14th??

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
ms

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

January 13, 1958

To: Cooperating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant

Re: SCHEDULED FEBRUARY MEETING

-:-

The next meeting of agencies working in the South will be held in Atlanta on February 25th and 26th. The meeting will commence in the Board Room of the Administration Building, Atlanta University, at 1:30 p. m. on the 25th and will end at noon on the 26th.

Atlanta based staff members are getting together ahead of time to make sure the agenda is soundly planned. A number of important matters are to be discussed, including the proposed joint fact-finding project. As you may know, at the last meeting it was decided to rotate the chairmanship of future meetings. Accordingly, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern director of the N. A. A. C. P., will serve as chairman of this meeting.

Would you please let us know, at your convenience, whether or not you or your agency will be represented at this meeting. Overnight accommodations at Atlanta University will be arranged if requested. If there are any special arrangements which you need, we will be happy to take care of them if possible.

#C7

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N.Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WILL MASLOW, Director

Commission on Community Interrelations
Commission on International Affairs and on Israel
Commission on Law and Social Action

January 16, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Mr. Haskell Lazere, our Southeastern representative and I will be attending the meeting of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation. I note that the meeting will begin in the Board Room of the Administration Building of Atlanta University at 1:30 p.m. on the 25th.

I will be staying at the Hotel Biltmore and I am asking Mr. Lazere to let you know where he will be staying.

Sincerely,

Will Maslow

Will Maslow

cc: Mr. Haskell Lazere
American Jewish Congress
111 N.E. 2nd Ave.
Miami, Fla.

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The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

January 17, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul and Friends:

I have your memorandum under date of January 13 announcing the meeting of co-operating agencies working in the South at Atlanta University on February 25-26. We have a meeting here of our Advisory Committee, composed of all of the agencies of the Southern Baptist Convention that have work with the Negro people. The date of this meeting is February 24-25.

I regret very much that this conflict will keep me from coming to Atlanta for this meeting of co-operating agencies. I wish to assure you of my deep and abiding interest in this co-operative work. I do wish it were possible for me to attend.

Under separate cover we are returning the material you sent us from your files relating to some of the opposition against the Fund for the Republic, as well as other phases of our mutual work. I am deeply grateful for your willingness to share this material with us. It did us much good.

Thank you for your help and for your friendship.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM/jn

Dear Paul -

I will be representing the Presbyterian Church USA at the Feb. meeting. If one of our Phila staff plans to come, you will be notified.

Jean Russell

INFO. COPY SENT TO: Mrs. Ruby Hurley

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

January 21, 1958

To: Arthur J. Levin
Samuel Lubin
Harry L. Alston
Edward Driscoll
Paul Rilling
Miss Florence Harris

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: January 28th Meeting

:

A reminder of the meeting of Atlanta agency people to be held in this office on January 28th at 2:30 P. M. The purpose of the meeting, of course, will be to plan the agenda for the interagency meeting to be held February 25th and 26th.

If your plans have changed and you cannot be present on the 28th, we would appreciate knowing of it.

:

January 21, 1958

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Southeastern Director
N. A. A. C. P.
895½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruby:

Enclosed you will see a copy of the reminder we are sending out for your meeting on the 28th. All of the people listed on the memorandum have indicated that they will be with us. If there is anything else you want done for the meeting, let us know.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - Information copy of Memorandum - 1/21/58

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, Inc.

FOR EQUAL ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY

250 AUBURN AVENUE, N.E., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA — JAckson 4-7262

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January
Twenty-first
1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Just this note to let you know that I plan to attend the meeting scheduled to be held in Atlanta on February 25th and 26th., in the Board Room of the Administration Building of Atlanta University.

Sincerely yours,

Alston

Harry L. Alston, Director
Southern Field Division

HLA:MW

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490

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SPONSOR OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

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TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

January 22, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Unfortunately I shall be on the west coast February 25th and 26th. I shall take up Conference representation with Dr. Kenny and I know we will do our best to be represented at this important session.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy/n

Gordon W. Lovejoy

GWL:nwn

cc: Mr. Wm. H. Tipton, Jr.
Dr. Dumont F. Kenny

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

January 29, 1958

25-#-26-#-

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Anthony

From: Emory F. Via

Re: AFSC Job Opportunity Program.

Please make reservations for dinner and a continuing evening meeting at AU for a group to consult with AFSC regarding their Job Opportunity Program on February 24, 1958. I would estimate 12 persons. We will also need a meeting place during the day, but this could be done in SRC conference room if available and then move out to AU.

Thanks so much.

P.S. February 24 is the day preceding the inter-agency meeting.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

1-30-58

PA -

At the meeting of Atlanta staffers, it was suggested that the following be sent an invitation to the Feb. interagency meeting. (Suggestion originated with Will Campbell.) Please send him one:

MILTON PATTON
U.C.Y.M.
257 Fourth Ave.
New York, N.Y.

HCF

Also FH
Mtr -

Fwd. to PA

January 30, 1958

MEMORANDUM

To: Paul Anthony

From: Emory F. Via

Re: Southern Inter-agency group meeting

E. T. (Al) Kehrer, Southeastern Regional Director, ILGWU, 1489 Gordon Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, will be the JLC's representative to the Southern Inter-agency group. Please send him notice of the up-coming meeting.

Please return to
PA

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8-7530

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

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43 WEST 57TH STREET NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

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SECRETARY
OSCAR M. LAZRUS

January 31, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

As a follow up to Gordon Lovejoy's letter of January 28th, I am happy to inform you that our NCCJ representative at your Atlanta meeting February 25-26 will be Dr. Robert B. Johnson, our Director of Research. Please send him any background information on the meeting you may have.

Best wishes for a successful two days.

Sincerely,

Dumont F. Kenny
National Program Director

DFK:JM

"–TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

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TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

January 28, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I will be on the West Coast at the time of the February 25th and 26th meetings. Dr. Kenny will be in Texas. These trips block rather effective participation by either of us at the Atlanta meeting. I am taking the liberty of recommending to Dr. Kenny that the Conference be represented by Dr. Robert B. Johnson, Director of Research. By training and experience, Dr. Johnson is qualified to be of immeasureable help in your deliberations. He has been with the Conference now long enough so that he knows virtually every phase of our work.

Should you not hear from Dr. Kenny within a week, please drop me a note so that I may follow up further on Conference representation.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon W. Lovejoy

GWL:nwn

cc: Dr. Dumont F. Kenny

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

American Friends Service Committee
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

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TELEPHONE 2-4025

REGIONAL OFFICE
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B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

February 5, 1958

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Please count on Clyde Barrington and myself to attend the interagency confab on February 25-26. We will want accommodations at Atlanta University.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB:cs

February 5, 1958

Dr. Robert B. Johnson
Director of Research
National Conference of Christians and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

We're happy to know that you will be with us for the meeting of cooperating agencies on February 25th and 26th.

Unless we hear otherwise, we will make reservations for you at Atlanta University for the night of February 25th.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA:fcl

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

M E M O R A N D U M

February 5, 1958

To: Cooperating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: A REMINDER OF SCHEDULED FEBRUARY MEETING.

Thus far it has been indicated that ten agencies will be represented at the forthcoming meeting of agencies working in the South. If you have not done so, we hope you will let us know as soon as possible whether or not your agency will be represented.

At this meeting final plans will be made for the joint fact-finding project. If it is not possible to do so beforehand, it would be helpful if at this meeting all agencies could report on the extent and nature of their participation in this first major interagency effort.

You will recall our memo of January 13th indicated that the meeting would be held in the Board Room of the Administration Building of Atlanta University, commencing at 1:30 P. M., on February 25th and ending at noon on the 26th. The group will have dinner at the Atlanta University dining hall on the evening of the 25th with an informal session to follow.

We hope to see you then.

THE NEW WORLD FOUNDATION
120 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

February 6, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

In Mr. Eagle's absence from the office, I should like to thank you for taking care of his hotel reservations so promptly. He will expect to stay at the Peachtree on the nights of February 24 and 25 when he is in Atlanta for the Inter-agency Conference.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Jeanne Hunt
Secretary to Mr. Eagle

February 6, 1958

Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory Via:

Jacob Seidenberg has informed us that he will not be available to meet with the interagency group in Atlanta on Tuesday morning, February 25th. Perhaps Tartt Bell has called you or Harold Fleming to discuss various alternatives: that we meet later in March with Jacob Seidenberg; that we go ahead with a session, as scheduled, on the President's Committee with George Butler who would be available. Perhaps by now Harold and Tartt have made a decision.

Whatever you decide to do, we will go ahead with our consultation on AFSC Merit Employment Programs in the South on Monday, February 24th. We are now conferring with our staff in Baton Rouge and in North Carolina and will send you an agenda for our sessions after we have gathered their ideas. I hope you have been able to reserve facilities at Atlanta University for us. We should like to begin with a session Monday morning at 10:00 a.m. and continue in the afternoon with another meeting. Following the arrangements which you have made, we will have a supper meeting with Phillip Hammer. If you have decided not to have the Tuesday morning session on the President's Committee, we shall continue our discussions on AFSC and finish by lunch.

Atlanta University may wish to have the following information now: There will be six AFSC representatives (of whom 3 are women) and there is a possibility that there will be two additional men. To that number, add John Hope, Harold Fleming Phillip Hammer and yourself. We will want to have lunch and dinner on the 24th and breakfast and lunch on the 25th. When I write you next week, I will let you know how many of us will be staying on for the interagency meeting.

Thank you so much for handling these arrangements.

Sincerely,

Jean Fairfax

Jean Fairfax
National Representative for
Southern Programs

JF/fy
cc: Harold Fleming
Barbara Moffett

February 7, 1958

Mr. Haskell L. Lazere, Director
Southeast Regional Office
The American Jewish Congress
Room 906 - Congress Building
111 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Lazere:

We are happy to know that you and Mr. Maslow plan to be with us on the 25th and 26th.

I know of no special preparation which will be necessary prior to the meeting. However, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, chairman of the meeting, informs us that the following areas will be represented on the agenda: the joint fact-finding project; government contracts and employment; proposed inter-religious conference; voter registration programs and projects; reports on and discussion of possible interagency action on Dallas, Knoxville, Miami, and possibly the Virginia cities; and, the proposed legal aid plan and the possibility of legal advice to Southern agencies.

On the matter of your reservation at the Biltmore, there may be some difficulty. Unfortunately, our meeting coincides with the annual convention of the American Bar Association and hotel rooms are at a premium. If you have difficulty, we will

try to be of help if you wish. On the morning of the 25th we will be here at the office in the event you wish to consult on the matter of transportation to and from Atlanta University.

If we can be of further help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

American Jewish Congress

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SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE: Room 906, Congress Bldg. • 111 N. E. 2nd Ave. • Miami 32, Fla. • FRanklin 9-6195

HASKELL L. LAZERE
Director

February 4, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am looking forward to the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, which I plan to attend later this month. I shall be making a reservation at the Biltmore Hotel where Mr. Maslow will also be staying.

Would you please be kind enough to keep me advised of any developments concerning the Conference, and particularly of anything for which I might have to prepare.

I look forward to seeing you.

Cordially,

Haskell L. Lazere

Haskell L. Lazere,
Director

HLL:fk
cc: Will Maslow

VIA AIR MAIL February 11, 1958

Mrs. E. U. Robinson
Woman's Division of Christian Service
Board of Missions of The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

We would be most happy if your schedule made it possible for you to be with us for the interagency meeting of February 25th and 26th. Approximately ten social agencies and three religious organizatinns will be represented.

In the past, the WSCS has been represented by Mrs. Wilcox, though we have not heard from her concerning this meeting. Earlier, Miss Stevens requested that notices of our interagency meetings be sent to you, Mrs. Wilcox, Mrs. Ralph Wilson and Mrs. H. B. Trimble. It is quite possible that their receipt of these memoranda has caused some confusion. However, Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Wilson are to be in Atlanta later this month and it is likely that they will be unable to attend this meeting.

The meeting, as a continuation of earlier meetings, will consider further joint action on the questions of voting, government contracts and employment, a proposed inter-religious conference,

and the possibility of securing legal advice for Southern based social action agencies.

The general interagency effort is, of course, desirous of having the cooperation of the WDCS and of knowing the thinking and planning in those areas which has been made by the WDCS. For these reasons, you might want at some future date to designate one person who could attend most regularly and who could serve as a liason person.

At this late date, it may well not be possible for you to attend the forthcoming meeting. If this is the case, we will see that you receive a copy of the minutes of the meeting. And, perhaps we can investigate further the possibility of closer association with these joint efforts. We remain impressed with the tremendous good work of the WDCS and we are extremely grateful for the close cooperation between the Woman's Division and SRC. For these reasons I feel that the interagency group would greatly profit from your counsel and from knowing of the wide variety of the work done by you. We know too of the considerable travel and work load under which you and the other representatives labor. Therefore, any lack of representation is more than understood.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE Dacatur Ill. NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Feb. 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Your memo. of Feb. 5 has been received. I was away from for a couple of weeks in Jan. and if your earlier letter reached me where I was in Penn. - I have misplaced it.

Is it too much ~~to~~ ask you to bring me up to date on the meeting you refer to? Or, a few of the details would be helpful in making my decision as to attending or not. Am I expected there?

With many good wishes,

Sincerely

Ruth C. (Mrs. E. H.) Robinson

Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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February 11, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Mr. E. T. Kehrer, Director of the Southeastern Regional Office of the ILGWU, will serve as the regular representative of the Jewish Labor Committee at the meetings of agencies working in the South. Please send him all notices. His address is 1489 Gordon Street, S.W., Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Emanuel Muravchik

Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director

EM:gs
oeiu-153

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
J. EDELMAN, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
S. HOLLAND, Chicago
M. POLIN, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago

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I. AXELROD, Cleveland
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M. WOHL, Cleveland
J. BERNSTEIN, Detroit
DR. S. KLEINMAN, Detroit
A. SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
S. OSHRY, Los Angeles
S. OTTO, Los Angeles

I. STENZOR, Los Angeles
M. WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
S. RIVIN, Missoula
M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
B. SHANE, Montreal
M. SILCOFF, Montreal
H. BERGER, Philadelphia

H. DORDICK, Philadelphia
W. ROSS, Philadelphia
J. SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

February 12, 1958

Mr. Louis Joughin
Assistant Director
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Joughin:

We are happy to know that you and Mr. Watts will be with us for the forthcoming interagency meeting.

We do not have copies of the agenda. However, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, chairman of the meeting, informs us that the following areas will be covered: the joint fact-finding project concerning violence, intimidation, and reprisals; government contracts and employment; a proposed inter-religious conference; voter registration programs and projects; reports on and discussion of possible interagency action in Dallas, Knoxville, Miami, and several Virginia cities; and the proposed legal aid plan.

We have made reservations for you at Atlanta University on the night of February 25. Meals will also be available.

We look forward to seeing you on the 25th and 26th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony,
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

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Marie M. Runyon, *Membership Secretary*

February 5, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Rowland Watts, ACLU staff counsel, and I will have the pleasure of representing the ACLU at the February 25-26 meeting of agencies working in the South. This letter confirms Pat Malin's telephone conversation of yesterday with Harold Fleming.

Would you be kind enough to send us copies of the agenda, and any helpful working papers.

We will be grateful for overnight accomodations at Atlanta University.

We look forward with pleasure to meeting with you.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Joughin

Louis Joughin
Assistant Director

cc: Arnold Aronson

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
WITHERSPOON BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Dear Paul —
In case I haven't told you, I'll plan to be at the meeting on Feb. 25-26 in Atlanta, God willing.

Ben Sissel

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
Protestant Episcopal Church
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

P.O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Va.
February 14, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

My recollection is that I indicated that I would be present at the meeting the 25th and 26th of February, but just in case I didn't let you know, I hope this will cover it. I will not be staying at Atlanta University.

Sincerely,

Neil

Cornelius C. Tarplee
Associate Secretary
Division of Christian
Citizenship

THE UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH MOVEMENT

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

257 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, NEW YORK

Telephone ORegon 4-6407

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North Manchester, Indiana

LELA ANN GARNER, Vice-Chairman
785 Beasley Street
Memphis 11, Tennessee

STUART LANGTON, Secretary
212 Bay State Road
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CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP
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5124 University Halls
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CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
BRUCE LEWELLYN
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Chairman,
Committee on Youth Work

DR. ROBERT H. KEMPES
209 Ninth Street
Pittsburgh 22, Pennsylvania

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Youth Associate

MILTON PATTON
Youth Associate

Houston, Texas
February 15, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your kind invitation to the United Christian Youth Movement to participate in the interagency meeting to be held at Atlanta University on the 25th and 26th of this month. I shall look forward to participation in the sessions on those dates.

I will be glad to have you arrange for overnight housing on the evening of February 25th on the campus of the University.

Sincerely yours,

H. Milton Patton

H. Milton Patton

Southeastern Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1489 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA 10, GEORGIA

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeastern Regional Director*

February 17, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I will be unable to attend the meeting being held at Atlanta University on February 25 and 26. However, I am assigning my assistant, Mr. Nick Bonanno, to be present on behalf of the Jewish Labor Committee.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeastern Region, ILGWU

ETK/pt
cc: Nick Bonanno

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N.Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

WILL MASLOW, Director

Commission on Community Interrelations
Commission on International Affairs and on Israel
Commission on Law and Social Action

February 18, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RE: Consultative Conference on Desegregation

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Mr. Stanley D. Levison, who has attended prior meetings of the Consultative Conference on Desegregation, will also be present at the meetings on February 25 and 26 as a representative of the American Jewish Congress.

Please send him copies of the agenda and any other materials that will be helpful to his business address, 6 East 39th Street, New York, New York.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Will Maslow

Will Maslow

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303

February 18, 1958

Miss Elizabeth Talbot
The General Board of Education
The Methodist Church, Division
of the Local Church
P. O. Box 871
Nashville 2, Tennessee

Dear Miss Talbot:

We are happy to know that Dr. Adkins will be with us on the 25th.

It occurs to us, in light of the very early departure on the 26th, that Dr. Adkins might want to rent a car on arrival in Atlanta. This would greatly simplify the matter of transportation to and from Atlanta University. Though somewhat inconvenient, our segregated cab system does provide adequate service under normal conditions. However, complications might arise at that early hour.

If Dr. Adkins would prefer not to rent a car we will discuss this matter with him on the 25th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/hs

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

TELEPHONE: BROADWAY 7-6400
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH

LEON M. ADKINS, GENERAL SECRETARY

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

February 17, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Dr. Adkins will be in Atlanta on February 25 and plans to be in the meeting which is scheduled in the Board Room of the Administrative Building, Atlanta University, at 1:30 P.M. It will be necessary for him to leave Atlanta at 6:00 A.M. on the morning of the 26th for an engagement in New York City.

Please arrange for overnight accommodations at Atlanta University for Dr. Adkins for the night of February 25.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Talbot

(Miss) Elizabeth Talbot
Secretary to Dr. Adkins

mm

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.
ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK 36, N. Y.
CIRCLE 6-3175 · CABLE: COUNJEW - N. Y.

MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
National President

MRS. FRANCES T. CAHN
Executive Director

February 19, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Ass't.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I had hoped, until this moment, to be able to attend the February meeting but due to other commitments, find it will be impossible to do so.

I shall be very much interested in learning of the outcome.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Lillian Chernoff

Lillian Chernoff
Field Representative
Southern Interstate Region

LC:crs

Interagency Meeting Feb 25

February 19, 1958

George O. Butler
Director of Education
The President's Committee
on Government Contracts
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear George:

I was glad to receive a letter from Jacob Seidenberg confirming arrangements for the conference in Atlanta on Tuesday, February 25. In his letter he indicated that both you and Joseph Houchins would be able to attend.

You will be hearing directly from Harold Fleming of the Southern Regional Council or Tartt Bell of the Service Committee in more detail by the end of the week.

I will be glad to see you in Atlanta.

Sincerely,

Barbara W. Moffett
bs

Barbara W. Moffett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

BWM:bs

cc: Harold Fleming
Tartt Bell

February 20, 1958

The Most Reverend Francis E. Hyland
Bishop of Atlanta
2699 Peachtree Road
Atlanta, Georgia

My dear Bishop:

Father Foley of Spring Hill College has indicated that he cannot attend the Interagency Conference scheduled for February 25-26. He said that it might be possible for you to send a representative to the meeting. We would be very happy to have a representative from the Atlanta diocese.

The Southern interagency effort came about largely due to the efforts of Father Maurice Shean of the Catholic Committee of the South. Since that committee has become less operative Father Foley has been participating with the group.

The meeting will be held in the Board Room of Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut Street, S.W. It begins at 1.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 25th and concludes at noon on the 26th.

I realize that the Lenten season is here and that the clergy are very busy. But I believe that if time permits this meeting would be helpful to the Church. I know that the wise counsel of the Church would be helpful to the meeting. I regret that this is such short notice, but I am sure you understand it is due to conditions over which we have no control.

Respectfully,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:fcl

MJ

M I N U T E S

of the

Interagency Conference
February 25 - 26 1958
Atlanta, Georgia

Chairman: Mrs. Ruby Hurley Secretary: Mrs. Ben Russell

There was no agenda. The chairman presented a list of topics on which reports were to be made, and reports were made as follows:

I. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS - Tartt Bell, Reporter

It was reported that five agencies (Urban League, NAACP, SRC, ADL, AFSC) had met the morning of February 25 with representatives of President's Committee on Government Contracts. The agencies had stressed the need for education concerning the Committee and its purposes and the need for literature and visual aids. There was discussion of the compliance and complaint process and how agencies can operate in this area.

The Southern Interagency Conference was reminded that there is an annual compliance review of government contracts, so that names of companies which are discriminating can be turned in for review.

Fred Routh expressed the opinion that the feeling of the morning meeting was that there is machinery established with which the Committee will be glad for the agencies to cooperate, but that there is no intention of modifying the process.

Jack Carter suggested that the agencies assume the two-fold responsibility of requesting and working out educational meetings and of sending complaints to the Committee.

Tartt Bell suggested that the interagency group forward a formal request to the President's Committee on Government Contracts for an employer conference in the Southeast, an educational conference similar to that held recently in Washington.

It was suggested as another line of approach that the agencies attempt to get influential individuals to contact individual members of the Committee.

There was discussion of the importance of attempting to get a regional office of the Committee established in the South.

Art Levin suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the possibility of joint action by the agencies such as being done on the fact-finding project. The chairman's suggestion that the committee which met in the morning continue to function met with the approval of the group.

II. VOTER REGISTRATION - Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Reporter

Mrs. Tilly reported that the new state registration laws had been gathered and studied, that the various denominational leaders of church women's groups in the South had been called together by the Fellowship of the Concerned, and that a program involving church women in examination of registration practices had been worked out. She distributed copies of the information-gathering blanks which are to be used in this program.

III. JOINT FACT-FINDING PROJECT - Harold C. Fleming, Reporter

A memorandum of January 13 giving full information concerning the project was reviewed. Up to the present time the following agencies have made offers of financial participation: SRC, NAACP, NCC, ADL, UAW, AFSC. The American Jewish Committee, Southern Leaders Conference, Presbyterian USA representatives expressed the likelihood that their agencies would participate. Other agencies have reported their interest in the project but have indicated that it is outside the scope of their activity. Fleming announced that there is a prospect for a staff person. There is a continuing committee for this project, and they were instructed to continue to meet.

IV. COMMUNITY CO-ORDINATION PROJECT

(a) Dallas - Routh reported that there is a clearinghouse and communications operation under way in Dallas with initiative being maintained by the Dallas people.

(b) Knoxville - (No Report)

(c) Nashville - John Hope reported his feeling that Nashville will begin to move again in the near future. The situation there was reviewed in some detail. There is a prospect of a workshop, and agencies may need to do further visitation

before fall. Will Campbell told of the plans for the Vanderbilt Divinity School workshop for Protestant clergy and laity.

(d) Miami - Haskell Lazere reported in detail on the situation in Miami which is, in his opinion, far from good. He spoke of the Johns Committee investigation and the subpoena of the records of the Dade County Council and the NAACP. He stated that the religious groups are maintaining almost absolute silence.

(e) Virginia Communities - It was reported that workshops in Arlington and Norfolk have been postponed, that a workshop had been conducted in Charlottesville but no further movement. The opinion was expressed that Virginia is ripe for integration, and Art Levin requested that he be allowed to read an article from The Christian Century expressing the opposite point of view. Mr. Levin was then reminded that he was reading from an old issue.

(f) Raleigh - Tartt Bell believes it will be under court order for action in September.

(g) Little Rock - Art Levin reported on information being obtained in the field study being done by the ADL. Will Campbell reported that he will be going to Little Rock in the near future to meet informally with ministers. Mrs. Tilly reported that the Methodist women there are planning a workshop.

V. LEGAL AID PROJECT - Tartt Bell, Reporter

Bell referred the group to the letter attached to the minutes of the November meeting of this group for details of the project. Rowland Watts reported that the ACLU now has 150 lawyers across the South who will consider accepting civil liberties cases. There was discussion of the way the Legal Aid Project and the ACLU work can be coordinated, with expression of the opinion that the Project was still necessary. Bell reminded the group of the American Jewish Congress offer of funds in the Washington meeting of CCD. Fleming suggested that a committee be appointed to further explore the implications of the Project and proceed with negotiations. Tartt Bell was asked to assume chairmanship of the committee with Sam Lubin and others whom Bell requested to serve on the committee.

2 ccs
1 HCF
1 MW
files

VI. INTERRACIAL MEETING PLACES - Fred Routh requested that those persons who had not replied to his memorandum do so immediately, so that a list of such meeting places can be compiled.

VII. SOUTHERN INTER-RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE - Will Campbell, Reporter

The group was reminded of past planning and action toward a conference and was told that plans were now at a standstill due to lack of knowledge of source of funds for such a conference. Fleming suggested that letters be gotten from important people in denominations and faiths to present evidence of interest to Foundations. The matter was turned back to the continuing committee.

VIII. DEFINITION OF INTERAGENCY EFFORT

There was a motion that the following statement of definition of the Southern interagency effort be adopted. The motion carried.

It has now been more than a year since we, the Southern staff members of agencies concerned with human relations, first met to consider our common problems and opportunities. Having found our periodic conferences productive of field cooperation and the sharing of information and program plans, we feel it is timely to reduce to writing a brief definition of this Southern coordinating effort as it has evolved:

(1) The cooperative effort of Southern field staff members may most appropriately be referred to by the name that has developed as a matter of convenient usage -- the Southern Interagency Conference.

(2) Most of our parent organizations are participants in the National Consultative Conference on Desegregation; we wish to cooperate in the implementation of the CCD's objectives in every way consistent with the policies of our respective organizations and with our conception of the role of the Southern Interagency Conference.

(3) The strength of our cooperation lies in the periodic consultation among staff members with common concerns based in the Southern region. These consultations are informal and off-the-record and involve no organizational commitments or publicity of any kind.

(4) We shall continue to regard the areas of our cooperation as including any of the functions in which we engage on behalf of our respective agencies -- public information, fact-finding, community relations, inter-religious activity, consultative services, assistance to victims of pressure or reprisal, etc.

IX. ADDITIONAL TOPICS AND REPORTS

(a) Bill Shannon explained the program of the Encampment for Citizenship to the group. It was announced that scholarships are available through the Southern Regional Council.

(b) It was announced that the National Director of Inter-racial Services of the Boy Scouts of America had visited the SRC. He is Mr. Ray Sweazey of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The group approved his being invited to meetings of the Southern Interagency Conference.

(c) H. Milton Patton of the UCYM reported on the community evalaation projects being done by this group using as an example the Houston, Texas, project. His address is 257 - 4th Avenue, New York 10, New York.

(d) There was discussion concerning a statement attributed to Dr. Hanna in the February issue of Southern School News with the suggestion that persons or agencies write him concerning this statement in which he equated the NAACP and Citizens Councils as extremes.

X. NEXT MEETING

Paul Rilling was selected as chairman of the next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference which will be convened in Atlanta on May 27-28, 1958.

March 6, 1958

PERSONS ATTENDING INTERAGENCY MEETING

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

February 25 - 26, 1958

American Civil Liberties Union

Louis Joughin
Rowland Watts

Anti-Defamation League

Arthur J. Levin

American Friends Service Committee

B. Tartt Bell
Clyde Barrington
Miss Jean Fairfax

American Jewish Committee

Samuel Lubin

American Jewish Congress

Will Maslow
Haskell L. Lazere
Stanley D. Levison

Board of Christian Education
Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.

Ben Sissel
Miss Jean Russell

General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
Division of the Local Church

Leon M. Adkins

Jewish Labor Committee

Nick Bonanno

National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People

Mrs. Ruby Hurley

The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church

Cornelius C. Tarplee

Nat'l. Conf. of Christians
and Jews

Robert B. Johnson

Nat'l. Council of Churches
of Christ in U.S.A.

H. Milton Patton -
U.C.Y.M.
William D. Campbell

Southern Area Student Council
Y. M. C. A.

Paul Rilling

Southern Leaders Conference

Samuel Williams
M. L. King, Sr.

Southern Regional Council

Harold C. Fleming
Frederick B. Routh
John Hope, II
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

Young Women's Christian Assn.
National Board

Miss Florence C. Harris

National Urban League

Harry L. Alston

memo from **ruby hurley**

March 4, 1958

Paul Anthony:

We have enclosed the material sent to our office by Mrs. Ben Russell concerning the Southern Inter-Agency Conference which met in February.

ALPINE PRINTING COMPANY • 270 LAFAYETTE STREET • NEW YORK 12, NEW YORK
WALKER 5-4314-5-6

Southern Inter-Agency Conference Atlanta, Georgia MAR 4 1958
February 25-26, 1958

Chairman: Mrs. Ruby Hurley Secretary: Mrs. Ben Russell

There was no agenda. The chairman presented a list of topics on which reports were to be made, and reports were made as follows:

1. Government contracts - reporting, Tartt Bell

It was reported that five agencies (Urban League, NAACP, SRC, ADL, AFSC) had met the morning of February 25 with representatives of President's Committee on Government Contracts. The agencies had stressed the need for education concerning the Committee and its purposes and the need for literature and visual aids. There was discussion of the compliance and complaint process and how agencies can operate in this area.

The Southern Inter-Agency Conference was reminded that there is an annual compliance review of government contracts, so that names of companies which are discriminating can be turned in for review.

Fred Routh expressed the opinion that the feeling of the morning meeting was that there is machinery established with which the Committee will be glad for the agencies to cooperate, but that there is no intention of modifying the process.

Jack Carter suggested that the agencies assume the two-fold responsibility of requesting and working out educational meetings and of sending complaints to the Committee.

Tartt Bell suggested that the inter-agency group forward a formal request to the President's Committee on Government Contracts for an employer conference in the Southeast, an educational conference similar to that held recently in Washington.

It was suggested as another line of approach that the agencies attempt to get influential individuals to contact individual members of the Committee.

There was discussion of the importance of attempting to get a regional office of the Committee established in the South.

Art Levin suggested that a committee be appointed to investigate the possibility of joint action by the agencies such as being done on the fact-finding project. The chairman's suggestion that the committee which met in the morning continue to function met with the approval of the group.

2. Voter Registration - Mrs. Tilly reporting

Mrs. Tilly reported that the new state registration laws had been gathered and studied, that the various denominational leaders of church women's groups in the South had been called together by the Fellowship of the Concerned, and that a program involving church women in examination of

registration practices had been worked out. She distributed copies of the information-gathering blanks which are to be used in this program.

3. Joint Fact-Finding Project - Harold Fleming reporting

A memo of January 13 giving full information concerning the project was reviewed. Up to the present time the following agencies have made offers of financial participation: SRC, NAACP, NCC, ADL, UAW, AFSC. The American Jewish Committee, Southern Leaders Conference, Presbyterian USA representatives expressed the likelihood that their agencies would participate ~~(tentative)~~. Other agencies have reported their interest in the project but have indicated that it is outside the scope of their activity. Fleming announced that there is a prospect for a staff person. There is a continuing committee for this project, and they were instructed to continue to meet.

4. Community Co-ordination Project

a. Dallas - Routh reported that there is a clearing-house and communications operation under way in Dallas with initiative being maintained by the Dallas people.

b. Knoxville - no report

c. Nashville - John Hope reported his feeling that Nashville will begin to move again in the near future. The situation there was reviewed in some detail. There is a prospect of a workshop, and agencies may need to do further visitation before fall. Will Campbell told of the plans for the Vanderbilt Divinity School workshop for Protestant clergy and laity.

d. Miami - Haskell Lazere reported in detail on the situation in Miami which is, in his opinion, far from good. He spoke of the Johns Committee investigation and the subpoena of the records of the Dade County Council and the NAACP. He stated that the religious groups are maintaining almost absolute silence.

e. Virginia communities - It was reported that workshops in Arlington and Norfolk have been postponed, that a workshop had been conducted in Charlottesville but no further movement. The opinion was expressed that Virginia is ripe for integration, and Art Levin requested that he be allowed to read an article from "The Christian Century" expressing the opposite point of view. Mr. Levin was then reminded ~~by several "Christians"~~ that he was reading from an old issue.

f. Raleigh - Tartt Bell believes it will be under court order for action in September.

g. Little Rock - Art Levin reported on information being obtained in the field study being done by the ADL. Will Campbell reported that he will be going to Little Rock in the near future to meet informally with ministers. Mrs. Tilly reported that the Methodist women there are planning a workshop.

5. Legal Aid Project - Tartt Bell reporting

Bell referred the group to the letter attached to the minutes of the November meeting of this group for details of the project. Rowland Watts

reported that the ACLU now has 150 lawyers across the South who will consider accepting civil liberties cases. There was discussion of the way the Legal Aid Project and the ACLU work can be co-ordinated, with expression of the opinion that the Project was still necessary. Bell reminded the group of the American Jewish Congress offer of funds in the Washington meeting of CCD. Fleming suggested that a committee be appointed to further explore the implications of the Project and proceed with negotiations. Tartt Bell was asked to assume chairmanship of the committee with Sam Lubin and others whom Bell requested to serve on the committee.

6. Inter-racial meeting places - Fred Routh requested that those persons who had not replied to his memo do so immediately, so that a list of such meeting places can be compiled.

7. Southern Inter-religious Conference - Will Campbell reporting

The group was reminded of past planning and action toward a conference and was told that plans were now at a standstill due to lack of knowledge of source of funds for such a conference. Fleming suggested that letters be gotten from important people in denominations and faiths to present evidence of interest to Foundations. The matter was turned back to the continuing committee.

8. Definition of Inter-Agency Effort

There was a motion that the following statement of definition of the southern inter-agency effort be adopted. The motion carried.

It has now been more than a year since we, the Southern staff members of agencies concerned with human relations, first met to consider our common problems and opportunities. Having found our periodic conferences productive of field cooperation and the sharing of information and program plans, we feel it is timely to reduce to writing a brief definition of this Southern coordinating effort as it has evolved:

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(2) Most of our parent organizations are participants in the national Consultative Conference on Desegregation; we wish to cooperate in the implementation of the CCD's objectives in every way consistent with the policies of our respective organizations and with our conception of the role of the Southern Interagency Conference.

(3) The strength of our cooperation lies in the periodic consultation among staff members with common concerns based in the Southern region. These consultations are informal and off-the-record and involve no organizational commitments or publicity of any kind.

(4) We shall continue to regard the areas of our cooperation as including any of the functions in which we engage on behalf of our respective agencies -- public information, fact-finding, community relations, inter-religious activity, consultative services, assistance to victims of pressure or reprisal, etc.

9. Additional Topics and Reports

a. Bill Shannon explained the program of the Encampment For Citizenship to the group. It was announced that scholarships are available through the Southern Regional Council.

b. It was announced that the National Director of Inter-Racial Services of the Boy Scouts of America had visited the SRC. He is Mr. Ray Sweazey of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The group approved his being invited to meetings of the Southern Interagency Conference.

c. H. Milton Patton of the UCYM reported on the community evaluation projects being done by this group using as an example the Houston, Texas, project. His address is 257 4th Avenue, New York 10, New York.

d. There was discussion concerning a statement attributed to Dr. Hanna in the February issue of "Southern School News" with the suggestion that persons or agencies write him concerning this statement in which he equated the NAACP and Citizens Councils as extremes.

10. Next Meeting

Paul Rilling was selected as chairman of the next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference which will be convened in Atlanta on May 27-28.

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL ANTHONY**

Can Come:

1. Florence Harris - YWCA
2. Pungar - Urban League
3. Jan Fairfax - AFSC
   Tartt Bell
4. Galen Martin - USC
5. John Marvin + Betty Rollins Peace USA
6. Sam Lubin - AF Comm.
7. Art Lewis
8. Lillian Chernoff
9. SRC
10. Mrs. Robt. Wilcox

May Come:

1. Harbell Lazere
2. Seymour Samet ?
3. Will Campbell - ?
4. Ned Tarpley ?
5. D. Hamilton

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL ANTHONY**

Cannot Come:

1. NCCJ - not sure - other - ?
2. Jean Russel
   Ben Sissel
3. Jean Atkins -
4. A C Miller -
5. Ruby Hurley -

Committees - Repts + Discussion
Va. Cities - Rilling
Little Rock - Griswold
Atlanta - HCF
Houston } FBR + Jean Fairfax
Dallas }
Miami - Sanuel + Lazere
Knoxville - Martin
Ala. cities - Hughes
Other -

Federal Govt + Nat'l Offices
White House Conf - Lazere
Poss fed legis + implications
Confs with NEA - Fairfax

CR Commission State Offices
Materials - Knoll, All Statements, Accred
Conferences - WDC, R. Hurley, et al.
Hadership Cases - HCF + Rilling (Front Royal)?

Add Knoxville?

Proposed Agenda

I. Schools

a. Report on cities
Va. - Paul Rilling
Little Rock - Nat Griswold
Atlanta - Harold Fleming
Houston
Dallas - Jean Fairfax and Fred Routh
Miami - Seymour Samet and Haskell Lazere

b. Preparation of materials and use of existing materials

Statements of Atlanta ministers, doctors, and professors
Use of Knoll series on Washington schools
Accreditation story in NYT

c. Consideration of programs underway or desired

II. Law and Order

a. Report on crisis cities of (Fact-Finding Rept)

Birmingham
Montgomery - Bob Hughes
Other

b. Report on Atlanta Grand Jury interracial committee

c. Proposed or desired Southwide conferences

d. recent or potential violence

e. hardship cases

f. proposed White House conference - Haskell Lazere

g. possible federal legislation and its implications

h. legal services for agencies (NYU civ lib. research)

III. Civil Rights Commission

a. Reports from states
(see minutes for responsible persons)

b. Consideration of ways to work with state committees.

Note: Dinner at 6 p.m. at Atlanta University dormitory

film after

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
SECRETARY, COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM:

Barbara W. Moffett
National Office
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Phone: RIttenhouse 6-9372

SPECIAL NATIONAL CONSULTANTS:
(same address as above)

Consultant on School Integration: Irene Osborne

Consultant on Legal Aid and Economic Relief: Fred Fuges

Director, Merit Employment Programs: Thelma W. Babbitt

REGIONAL SECRETARIES AND LOCAL FIELD STAFF:

Southeastern Regional Office
(covering North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida)

P.O. Box 3244
Greensboro, North Carolina
Phone: Greensboro 4-7671

Executive Secretary: Tartt Bell

North Carolina School Desegregation Program: Director, John Alexander
Associate Director, Charles Davis

Merit Employment Program: Director, Mayes Behrman
Associate Director, Henry Catchings

Southwest Regional Office
(covering Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi)

2106 Nueces Street
Austin, Texas
Phone: Austin 2-5522

Executive Secretary: F. E. Hutchens

Baton Rouge Merit Employment Program: Director, Wade Mackie

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM May 7, 1958

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

As you may recall from the minutes of the last meeting, the forthcoming meeting of the Southern Inter-agency Conference is scheduled to be held on May 27 - 28, at Atlanta University. We have withheld this reminder since there was some difficulty in acquiring facilities at Atlanta University due to their end-of-the year activities. These difficulties have been resolved and the meeting will be held as scheduled.

The meeting will commence on May 27th at 2:00 P. M., at Atlanta University in Room 100 of Sage Hall. Dinner will be provided for the group in the A. U. Dining Hall at 6:00 P. M. On the morning of the 28th, the meeting will continue at the A. U. Conference Room, beginning at 9:30 A. M. The meeting will end at Noon on the 28th. The chairman of the meeting, Paul Rilling, of the Southern Area Student Council, YMCA, is preparing an agenda. We will see that you receive a copy prior to the meeting.

Would you please let us know at your convenience whether or not you will be able to attend this meeting. If you would like to have overnight accommodations on the campus, please let us know as soon as possible. We will, of course, be happy to make any special arrangements which you might need.

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
G. W. Renneisen, *Treasurer*

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C. STREET, N.E.
WASHINGTON 2, D.C.
LINCOLN 3-7176
"On Capitol Hill"

May 9, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I will be at the meeting on May 27 needing overnight accommodations on on the campus of Atlanta University.

Cordially yours,

Ben S.

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:hw

Memorandum

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

Date May 9, 1958

To: Paul Anthony

From: B. Tartt Bell

Subject: May 27-28 Conference

Count me in on accommodations at Atlanta University for the Conference.

Many thanks.

PS: Attached is an item for Margaret Price.

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

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Secretary

Mrs. Wandell M. Mooney
Treasurer

Mrs. William S. Blair
Assistant Treasurer

Savilla Millis Simons
General Secretary

Suite 201
41 Exchange Place S.E.

Southern Region
63 ~~Auburn Avenue,~~ N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Alpine 2381

May 9, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I received your communication of May 7 with the information about the May meeting of the Southern Inter-agency Conference on May 27-28 in Atlanta.

I am planning to attend these sessions and would like to be included in the dinner meeting but will not need housing.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Florence

Florence C. Harris
Correlator, Southern Region

FCH:c

CC - Mrs. Savilla Simons

To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians . . . .

From the Purpose of the YWCA

Dear Paul -

I will be attending the meeting May 27-28 - and will want to stay at A.U. overnight.

Sincerely -

Jean Russell

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

297 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y. • TELEPHONE ORegon 4-5000

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Associate Executive Director

WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

May 12, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have your announcement of the meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference to be held at Atlanta University on May 27 and 28, 1958.

It will not be possible for me to attend on these days, but I am forwarding the announcement to my associate, Mr. Will Campbell, with the request that he be present.

I am sure that he will be in communication with you regarding attendance at the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

J. Oscar Lee/g

J. Oscar Lee
Executive Director

JOL:g

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Gaccabie Inn.
May 12, 1958

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I greatly regret that I can not attend the Downtown Inter-Agency Conference, Atlanta, May 27-28.

I leave May 15 for Alaska where I will be for about three weeks.

Very sincerely,

Mrs. Eik. Robinson

VIA AIR MAIL

May 13, 1958

Mr. Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director
The American Jewish Committee
1208 Congress Building
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Samet:

We have made reservations for you at Atlanta University for the nights of May 27 and 28. There will be no difficulty in your remaining on the campus for the second night.

We look forward to seeing you on the 27th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

GREATER MIAMI CHAPTER

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

1208 CONGRESS BUILDING
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

TEL.: FR 3-4749

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MRS. SYDNEY WEINTRAUB
COL. MITCHELL WOLFSON

Southeast Area Director
SEYMOUR SAMET

Executive Assistants
MRS. JANDON SCHWARZ
STANLEY LEIBNER

May 9, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am planning to attend the meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference and would appreciate your making accommodations for me on the campus of the Atlanta University. I am planning to stay in Atlanta until Thursday evening, May 29th and would like to know if I can continue to stay at the Atlanta University for the additional night (May 28th) or must I leave immediately after the meeting is over at noon on the 28th.

I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible as I may have to make other arrangements for the night of May 28th.

Sincerely,

Seymour Samet

Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director

SS:sm

Martin Luther King, Jr.
309 South Jackson Street
Montgomery, Alabama

Minister
Dexter Avenue Baptist Church
454 Dexter Avenue

May 14, 1958.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Your MEMORANDUM comes at a time when Dr. King is away from the office and will not return for another week or ten days.

I have checked his schedule and find that he has a long standing speaking engagement on the dates mentioned in your 'Memo'.

When he returns, I know he will be regretful to find that his overcrowded schedule will prevent him from being present at the Interagency Conference of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Sincerely yours,

Hilda S. Proctor

Hilda S. Proctor
Secretary to Dr. King

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
MARGE R. MANDERSON, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

May 15, 1958

To: All Cooperating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Enclosed is a tentative agenda for the forthcoming Interagency meeting, prepared by Mr. Paul Rilling, chairman for the meeting. If you would like to make changes or additions in this agenda, please contact Mr. Rilling at:

Southern Area Student Council
Y. M. C. A.
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Changes can also be made at the time of the meeting, of course.

If you have not done so, would you please notify us as soon as possible whether or not you will be able to attend the meeting.

You will recall the earlier announcement stating that the meeting is to be held at Atlanta University on May 27-28; commencing at 1:30 p.m. on the 27th and ending at noon on the 28th.

- : -

BROTHERHOOD
SPONSOR OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

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EVERETT R. CLINCHY

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
STERLING W. BROWN

TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

May 18, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I talked in New York this week with Dr. Kenny. We did a little juggling and my schedule is such that I will be in Atlanta for the May 27th and 28th sessions.

I have made my own hotel reservations since I will have other duties to take care of while in Atlanta.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy

GWL:nwn

cc: Dr. Dumont F. Kenny
Mr. Wm. H. Tipton, Jr.
Miss Marjorie MaLachlan

"–TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

Women's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. ROBERT L. WILCOX
Secretary Christian Social Relations
2205 OLD KNOXVILLE HIGHWAY
LINCOLN PARK, MARYVILLE, TENN.

May 19, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I plan to attend the meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference May 27 until noon May 28, 1958, at Atlanta University. I would appreciate your arranging for overnight accommodations on the Atlanta University campus.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED
Twenty South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

May 19, 1958

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am planning to attend the meeting of the Southern Inter-agency Conference May 27 - 28 in Atlanta and will appreciate it if you will make a reservation for me at the Atlanta University Dormitory for Tuesday night, May 27th.

Sincerely,

Jean

Jean Fairfax
National Representative of
Southern Programs

JF:mt

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

TELEPHONE: BROADWAY 7-6400
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH

LEON M. ADKINS, GENERAL SECRETARY

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

May 19, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Dr. Adkins appreciates very much your memos of May 7 and May 15 regarding the meeting scheduled for May 27-28. He regrets exceedingly that other engagements make it impossible for him to be with you for he is much interested in the work of the group.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Talbot

(Miss) Elizabeth Talbot
Secretary to Dr. Adkins

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

386 FOURTH AVENUE NEW YORK 16, N. Y. MURRAY HILL 5-0181

HARRY FLEISCHMAN, Director

PA

May 20, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I will be attending the Southern Inter-Agency Conference May 27-28. I expect to take the Delta Flight #121 arriving in Atlanta, Monday, May 26th at 7:03 p.m. I don't know what hotel I will be staying at yet but I will let you know as soon as I get a reservation.

Our Mass Media Committee suggested a number of things that might be discussed at the meeting, among them the suggestion of attitude surveys in the four cities in Virginia scheduled for desegregation decrees in September. I will also be armed with our suggestions on the fact-finding project.

Looking forward to seeing you.

Cordially yours,

Harry

HF/hw

Harry Fleischman

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
Protestant Episcopal Church
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

P.O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Va.
May 20, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul,

A meeting of the Division of Christian Citizenship of the Episcopal Church is being held on the 27th of May. I will therefore be unable to attend the meeting in Atlanta. I will miss you all.

Sincerely,

Neil.

Cornelius C. Tarplee
Associate Secretary
Division of Christian Citizenship

NATIONAL COUNCIL
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

COMMITTEE ON INTERRACIAL SERVICE

Daniel W. Bell, *Chairman*
Louis R. Bruce, Jr., *Vice-Chairman*
Nelson Jackson, *Vice-Chairman*

O. L. Ballard
Rt. Rev. I. H. Bonner
George A. Boyce
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Hugh M. Comer
W. H. Cramblet
Robert P. Daniel
J. F. Drake
Sadamu Eejima
James W. Eichelberger
Raymond L. Eng
E. B. Evans
Cecil Gray
Holton Hayes
Perry B. Jackson
Edwin L. Jefferson
W. H. Jernagin
Paul Jones
Rt. Rev. Raymond L. Jones
W. W. Keeler
Spencer Logan
Fred McCuistion
D'Arcy McNickle
Robert A. Manchester
L. E. Mansfield
Mike M. Masaoka
Leon A. Miller
S. S. Morris
F. D. Patterson
Wayne T. Pratt
Richard Reid
Ben Reifel
Rt. Rev. B. Julian Smith
Leo J. Valdes
Frank D. Wood

INCORPORATED
FEBRUARY 8, 1910

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS
JUNE 15, 1916

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY

TELEPHONE CHARTER 9-6000
CABLE ADDRESS "BOYSCAMER, NEW BRUNSWICK, NEW JERSEY"

RELATIONSHIPS DIVISION

Wheeler McMillen, *Chairman*
E. H. Bakken, *Director*

INTERRACIAL SERVICE

Ray W. Sweazey, *Director*
A. J. Taylor, *Assistant Director*

May 20, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for sending me copy of your memorandum of May 7th telling of the forthcoming meeting of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference being held on May 27-28 at Atlanta University.

I regret that I will not be able to participate in this meeting, as I am scheduled to be out in the field during that time; however, I do appreciate your keeping me informed.

With best wishes for a successful meeting,

Cordially yours,
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
Interracial Relationships

Ray

Ray W. Sweazey
National Director

RWS:cb

national
council of
jewish women

Community Services
•
Contemporary
Jewish Affairs
•
Overseas Service
•
Public Affairs

ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK 36, N. Y. · CIRCLE 6-3175 · CABLE: COUNJEW-N. Y.

MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
National President

MRS. FRANCES T. CAHN
Executive Director

May 20, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I had hoped to be able to attend the meeting on May 27th and 28th but at the moment find that due to other commitments it will not be possible for me to do so. In the event that I am able to re-arrange my schedule for next week, I will let you know.

With best regards and best wishes for a successful meeting,

Sincerely,

Lillian Chernoff

Lillian Chernoff
Field Representative
Southern Interstate Region

LC:crs

file
2

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

CHAIRMAN
MRS. A. R. HENRY
608 WILSON AVENUE
MENOMONIE, WIS.

STAFF
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
THELMA STEVENS

ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES
MRS. CLIFFORD A. BENDER
THERESSA HOOVER

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES:
MRS. J. RUSSELL HENDERSON
110 N. CEDAR STREET,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

May 22, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Again I am sending this hurried note to you to express regret that I cannot be at the meeting which you have scheduled for May 27-28. I am very hopeful that Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox can come to represent Methodist women. I have learned that neither Mrs. Trimble nor Mrs. Wilson can be there. This I regret. In the pressure of these days there are so many pressing responsibilities that, unless we know dates far in advance, it is impossible sometimes to do even the things that seem most important.

Please be assured of our deep concern and that our organization will do all within our power to co-operate on those matters that are of such great importance in our world today.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma Stevens

Thelma Stevens

TS:v

347

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA028 CTA012

file

C KVA168 NL PD=KNOXVILLE TENN 25=

1958 MAY 26 AM 1 24

PAUL ANTHONY=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE ATLA=

BECAUSE OF MEASLES MY FAMILY WONT BE ABLE TO COME BUT I WILL BE COMING FOR THE FULL MEETING WE VERY MUCH REGRET THAT WE CANT USE RESERVATIONS WITH MRS MURPHY=

GALEN MARTIN.

JA4-9994

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

VIA AIR MAIL

May 21, 1958

Mr. Galen Martin
P. O. Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Galen:

Happy to know that you will be able to attend the meeting on May 27th.

Mrs. Murphy informs me that she will be able to arrange a suite for you. Therefore, we look forward to seeing you and the family on May 27th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

P. O. Box ~~1011~~ 1271
Knoxville, Tennessee
May 19, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am planning to attend the Southern Inter-agency Conference to be held May 27-28 at Atlanta University.

I would like to bring my family if overnight accommodations will be available there on the campus. Sometime ago, I discussed with Mrs. Murphy the possibility of our having a suite. I hope you will see if this is available for Tuesday night, May 27, and let me know. If this arrangement can be worked out, my wife, Mary Lou, and our 5 year old and 2 year old boys will come. In any case I expect to be present.

I hope this arrangement can be worked out and I look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Galen Martin

GM:af

file copy

INTERAGENCY MEETING
May 27-28, 1958

Persons Who Have Indicated They Will Attend

American Friends Service Committee
Jean Fairfax
Tartt Bell

National Labor Service
Harry Fleischman

Unitarian Service Committee
Galen Martin

National Conf. of Christians & Jews
Gordon W. Lovejoy

Woman's Division of Christian Service
Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox

Presbyterians, U. S. A.
Jean Russell
Ben Sissel

American Jewish Committee
Seymour Samet
Sam Lubin

Y. W. C. A.
Miss Florence C. Harris

Y. M. C. A.
Paul Rilling

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Arthur J. Levin

N. A. A. C. P.
Mrs. Ruby Hurley

N. C. Council on Human Relations
Nathaniel Griswold

Southern Regional Council
Harold C. Fleming
Emory F. Via
Paul Anthony

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary, Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, telephoned this morning to express his regrets that he cannot be at the meeting.

Those persons who plan to have dinner in the dining hall this evening, who are not overnight guests at the dormitory, should purchase $1.00 meal tickets before the meal. These tickets may be purchased at the office directly across the lobby from the dining hall. For those who are staying at the dormitory overnight, their meal costs are included in their room fees.

file copy

TENTATIVE AGENDA

Southern Interagency Conference
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 27, 28, 1958

I. Status of the Joint Fact-Finding Project

II. Community Coordination Project

A. Progress since our last meeting

B. Possible new activities in anticipation of the opening of school, September, 1958

III. Legal Aid Project

A. Increasing need due to additional investigative machinery in the South

B. Report of committee appointed at last meeting to explore project

C. Possible alternatives

IV. Progress Report on Southern Inter-religious Conference

V. Problems Posed by Recent Demolitions in Nashville, Florida, etc.

VI. Coordinated Work with Students

A. Southwide consultation of college students, November, 1958

B. Possible work with public school students to prepare them for desegregation and for possible tension situations

VII. Consideration of Items Referred by CCD Mass Media Committee

A. "What things are most necessary in relation to preparing articles for the mass media in terms of helping to ease the situation in those cities which will be facing desegregation in September?"

B. "What radio and TV time is available in the South, and what kind of material on desegregation is desired from National Mass Media Committee staffers?"

C. "Would it be feasible for the Interagency group in the South to develop joint local mailing lists of influential citizens in Southern cities to receive selected literature?"

D. "Request that we promote letters to the editor favoring desegregation, not only to local Southern papers, but also to such papers as the New York Times and The Washington Post."

Robertson
Paul Rilling

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TENTATIVE AGENDA
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Atlanta University - May 27, 28, 1958

Georgia

I. Status of the joint factfinding project

II. Comm~~ittee~~unity coordination project

A. Progress since our last meeting

B. Possible new activities in anticipation of the opening of school, September, 1958

III. Legal aid project

A. Increasing need due to additional investigative machinery in the South

B. Report of committee appointed at last meeting to explore project

C. Possible alternatives

IV. Progress report on Southern Inter-religious Conference

V. Problems posed by recent demolitions in Nashville, Florida, etc.

VI. Coordinated work with students

A. Southwide consultation of college students, November, 1958

B. Possible work with public school students to prepare them for desegregation and for possible tension situations.

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B. "What radio and t.v. time is available in the South, and what kind of material on desegregation is desired from National Mass Media Committee staffers?"

C. "Would it be feasible for the Interagency group in the South to develop joint local mailing lists of influential citizens in Southern cities to receive selected literature?"

D. "Request that we ~~mobilize~~ promote letters to the editor favoring desegregation, not only to local Southern papers, but also to such papers as the New York Times and The Washington Post."

FILE COPY

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 27-28, 1958

Present:

American Friends Ser. Comm.
Tartt Bell
Miss Jean Fairfax

American Jewish Committee
Sam Lubin
Seymour Samet

Anti-Defamation League
Arthur J. Levin

Arkansas Council on Hum. Rel.
Nathaniel Griswold

Atlanta Urban League
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

Jewish Labor Committee
Nick Bonanno

Methodist Church - WDCS
Mrs. Robert Wilcox

N.A.A.C.P.
Mrs. Ruby Hurley

Nat'l. Council of Christians and Jews
Gordon W. Lovejoy

Nat'l. Council of Jewish Women
Miss Lillian Chernoff

Nat'l. Labor Service
Harry Fleischman

Presbyterian Church, USA
Ben Sissel

Rockefeller Brothers Fund
Dr. Harry Meserve

Southern Regional Council
Paul Anthony
Harold C. Fleming
John Hope, II
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Emory F. Via

Unitarian Service Committee
Galen Martin

Y.M.C.A.
Paul Rilling

Y.W.C.A.
Miss Florence Harris

Paul Rilling, Presiding

I. Status of the Joint Fact-Finding Project

Harold Fleming reported that seven organizations agreed to sponsor the fact-finding project to compile press reports on incidents of intimidation, reprisals, and violence in the South since January 1955. The basic research has been completed. Representatives of the agencies involved made plans to meet, discuss the report, and plan for its publication.

II. Community Coordination Project

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of communities where present and prospective developments have important implications for Southern race relations. The areas discussed and the suggested action are:

(1) Arlington, Alexandria, Charlottesville, Newport News, and Norfolk, Virginia.

(a) Explore the possibilities of legal action to prevent the closing of schools.

(b) It was generally felt that moderate and uncommitted people might be reached by a positive program. Through the Consultant Service Program, SRC might be able to stimulate and assist needed coordination.

(c) Appeals should be made to the various elements of the community on the basis of their self-interest (e.g., to parents on the admission of their children to college; to teachers on questions of tenure.)

(d) On-the-spot coordination of agencies is essential for an effective program. Representatives of SRC, NCCJ, NAACP, ADL, YWCA, Jewish Women and the Presbyterian Church, USA, indicated that they have groups in Virginia which could participate in a meeting for coordination. It was suggested that a consultant might meet with staff representatives of these and other organizations. SRC was asked to find, through the Consultant Service Program, a suitable person to act as a consultant to Virginia communities.

(2) Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee.

(a) It is difficult at this time to anticipate events in Nashville in September. In Knoxville there is no prospect of desegregation before September 1959. No immediate action was suggested for either community.

(3) Dallas, Texas.

(a) Dallas was discussed as a good example of cooperative work by several agencies. The power structure of that city has been reached

and work on a bi-racial leadership basis has begun.

(4) Little Rock, Arkansas.

(a) The situation in Little Rock continues to be grave. The forthcoming elections, particularly the congressional and gubernatorial contests are of great significance.

(b) The lack of interagency cooperation in this city was noted. Some national agencies have played a negative role by advising their Little Rock units against discussing the issues. Agencies were asked to encourage cooperation among their constituents in this city, and to send in national staff members.

(5) New Orleans, Louisiana.

(a) Imminent in New Orleans are court orders which will affect every public facility in that city. Agencies should begin to acquaint themselves with the situation and be ready to assist in a "crash" program of adjustment.

(6) Tuskegee, Alabama.

(a) Agencies were asked to share their local contacts with AFSC which has been exploring the possibility of sending a team to confer with the leadership of this community.

(7) Miami, Florida.

(a) Golf courses and buses have been desegregated without difficulty. A court order for school desegregation in September is possible. Interagency cooperation has been fair. An effort is being made to secure by ordinance an official intergroup relations commission.

(8) North Carolina.

(a) Raleigh and two other cities may be under court orders by fall.

(b) Ashville may be moving quietly toward desegregation in September.

(c) In Greensboro, the United Fund has dropped the Interracial Commission and there is pressure to segregate Cone Hospital.

As these communities were discussed it became apparent that there are an increasing number of emergency situations and more demands than we can cope with effectively. Since our resources are limited, it is imperative that we give serious consideration to overall strategy and the Atlanta Steering Committee was asked to explore means of effecting this.

III. Legal Aid Project

Efforts have been unsuccessful to secure funds for a Southern legal aid project which would have full-time staff and interagency sponsorship. The national staffs of the organizations most concerned appear to feel that their present legal resources can meet the needs which exist in the South. It was generally felt that agencies in the South need more than clarification of laws; they need continuing counsel and on-the-ground assistance in times of emergency. It was decided:

(1) We should pose some practical problems to national legal staffs to give that pattern of cooperation a trial.

(2) We should encourage the sub-committee to continue the search for funds for the legal aid project.

(3) We should explore the possibility of a short-term project involving fact-finding, consultation, and the preparation of a guide for beleaguered groups and individuals.

(4) We should explore the possibilities of setting up local projects drawing on local legal talent.

IV. Inter-Religious Conference

Plans are now being made by CCD to hold a conference at Williamsburg, Virginia, in September involving 100-200 nationally known religious figures, half of them from the South, who will come together to issue a statement. It was agreed:

(1) To approve cooperation with the Williamsburg Conference by the inter-religious subcommittee of the Southern Interagency Conference.

(2) A Southern interfaith conference is advisable but the subcommittee should wait until after an evaluation of the Williamsburg conference to make a recommendation.

(3) The committee should find out about the other similar efforts that have had publicity.

V. Problems Posed by Recent Demolitions in Nashville, Florida, etc.

The recent bombings in Southern cities and the region-wide meeting of officials in Jacksonville were discussed at length. It was decided that:

(1) Organizations should supply SRC with reports of experiences and techniques which would be helpful in preparing a guide for preventative and remedial activities by local groups.

(2) Agencies were asked to encourage the U. S. Department of Justice to investigate the bombings.

(3) More interagency cooperation is needed. The Atlanta Steering Committee should examine the situation, consider ways of mobilizing resources in this area.

VI. Coordinated Work with Students

The National Student Association with staff help from the YMCA and AFSC will sponsor next Thanksgiving week-end a conference on "The College Student in the Changing South" which will bring together 100-200 Southern students at the University of North Carolina.

AFSC will sponsor in June, a world affairs seminar in Washington for Southern high school students. AFSC has a national staff person who is available to help plan and direct interracial high school seminars in communities where there is sufficient local interest.

The YWCA will have six Y-teens summer conferences, five of which will be integrated and will have specialists in intergroup relations in the leadership.

VII. Consideration of Items Referred by CCD Mass Media Committee

(1) Several agencies asked to be advised of quantity prices on the pamphlet "Southern Churches Speak" planned for publication by Southern church women's groups.

(2) A number of suggestions were made for articles in national publications which Harry Fleischman is to refer to the Mass Media Committee.

(3) Suggestions were also made on useful types of pro-desegregation materials for radio and Television.

(4) In discussing the possibility of a joint mailing list, it was felt that it is better for agencies to distribute materials to their own lists.

Agencies were encouraged to promote the writing of letters to editors of local Southern papers and to national papers such as the New York Times and the Washington Post. Most of the letters from the South are from segregationists; it would be helpful to have good letters from Southerners favoring desegregation. It would also be good to get comments from the South on letters printed in national papers. Agencies might reproduce letters appearing in important papers and send them to contacts in the South urging them to reply.

The next meeting will be held in Atlanta, Tuesday and Wednesday, October 7th and 8th. Tartt Bell will be chairman.

Note: Prepared by Paul Anthony from Minutes submitted by Jean Fairfax.

6/16/58

April 9, 1958

Miss H. Elsie Austin
Executive Director
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
1318 Vermont Avenue, Northwest
Washington 5, D. C.

Dear Miss Austin:

The next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held in Atlanta on May 27-28, 1958. I am sure the participating agencies will be happy to know that the National Council of Negro Women will be pepresented.

Further information about the meeting will be sent out shortly, and we will see that you receive this. In fact, it would seem appropriate that we direct all further correspondence and information to you. This we will do unless we receive contrary instructions from you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

April 25, 1958

Mr. Paul Rilling
Project Director
Southern Area Student Council
Y. M. C. A.
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I note from the last minutes of the CCD Mass Media Committee that there are several items which they wish us to consider at the Southern Interagency Conference. They want our views on:

1. "What things we think are most necessary in relation to preparing articles for the Mass Media in terms of helping to ease the situation in those cities which will be facing desegregation in September."

2. What time is available on radio and TV stations in the South and what kind of material on desegregation would be desired from the National Mass Media Committee staffers. (They say they might be able to prepare sample radio-TV formats for panel discussions if they were desirable.)

3. It would be helpful if the interagency groups in the South could develop joint local mailing lists in the various Southern cities of influential persons in that community that should receive selected literature. It also would be useful if agencies could alert their Southern members to write letters favoring desegregation, not only to their local Southern

papers but also to such papers as the New York Times and Washington Post.

You might want to consider these things for the agenda. I am sure I needn't remind you to provide for a progress report on the joint-fact-finding effort co-sponsored by seven (7) of the agencies.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Memorandum

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
20 SOUTH TWELFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Date June 4, 1958

To: Paul Anthony

From: Jean Fairfax

Subject: Interagency Conference Minutes

Here they are! I usually make a very full report to AFSC of meetings which I attend because the information may be useful in many ways. You will probably want to boil the mess down to about three pages. In many cases you may just want to record that a discussion was held and indicate any decisions. Do with it what you wish.

Southern Interagency Conference
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Georgia

May 27,28, 1958

PRESENT: Paul Rilling, presiding; Ruby Hurley (NAACP); Tartt Bell (AFSC); Nat Griswold (Ark. Council on Human Relations); Gordon Lovejoy (NCCJ); Harry Fleischman (National Labor Service); Lillian Chemoff (Nat'l. Council Jewish Women); Mrs. Robert Wilcox (Methodist Church WSCS); Harold Fleming (SRC); Seymour Samet (AJCom); Nick Bonanno (Jewish Labor Com.); Ben Sissel (Presbyterian Church, USA); Galen Martin (Unitarian Service Com.); Emory Via (SRC); Harry Meserve (Rockefeller Brothers); Lois Baldwin (NAACP); Mrs. Tilly (SRC); Grace T. Hamilton (Urban League); Sam Lubin (AJCom); Abe Levin (ADL); John Hope (SRC); Florence Harris (YWCA); Paul Anthony (SRC); Jean Fairfax (AFSC).

I. Status of the Joint Fact-Finding Project

Harold Fleming reported that seven organizations have agreed to sponsor the fact-finding project which is a compilation of press reports on incidents of intimidation, reprisals and violence in the South since January, 1955. The basic research has been completed by Margaret Price and includes over 400 incidents of this nature. It was decided that representatives of the agencies involved (ADL, NCC, AFSC, SRC, NAACP, UAW) would meet in the evening to discuss the report and to plan for its publication.

II. Community Coordination Project

Most of the afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of communities where developments are taking place which have important implications for race relations.

VIRGINIA. The state governor is against integration and is obligated by state law to close public schools and withdraw state funds in the event that a school board should desegregate schools. Although there is some indication that the governor may be looking for a way out by mid-summer, it was generally felt that a showdown is inevitable in Virginia, that it will involve conflict between a local school board and the state and that it is important that it should occur at the most favorable place. Arlington was discussed as the community best suited for a test case. Although the superintendent is considered to be an ardent segregationst and the school board is conservative, there are many positive elements in the situation: a "Save our Schools" movement is working for the preservation of public education; the churches have taken stands against setting up private schools to circumvent integration; the County Board of Commissioners is good; a new human relations group has been organized. Furthermore, if Arlington County should decide to maintain public schools without state funds, it could probably afford to do so for about six months while the issue is being litigated.

In Charlottesville 30 Negro pupils have applied for entrance to three schools. The Board of Education will meet June 12 to decide how to handle these applications. The city has an active Council on Human Relations and some members have contact with the political leadership but there is no overall plan of action at the present except for a series of meetings. The League of Women Voters is active; the library, including the staff, is integrated. It is believed that city officials will not take the initiative but will uphold law and order and public education. There is a strong resistance movement here; some of the leaders are at the University. A year ago the PTA was taken over by the resistance group.

Newport News has an active local resistance group which is anti-Semitic as well. The Peninsula Council on Human Relations has able people; one member of the House of Delegates from that area is concerned to keep the schools open but the Byrd machine is very strong.

Norfolk has not had a long period of internal cultivation in human relations activities but it is strategically very important. The League of Women Voters is just now inviting Negroes to become members; there has been little contact between Negroes and white persons in status positions; the Women's Interracial Committee has had meetings but has not come to grips with community race relations problems. The potential here is good; there is interest in merit employment, for instance. (and some quiet preparation may be going on undercover) But interested persons in Norfolk have no desegregation program.

Considerable concern was expressed about the situation in general in Virginia. Segregationists are well organized; some of their activities are led by Louis V. Pendleton Jr through his "Coordinating Committee to Maintain Efficient Education in Virginia" On May 15 a group of agencies met in Richmond and offered to prepare an analysis of the situation and a guide for action for moderates.

In considering what our agencies might do the following suggestions were made:

1. We might explore the possibilities of legal action to prevent the closing of schools.
2. The suggestion of a public opinion poll to help analyze community attitudes in anticipation of desegregation was generally felt not to be useful. It might call attention to negative factors.
3. It was generally felt that the moderate and uncommitted people could be reached by a positive program. Through the Consultant Service Program SRC might be able to provide the stimulus to coordination which is needed in the Virginia communities. The consultant who is objective but not neutral and who can work with the tools of social science can help community leadership to get a clearer understanding of how to facilitate peaceful integration. The consultant is a catalytic agent; his role is not to do the coordination himself but to accelerate the thinking and planning by community leadership and to provide some continuity and sustained activity over a period of time.
4. We should appeal to various elements of the community on the basis of their own self-interest and their professional interests: e.g., so far as the closing of the schools is concerned, one might appeal to parents to be concerned about the admission of their children later to college; or one might appeal to teachers on questions of tenure. NCCJ recently sponsored in Arlington an institute on "What can be done to help youth?" which seemed to meet a felt need. Work with the law enforcement officials was felt to be very important. It was reported that the police in Arlington are making extensive preparations to handle trouble makers.
5. We need on the spot coordination of the work of our agencies. The idea of a strategy session in Virginia was well received. Representatives of SRC, NCCJ, NAACP, ADL, YWCA, Jewish Women and the Presbyterian Church indicated that they have groups in Virginia which could participate in a meeting for coordination. It was suggested that a consultant might go in to convene staff representatives of these and other organizations to: help assess the situation, discuss possible lines of action, clarify roles, draw in local resources to fit the need. It was further suggested that a preliminary exploration might be made which would be followed up by a meeting to which all interested agencies would be invited. Anyone going in should consult with the lawyers involved in the segregation cases. SRC was asked to find through the Consultant Service Program the proper person to act as a consultant to Virginia communities. The consultant will contact all agencies with Virginia affiliations and explore the possibility of working through them.

TENNESSEE. It is hard to anticipate what will happen in Nashville in September. Another statement from the judge is expected soon. It had been hoped that a workshop could be held in Nashville but it was not possible to get leadership for it. In Knoxville there is no hope for desegregation before September, 1959; an order for this fall is not likely. Several workshops have been held, one for the board of the Knoxville Human Relations Council and two in churches.

TEXAS. A series of statements by clergymen have been issued in Dallas. 300 white Protestant clergymen urging community support for integration was followed by a statement by local rabbis and by Negro ministers. The latest statement was by a group of ardent pro-segregationist clergymen. Dallas was discussed as a good example of cooperative work by several agencies. Significant facts in Dallas are: a tightly knit power structure was reached and encouraged to work with a bi-racial leadership group; the chief of police has taken an active role and has convinced the leadership that pro-segregation extremists will not be a major factor in the event of desegregation. The strategy group which grew out of the work of the Consultant Service Program has continued to meet. Morale in Dallas has greatly improved.

LITTLE ROCK. It was reported that many groups have worked quietly in Little Rock but there has been no interagency cooperation. In discussing why it seemed to be easier to have interagency cooperation at the national level than in Little Rock, it was pointed out that there are few staff people there and that there has been a lack of commitment among the constituents of local groups. There has been cooperation among individuals. Some national organizations have played a negative role by advising their Little Rock units against discussing the issues. National bodies can be damaging if they add to the fears; they can help if they stiffen the will of their constituents to take positive action and if they urge them to cooperate with other groups. Agencies were asked to respond to Nat Griswold's appeal for assistence. The situation in Little Rock continues to be grave: the school board has petitioned for a stay of integration until 1961; in the coming elections several persons are running with platforms which would limit Negro voting, would close schools, etc. But there are some hopeful signs: Faubus may be defeated; the state teachers association is strongly opposed to closing schools; The NAACP will probably be able to produce convincing evidence that the school board did not use its resources to achieve effective integration; the commencement exercises took place without incident; the state is concerned about the impact of the racial situation on its industrial development; students have participated in interracial gatherings in and out of the state and have traveled together.

LOUISIANA. There is currently imminent in New Orleans a legal court order which will affect every public facility in New Orleans. It was reported that some local leadership feels that any preparation for school desegregation now in New Orleans is a lost cause but that agencies should be prepared to come in later for a crash program. It is not too early for agencies to get acquainted with the situation and to be prepared to be helpful later.

TUSKEGEE. The situation is very bleak. AFSC has been exploring the possibility of sending in a team to confer with the leadership. Agencies were asked to share their local contacts with AFSC.

GEORGIA. The court has refused to throw out the Atlanta school case which will probably be argued in June. In the University of Georgia case the state has filed an answer to the charges; the next step will be arguing the case. There is some indication that school integration will take a long time but that the transportation will become desegregated in Atlanta.

MIAMI. The golf courses and the buses have been desegregated without upheaval. A court order for school desegregation in September is anticipated. Interagency cooperation has been fair; there is no agreed upon plan. Strategy is needed.

NORTH CAROLINA. Raleigh and two other cities may be under court orders by fall. Recently a suit has been started in Durham by families who have exhausted all administrative avenues which were provided under the pupil placement law for getting Negro children admitted to white schools. If this case is won by September it may invalidate the law and pave the way for an easier process for integration. Asheville may be moving quietly toward desegregation in September. On the negative side, in Greensboro, United Fund has thrown the Interracial Commission out and there is pressure to segregate Cone Hospital, to drop Negro nurses and to sever the tie between the hospital and A & T College.

As these various communities around the South were discussed it became apparent that there are an increasing number of emergency situations and more demands on our services than we can cope with effectively. Since our resources are limited, it is imperative that we give serious consideration to overall strategy, to coordination and to techniques. We welcome these signs of ferment and change but should give more thought to how we can be more adequate in this critical period.

III. Legal Aid Project

Efforts have been unsuccessful to secure funds for a southern legal aid project which would have headquarters in Atlanta and interagency sponsorship. The national staffs of the organizations most concerned have not yet become convinced that their legal resources are inadequate to meet the needs which this legal bureau would service.

Alternative proposals were presented:

1. The ACLU Legal Staff has suggested that there be established a procedure for the systematic exchange of information on the national level. In order to have full information on official action likely to develop into court cases, attorneys in each state capital in the South would be engaged on a retainer basis during the period of the state legislatures and would forward copies of all bills for analysis and interpretation. In the discussion it was generally felt that agencies in the South need more than clarification of laws; they need protection and immediate counsel at a time of emergency. Attorneys general are being empowered to subpoena records of agencies which are "disturbing" the racial situation; legislative investigatory bodies are being set up to handle subversion, which is interpreted as pro-integration efforts. We need counsel so that we can prepare to deal with these bodies; we need to know what are our vulnerable points, what kind of information in our files is dangerous, where we should draw the line on the principle of civil liberties. Few staff people understand the implication of these new laws and how to deal with them.
2. A proposal has been made to the AFSC Rights of Conscience Program for funds for a survey of mounting official activity designed to intimidate and harass southerners who favor integration. This would be a short-term project involving field travel, fact-finding, legal analysis and consultation and would conclude with a report which could serve as a guide to embattled organizations and individuals in the South.

In the course of the discussion suggestions were made that we might try to work out a short term project using resources already available in our agencies and that we might pose some practical problems to our national legal staffs to

point up the situation which we feel cannot adequately be met by persons outside the region. It was further suggested that it is sometimes possible to have one-day conferences for agency representatives and local lawyers or professors from nearby law schools. It was decided:

1. that we should encourage the sub-committee to continue to search for funds for the legal aid project;
2. Meanwhile, we should encourage our national staffs to develop some coordination;
3. The possibility of a short-term project should be explored;
4. We should explore the possibilities of setting up local projects drawing on local resources.

IV. Progress Report on a Southern Inter-religious Conference

It was reported that the CCD committee which has been exploring the possibility of a nation-wide or a southern region-wide interfaith and interracial conference has not reached a decision about having a conference. Meanwhile, plans are now being made to hold a consultation at Williamsburg, Virginia, in September which will involve 100-200 nationally known religious figures, one half of them from the South, who will come together to issue a statement. It has been felt that an indication of united religious witness might help counteract some of the activities of vigorous pro-segregationists. It was also reported that a recent meeting in New Orleans in which 75 persons participated will be enlarged and made interfaith and interracial.

So far as the work of our sub-committee which has been exploring possibilities for a southern interfaith conference is concerned, we agreed:

1. To approve cooperation with the Williamsburg conference if the sub-committee wishes to do so;
2. That a southern interfaith interracial conference is still advisable but that our committee should wait until after an evaluation of the Williamsburg conference to make a recommendation to us;
3. That the committee should find out about other efforts, such as the New Orleans gathering.

V. Problems Posed by Recent Demolitions in Nashville, Florida, etc.

MIAMI. As a result of the bombings concern about the human relations situation has been expressed for the first time in the power structure and has led to the creation of a county-wide Community Relations Agency which will have a board of 15 persons appointed by the county commissioners plus a professional staff chosen by the county manager. There were several important factors here: a crisis, sense of shame and frustration, a definite plan presented at a strategic moment and the emphasis on self-interest (15,000 Episcopalians will be coming to Miami for a convention in the fall; the city has a stake of 4½ million dollars in this convention and knows that in the future groups of this size will come only if there is no discrimination). Agencies were encouraged to contact their representatives in the Greater Miami area to encourage them to support the Commission. With this official body coming into existence, the Dade County Council on Human Relations will probably have to be restructured and developed into an association of national and local agencies which can strengthen the commission and serve as a liaison between the official body and individuals.

Several persons commented on the meeting called by the mayors of Jacksonville Nashville and attended by officials and police from 28 communities. The meeting was secret but according to reports considerable racial hostility was expressed by police officers. The general feeling is that the protests over the bombings were largely for public relations purposes except in Nashville. The police consider themselves as agents of the status quo and are not concerned about violence as such. In the last ten years there have been 20 bombings in Birmingham alone which affected only Negroes and hardly elicited any protests. There is concern now because the violence has crossed the color line. The idea that Jews and Negroes have bombed their own properties in order to get national support has grown; it was present in the discussions in the Jacksonville meetings and has been evident in the nature of the interrogation of the staff of the Jewish center in Miami.

It was observed that community concern is quickly dissipated--usually within four weeks after crises of this sort--because people want to think of them as aberrations. Agencies must move quickly to organize a community for constructive long range programs which might grow out of aroused concern and it is important to point out that situations which erupt into violence are usually part of a larger pattern of intimidation, racial tension and apathy about law which has been permitted to exist. At this point it was announced that the United Church Women are encouraging local groups to observe the tenth anniversary of the Declaration of Human Rights by conducting self-surveys of human rights in their own communities. It was suggested that agencies might help to get status persons involved in this project which might have considerable impact.

Question was raised whether interstate connections in the bombings have been discovered. This is difficult to document but it is certainly true that the bombings were not the work of local crackpots or amateurs. FBI intervention is necessary because local police are not skilled enough to handle this type of situation. ADL has made available to senators, FBI, etc. an analysis of the situation which demands federal help but a groundswell of citizen opinion and pressure on Congressmen is needed. The National Council of Churches, the AFL-CIO Executive Council, the Jacksonville mayors conference and 30 senators, including southerners, have called for federal help. An anti-dynamiting bill is in Congress. Beyond the immediate issue there may be some valuable results: the fact that there has been a call for federal help and an opportunity to interpret the wider implications.

Agencies were encouraged to inform their local staff in communities where there have been bombings that there is a role which they can play. Unfortunately, however, the constituency of some organizations is itself involved and would not be receptive to national guidance. Perhaps the initiative could come from border states. It was suggested that the CCD Mass Media Committee might prepare some materials to help local groups.

Professional staff have an important role to play and can call together an ad hoc group to work out a plan of action; they can help bring about quiet consultation. At a period of crisis a full time professional person working at the local level is very important. Agencies which have other interests and volunteer groups are usually unable to maintain the high level of community concern during the brief period in which one can work effectively. A consultant available for ten days after an incident could be very helpful in mobilizing a community, provided he can get an invitation to come in.

It was indicated that there is a preventative job to do. There will be more bombings. Perhaps we should look at some situations to see what kind of preventive work can be done. As long as the Negroes were the only victims, little could be done to arouse broad community concern. Perhaps we can now capitalize on these events to get some positive action. SRC volunteered to get out a guide to help local groups in both preventative and remedial activities.

It was decided that:

1. Organizations should supply SRC with reports of experience and techniques which would be helpful in preparing the guide;
2. Agencies are encouraged to bring pressure on the federal government to investigate the bombings;
3. Agencies should explore various ways of motivating community concern, e.g., the use of various U.N. observances;
4. More interagency cooperation is needed if we are to provide more helpto communities in crisis with the personnel resources now available to us. The Atlanta Steering Committee should examine the overall situation, consider ways of mobilizing our slim resources, look into the possibility of providing consultants and send out proposals to the agencies.

VI. Coordinated Work with Students

It was reported that the National Student Association with staff help from the YMCA and AFSC will sponsor next Thanksgiving week-end a conference on "The College Student in the Changing South" which will bring together 100-200 students representing a wide range of opinion on integration. The conference is being financed by a grant of $9000 from the Field Foundation and will probably be held at the University of North Carolina.

AFSC will sponsor in June a world affairs seminar in Washington which is being specially planned for southern high school students. AFSC has a national staff person who is available to help plan and direct interracial high school seminars in local communities and will be glad to work with interested southern groups. The YWCA will have six Y-teens summer conferences, five of which will be integrated and will have specialists in intergroup relations in the leadership. One-day work projects will be held in Little Rock during the summer.

It was reported that Dade County held a meeting of social welfare agencies on youth work which revealed some significant facts about agencies and integration. The social work professionals seem to be afraid to talk about the issue; they fear withdrawal of funds from their agencies; they are afraid of becoming involved with community relations professionals; they are unsure of their agency's position; they are not clear about their professional responsibilities or competence in dealing with integration;

VII. Consideration of Items Referred by CCD Mass Media Committee

CCD is considering publishing a pamphlet, "Southern Churches Speak" which would be a collection of statements of church groups and which will probably be released by the United Church Women of the southern states. So far as finances are concerned, CCD groups are guaranteeing quantity orders in advance which will cover the cost.

The following suggestions for articles in mass media publications were made which would be helpful to cities where desegregation is imminent:

1. Articles in professional journals on the responsibility of social workers, teachers, etc.
2. In view of our concern about the inadequate performance of the police, it would be good to sensitize police about their responsibilities. Articles prior to September dealing with the performance or lack of performance of law enforcement officials would be helpful. Look Magazine will publish an article by Bill Peters which compares two police chiefs. It was suggested that a national article on the police force in a town where desegregation is imminent might be valuable in many ways. A journalist might have access to information not available to us; he could discover what police have learned from other cities and the publication of the article might help make the police more conscious of their responsibilities.

In the discussion of the use of pro-desegregation materials on radio and TV the following suggestions were made:

1. Dramatic and documentary stuff on desegregation, films and other "package programs" would probably be used in a number of communities and would be better than scrips and discussion materials;
2. A good half hour or hour program is better than a series of 15 minute programs;
3. Spot announcements will be used and can be very helpful;
4. During the debate on the civil rights bill the UAW released daily 5 minute comments to 90 stations which were widely used in the South. It was pointed out that some stations cater to a Negro market and that some will counter material with pro-segregation stuff.

It was suggested that the National Mass Media Committee should prepare a brief profile on Senator Rainach of Louisiana who has been placing advertisements in northern newspapers. The profile could be used in counteracting his influence in case he releases more advertisements. The Mass Media Committee should alert agencies to watch for ads from pro-segregationists and counter these with editorials, articles on the persons involved, letters to the editors, etc.

A report was made on the work of the journalist, Bill Peters. McCalls Magazine will publish one of his articles in September on positive forces working in the South; this article is being expanded into a book to be released by Doubleday. He has also an article for Look on the failure of the federal government to use tools which it has to promote equal opportunity in the South.

So far as joint mailing lists are concerned it was generally felt that it is better for agencies to distribute materials to their own lists.

Insert I

Agencies were encouraged to promote the writing of letters to editors of local southern papers and to national papers such as the New York Times and the Washington Post. Most of the letters from the South are from segregationists; it would be helpful to have good letters from southerners favoring desegregation. It would also be good to get comments from the South on letters printed in national papers. Agencies might reproduce letters appearing in important papers and send them to contacts in the South urging them to reply.

VIII. Consultation on Desegregation in Higher Education

In connection with the meeting of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools which will be held in Atlanta in June the YMCA is sponsoring a consultation on practical administrative problems which colleges would face if desegregation comes. The consultation will bring college presidents and deans who have faced desegregation together with others who are not involved presently in integration but are open-minded.

IX. State Advisory Committees to the Civil Rights Commission

Organizations may recommend persons for state committees which the Civil Rights Commission is establishing. It was suggested that it would help if we could have a basic list of names which all will recommend. Agencies were asked to submit their suggestions to the Steering Committee which will prepare a core list.

X. The next meeting will be held in Atlanta Tuesday and Wednesday, October 7 and 8. Tartt Bell will be chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

JF:mt

Jean Fairfax.

Air Mail

June 11, 1958

Miss Jean Fairfax
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Jean:

Enclosed you will find our efforts at condensing your excellent minutes of the meeting. We did feel that it was necessary to shorten the original minutes and for a number of reasons to leave out some of the information.

I am sending these to you for your approval since you put so much effort into them it seemed desirable to have that fact noted. If this draft meets with your approval, please let us know and we will get them out to the agencies involved.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Draft of Interagency Meeting Minutes)

Dear Paul,

O.K. with me. For accuracy, you may wish to state at the end: "prepared by Paul Anthony from minutes submitted by Jean Fairfax".

Sincerely,

Jean

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
20 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

June 17, 1958

Miss Jean Fairfax
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Jean:

Here's the finished product, considerably less complete than your report. You will note that your suggestion was carried out at the end of the minutes.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

As I mentioned when I last saw you the following should be added to your Southern Interagency list: Mr. Jim Lawson
407 South Street
Nashville, Tennessee

he is the Southern field representative for Fellowship of Reconcilliation

Galen

GALEN MARTIN
Box 887, Knoxville, Tenn.

SEP 8 1958

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM September 4,1958

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PMM

Re: FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE.

:

At the last meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference, the group decided to hold the next meeting in Atlanta on October 7th and 8th. This is a reminder of that meeting.

The meeting will be held in the Board Room of the Administration Building, Atlanta University; commencing at 2:00 P. M. on October 7th and running through noon on October 8th. The group will have dinner on the evening of the 7th at the A. U. Dining Hall.

Tartt Bell of the American Friends Service Committee will serve as chairman of the meeting. Major subjects on the agenda will be a discussion of summer activities and future plans in the Virginia communities and Little Rock, and a discussion of the role of the Executive Department of the Federal Government in the current desegregation controversy. If you have suggestions for the agenda, please send them to Mr. Bell or to this office.

If you desire overnight accommodations on the campus at Atlanta University, please let us know as soon as possible. If there are other special arrangements which you would like to have us handle, please let us know.

Copies to: Mr. Faughin & Mr. Watts

September 8, 1958

Mrs. W. Murdock MacLeod
General Director
General Department of United Churchwomen
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mrs. MacLeod:

Enclosed is an announcement of the next scheduled meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference; the cooperative effort of some thirty agencies, organizations and religious groups concerned with race relations in the South.

I believe you were in correspondence with Paul Rilling concerning the last meeting.

If possible, we would very much like to have you with us for this meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1

September 8, 1958

Mr. H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary
Board of Christian Education of the
Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Ben:

Your letter and my memo obviously crossed in the mails, each answering the others questions.

We are today sending a copy of the announcement of the Interagency meeting to John Marion and J. Metz Rollins, Jr. Will look forward to having both of them with us. Trust you too will be down.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
G. W. Renneisen, *Treasurer*

THE BOARD *of* CHRISTIAN EDUCATION *of the* PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH *in the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA

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Functioning as an agency of The United Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

September 4, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Is the Southern Inter-Agency Conference still going to meet in Atlanta on October 7 and 8? If so, I would appreciate it if you would send a notice to our new Regional Field Staff, Rev. John H. Marion, Virginia Council on Human Relations, 1409 Chowan Road, Richmond 26, Va., and Rev. J. Metz Rollins, Jr., 2128 Marshall Avenue, Newport News, Va., who will, I am sure, be valuable additions to the group.

Cordially yours,

Ben Sissel

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:hw
cc Rev. John H. Marion
Rev. J. Metz Rollins

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church

THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

TELEPHONE: BROADWAY 7-6400
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH

LEON M. ADKINS, GENERAL SECRETARY

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

September 8, 1958

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Thank you for the reminder of the meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference on October 7 and 8. This has reached us in Dr. Adkins' absence from the city.

Our Council on World Service and Finance is to meet in Louisville on those days so it will not be possible for Dr. Adkins to come to Atlanta. This he will regret very much.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Talbot
(Miss) Elizabeth Talbot
Secretary to Dr. Adkins

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842

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Associate Executive Director

WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

September 9, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I plan to attend the Southern Interagency Conference on October 7-8. I should appreciate you arranging overnight accommodations at Atlanta University.

The "special arrangements" of which you spoke in your closing sentence was not clear. However, I am interested in whatever special arrangements you are arranging.

Cordially yours,

Will D. Campbell
ddw

Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive

WDC:ddw

GREATER MIAMI CHAPTER

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

1208 CONGRESS BUILDING
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

TEL.: FR 3-4749

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Southeast Area Director
SEYMOUR SAMET

Executive Assistants
MRS. JANDON SCHWARZ

September 9, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Paul:

At this writing I cannot make any definite commitment regarding my attendance at the forthcoming meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. I would like very much to be there and will try to make it. If I can I will make my own reservations.

Sincerely,

Seymour

Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director

SS:sm

Dear Paul -

It looks as though I will have conflicting dates again with the Ad. meeting - And am so sorry because I could use some of Art's humor and Fred's optimism. If things work out, I'll be there - but I best not make reservations.

Sincerely,

Jean Russell

American Jewish Congress

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JUSTINE WISE POLIER — *Chairman Executive Committee*
MAX A. KOPSTEIN — *Chairman Administrative Committee*
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I. H. PRINZMETAL — *Los Angeles*
THELMA RICHMAN — *Philadelphia*

ISAAC TOUBIN, *Executive Director*

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE: Room 906, Congress Bldg. • 111 N. E. 2nd Ave. • Miami 32, Fla. • FRanklin 9-6195

HASKELL L. LAZERE
Director

September 9, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the notice of the meeting in Atlanta October 7th and 8th. I am not yet sure whether I can be there, having just come back from my vacation, and having not set all of the plans definitely.

I would call your attention to the fact that October 7th falls on a Jewish holiday known as Simhath Torah, which holiday is observed rather generally. I would judge that from this standpoint I might not be present on the 7th as others from the Jewish agencies may not either.

May I hear from you in the event there is a change in the dates.

Cordially,

Haskell

Haskell L. Lazere,
Director

HLL:fk

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

September 11, 1958

MEMORANDUM - Air Mail

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: CHANGE OF DATES, FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE.

:

On September 4th you received a reminder of the forthcoming Southern Interagency Conference to be held on October 7 & 8. We have just been informed that October 7th falls on the Jewish holiday Simhath Torah. Therefore, most if not all of the Jewish agencies would be unable to attend on the dates originally selected at the last meeting.

In light of this we suggest the dates of October 9 and 10 for the meeting. As with the earlier dates, the meeting would begin at 2:00 P. M. on the 9th and end at noon on the 10th.

Would you please let us know whether or not you can be in Atlanta on these alternate dates. As soon as we have received a response from a majority of the participating agencies we will confirm these new dates and inform you of the persons who plan to attend.

-:-

national
council of
jewish women

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Contemporary
Jewish Affairs
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•
Public Affairs

ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK 36, N. Y. · CIRCLE 6-3175 · CABLE: COUNJEW-N. Y.

MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
National President

MRS. FRANCES T. CAHN
Executive Director

September 11th, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Please be advised that I ~~shall~~ can be present at the meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference on October 9th and October 10th. It will not be necessary to make overnight arrangements for me.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Lillian Chernoff

LILLIAN CHERNOFF
Field Representative
Southern Interstate Region

LC/fwa

The Christian Life Commission
OF THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION
161 EIGHTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

A. C. MILLER
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 11, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have your memorandum of September 4 about the forthcoming meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. I regret that I must tell you that my attendance on this meeting does not at present look very promising. About the last three months of each year, our budget runs to such a low that there is little, if any, left for travel expenses. Of course, we are ever trying to pick up some money along the way. If we succeed, it may be that I will be able to attend the meeting.

I do hope everything is going along well with you and all those associated with you at the Council.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Miller

A. C. Miller

ACM:ew

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH
TELEPHONE: BROADWAY 7-6400
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH
LEON M. ADKINS, GENERAL SECRETARY
POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

September 12, 1958

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Thank you for the notice of the change in date for the forthcoming meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. Dr. Adkins has engagements for October 9 and 10 and cannot, therefore, be in Atlanta. I am sure he wishes for you a most profitable meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth Talbot

(Miss) Elizabeth Talbot
Secretary to Dr. Adkins

Paul Calvin Payne, *General Secretary*
G. W. Renneisen, *Treasurer*

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Department of Social Education and Action

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WASHINGTON OFFICE
104 C. STREET, N. E.
WASHINGTON 2, D. C.
LINCOLN 3-7176
"On Capitol Hill"

Functioning as an agency of The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.

September 12, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Unfortunately I shall be unable to be present at the October 9 meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference in Atlanta because the Counseling Committee of our Department meets on that date and it is imperative that I be in Philadelphia at that time. Mrs. Ben Russell, whom you know as a faithful and able member of our team, will probably also want to be at the Counseling Committee meeting in this city on those dates.

However, we are asking our two new regional staff members, Jack Marion and Metz Rollins to attend the meeting in Atlanta, both to get better acquainted with all the participating staff persons, and participate in the give and take of the meeting.

You have already added their names and addresses to your mailing list, I trust.

Cordially yours,

Ben S.

H. B. Sissel
Associate Secretary

HBS:hw
cc Dr. John H. Marion
Rev. J. Metz Rollins

ARTHUR J. LEVIN
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

9-12

Paul Anthony

Thank you for your notification of the change in meeting dates for the Southern Interagency Conference. I think I can make it, even tho' I'm a slow prayer and may not be thru Rejoicing of the Law in time.

Sorry to have got you messed up on these dates. It's the other branch of Judaism - the large and important one - that observes Oct. 7th. My synagogue will be closed on account of the Jewish holidays.

Happy New Year

Art

Sept. 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I regret it will be impossible for me to attend the meeting on Oct. 9th and 10th - I hope that Mr. Wilson and Mrs. H. B. Limbel will be there to represent the Romance Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church -

My best wishes for a successful meeting,

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson

402 Forest Dr., Laurens, S.C.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Atlanta Area Office

9/12/58

Dear Paul,

This is to advise that the change of dates scheduled for the SIA Conference for Oct 9 and 10, is satisfactory for my purposes.

Thanks & regards

Sam

Samuel Lubin

Area Director

41 EXCHANGE PLACE

JAckson 3-8451 ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS, INC.

MEMORANDUM

To Mr. Paul Anthony, SRC Date Sept. 14, 1958

From Gordon W. Lovejoy

Subject Southern Inter-Agency Conference.

Because of the shift in dates I will not be able to meet with the Conference on October 9th and 10th. I am scheduled for a series of meetings in Chicago. (I hope I do not receive as much publicity from there as Fred did.)

I shall do my best to see that NCCJ representation can be secured.

GWL

G. W. L.

GWL:nwn

cc: Dr. Dumont F. Kenny
Mr. Wm. H. Tipton, Jr.

September 23, 1958

Mr. Galen Martin
P. O. Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Galen:

On October 9 we'll be here and will look forward to the chance for lunch before the meeting.

After arrival, call if there are complications. Otherwise, we'll expect you at the office around noon.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.

~~8 Park Street, Boston 8, Mass.~~

CApitol 7-3660

September 16, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I plan to attend the Southern Interagency meeting October 9 and 10 as outlined in your most recent note. I would like to have overnight accomodations at the Atlanta University dormitories.

I expect to arrive October 9, at 11:23 a.m. Maybe I'll check with you to see if I can go to lunch with anyone going out from the SRC office.

We should have a lot to discuss and I look forward to the meeting.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen Martin
Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

74

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM September 23, 1958

To: All Participating Agencies
Southern Interagency Conference

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

- : -

The response to the suggested dates of October 9 and 10 for the forthcoming Interagency meeting have been such that we are now able to confirm the meeting on those dates.

The following agencies will be represented by the individuals indicated: YWCA, Miss Florence Harris; National Urban League, M. T. Puryear; American Friends Service Committee, Miss Jean Fairfax and Tartt Bell; Unitarian Service Committee, Galen Martin; Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., John Marion and J. Metz Rollins, Jr.; American Jewish Committee, Sam Lubin; Anti-Defamation League, Art Levin; National Council of Jewish Women, Miss Lillian Chernoff; Congregational Christian Churches, Race Relations Department, Miss Anna Holden; Southern Regional Council, Harold Fleming and Fred Routh.

Representatives of several other agencies have indicated that they hope to be present.

Our cooperation and exchange of information is most important at this time and we hope that your agency will be represented if at all possible.

- : -

Return to P.A.

September 23, 1958

Miss Anna Holden
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Anna:

The Interagency meeting of October 9 and 10 is now confirmed per the enclosed. Accommodations will be available at A. U. if you want them.

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosure - 1

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

JOHN HOPE, II
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

September 19, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The new dates for the Interagency Conference, October 9 and 10, conflict with previous commitments which I have in Cleveland, Ohio, and I deeply regret that I cannot be present.

However, we have employed Miss Anna Holden as a staff associate during the year that Mr. Hope is on leave, and she will represent our department at this meeting.

When you are in position to give final confirmation to these dates, please send work directly to Miss Holden here at this department.

Best of wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Herman H. Long

HHL:rtf

September 23, 1958

Miss Jean Fairfax
c/o Miss Jean Childers
270 Blalock Drive
Houston, Texas

Dear Jean:

I have received a request from your secretary that I send more information on the forthcoming meeting of the Interagency group to you at this address.

Unfortunately, there is little I can add to the memos sent out earlier.

These are my (most) unofficial observations:

(1) Meeting was changed due to a holiday about which we should have known, but did not. This has cost us something in attendance; most obvious to date - Ruby Hurley, NAACP.

(2) It's an important and critical time and we, as agencies, need to know of each others thinkings and plans.

(3) There are specific items for the agenda - i.e., the Virginia and Arkansas cities - but equally important is the sharing of our thinking on the general trends and the strategy

to be planned as of this point.

If your attendance will seriously disrupt other important work, it is unlikely that the meeting would justify your coming. Otherwise, the meeting should justify the effort.

Hope to see you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

September 17, 1958

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

Miss Jean Fairfax asked me to write and tell you that she can come to the meetings on October 9 and 10, but it is somewhat inconvenient for her. Would it be possible for you to send some more definite information relative to the meeting? During the week of September 23 - September 30, she can be reached c/o Jean Childers, 270 Blalock Drive, Houston, Texas. Please write to her there.

Sincerely,

Marie Turner

Secretary

mt

Chairman.
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary Emeritus
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

September 9, 1958

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

I plan to attend the next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference which will be held in Atlanta October 7th and 8th. Please make a reservation for me at Atlanta University for October 7th. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Jean Fairfax

Jean Fairfax
National Representative
of Southern Programs.

JF:mt

September 23, 1958

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

Happy to know that the change of dates does not complicate things. A proposed agenda will follow in time.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

Paul:

Oct 9-10 okay for me.

Todd

September 26, 1958

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Mr. Oliver:

This is to acknowledge your letter of September 24 to Mr. Anthony who is presently away from the office.

I am, today, mailing separately one dozen copies of our background memo of August 22, "State vs Federal Authority..." We are pleased to know that you have found this document to be of value and will be happy to furnish you with additional copies if you feel that you can use them.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Mildred Flowers

MF

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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RICHARD GOSSER.....VICE-PRESIDENT
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LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

September 24, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have just received the material prepared by the Council, "State vs Federal Authority in Virginia". I think that this is a very fine piece, and I am interested in receiving about half a dozen copies of it -- more if possible -- to make available to our Board Members in the Virginia area so that they might be well informed of this important development. I should of course appreciate receiving these as soon as possible.

Thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW.

WHO:ws
oeiu42

¡ Achtung!

HCF
PA

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

September 26, 1958

Mr. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
P.O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

I look forward to the Interagency Conference October 9 and 10, and wonder about one matter as a possible agenda item.

I have in mind the training offered, or not offered, at the FBI Academy regarding riot prevention and minority group-police relations. From conversations with the assistant in charge of the local FBI office, I understand that the FBI Academy does not devote attention to mob violence prevention. This was further supported in a talk given by David Garrison, Knoxville Safety Director, before the Knoxville Men's Fellowship. Others, including Louis Radelet of the National Conference of Christians and Jews have suggested the same thing.

The FBI agent said he thought the Academy might not provide instruction in the matter of riot prevention because FBI agents would not be the ones to prevent riots, which is a job for local police. I then asked him what proportion of those attending the Academy were local police, and he said most were local policemen. This seems to be quite inconsistent. There is also the fact that the FBI provides instructors for training classes in local police departments. The Academy ought to provide minority relations training so their instructors will be prepared to train local police in the techniques.

Perhaps this should be referred to the CCD. It seems to me that some organizations should explore this situation and learn what is offered in the FBI Academy and then try to encourage the FBI to include training on these subjects, if it is not offered. Of course, this is a part of the very great problem of some Federal agencies trying to be neutral. Perhaps what I suggest has been tried with no result.

If you or other SIC "wheels" agree, maybe some little time could be devoted to this topic at the October meeting.

Sincerely,

Galen A. Martin
Field Representative

In Reply, Address:

Galen A. Martin
P.O. Box 887
Knoxville, Tenn.

cc: Fred Routh

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

617 West Market St. Greensboro, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
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Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 4-7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

September 26, 1958

Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have just learned that Mary Frances Lacey, Y.W. executive in Memphis has had a rough going over from a very mild letter to the editor in which she suggested a change in handling of admission to the local zoo. Her letter was not written in as a Y. W. staff member. Apparently the Y. W. is confronted with a first-rate public relations problem and Mary Frances has been seriously damaged. All of which suggests an item for our agenda. Would it be worth our while to spend a bit of time on the problems involved in attacks on staff members. I have the feeling that some of us are probably pretty much babes in the woods in handling the public relations aspects of the hassle. Maybe there are some obvious do's and don't's which should be shared a bit more widely with local agency personnel; for example, I understand that in the Memphis situation there was no support forthcoming from the other agencies in the city.

Since we apparently have to expect a good many more cases of this kind maybe it will be worth our while to take a good look at this whole problem. Who knows, maybe we can get Lloyds of London to offer us some special kind of multi-agency insurance.

I look forward to seeing you on the 9th. Thanks for the revised draft which came in this morning. I'll burn the oil with it tonight (note I didn't say I would burn it with oil).

Would you please let your man Anthony know that he can expect both Bill Bagwell and myself and that we'd like to stay at Atlanta U.

Warm regards,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB:cs

OFFICE MEMORANDUM ●

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST
IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO : Mr. Paul Anthony

DATE: September 29, 1958

FROM : Will D. Campbell

SUBJECT: Southern Interagency Conference

I plan to attend the Southern Interagency Conference on October 9-10.

Will D. Campbell/adw

September 30, 1958

Mr. J. Metz Rollins, Jr.
1710 Villa Place, South
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Rollins:

Reservations have been made for you at Atlanta University on the 9th and will be available on the 10th if you need to stay over. The meeting is scheduled to end at noon on the 10th.

We look forward to having you and Mr. Marion with us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

1710-Villa Place, South
Nashville, Tennessee
September 23, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Sorry for my delay in answering your letters but I've only recently secured a permanent address in Nashville.

I do plan to be at the Southern Inter-Agency Conference and will want accomodations for Thurdsday night, the ninth and probably Friday night, depending on what time the sessions close.

Hope this delay does not inconvenience you, but it was one of those things that could not be helped. Looking to see you on the 9th of October.

Cordially yours,

J. Metz Rollins, Jr.

J. Metz Rollins, Jr.
Regional Staff Representative
Department of Social Education & Action
The United Presbyterian Church in the U.S. A.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

September 30, 1958

Mr. Haskell L. Lazere
Director
American Jewish Congress
Room 906, Congress Building
111 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Haskell:

Delighted to know you will be with us. Meeting will be held at Atlanta University.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

American Jewish Congress

ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN — *President*
JUSTINE WISE POLIER — *Chairman Executive Committee*
MAX A. KOPSTEIN — *Chairman Administrative Committee*
HAROLD B. COHEN — *Secretary*
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ISAAC TOUBIN, *Executive Director*

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE: Room 906, Congress Bldg. • 111 N. E. 2nd Ave. • Miami 32, Fla. • FRanklin 9-6195

HASKELL L. LAZERE
Director

September 26, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony,
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I intend to be at the meeting on the 9th and 10th. Would you please advise whether we are meeting at Atlanta University--or if not, where?

Cordially,

Haskell

Haskell L. Lazere,
Director

HLL:fk

September 30, 1958

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
2205 Old Knoxville Highway
Lincoln Park
Maryville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Wilcox:

No word to date from the New York office, but we are delighted to learn that you will be with us.

Regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

Woman's Society of Christian Service
THE METHODIST CHURCH
SOUTHEASTERN JURISDICTION

MRS. ROBERT L. WILCOX
Secretary of Christian Social Relations
2205 OLD KNOXVILLE HY., LINCOLN PARK
MARYVILLE, TENNESSEE

Sept. 23, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The New York Office was supposed to notify you that the dates of October 9-10, 1958 for the Southern Interagency Conference in Atlanta, Ga. would fit my schedule better than Oct. 7-8, 1958. I imagine you have received word regarding the Methodist representatives from Miss Thelma Stevens office. I do not desire a reservation at Atlanta University this time.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox

BROTHERHOOD
SPONSOR OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

P. O. BOX 8507, GUILFORD COLLEGE, N. C.

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STERLING W. BROWN

TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

October 1, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I do not know whether Conference people are less flexible or whether there are fewer of us to shift around. In any case, I checked with Dr. Kenny while in New York last week and find there is no one of us whom he feels can be free to make the Atlanta meetings on the new dates. I am afraid, therefore, we will have to sit this one out and depend upon the Minutes for guidance.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy

GWL:nwn

cc: Dr. Dumont F. Kenny
Mr. Wm. H. Tipton, Jr.

"–TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

Memorandum

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

Fairfax
Levin
Routh
Fleming
Hurley
Lubin
Campbell

Date October 2, 1958

To: Southern Inter-agency Conference

From: B. Tartt Bell

Subject:

As the "massive resistance" boys near the end of the tracks maybe there are going to be a few of the more responsible folks who'll disembark from their train and begin to look around for some constructive suggestions about how to prepare communities for desegregated schools. What kind of leadership should be offered to them and whence will it come? One place is obviously the federal agencies, e.g., education, justice, et.al. But how much thought have these groups put into their opportunity to play a helpful role in this whole complicated process of breathing life into the Supreme Court decisions? (You may have seen the recent Lippman articles lambasting the Eisenhower administration for not attempting to implement them.)

Apparently some considerable planning was done by federal law enforcement agencies to find an alternative to federal troops at Little Rock. Maybe in other "Little Rocks" enough planning in advance can even obviate the need for federal marshalls.

If a group from SIC had the opportunity to present at high levels a comprehensive plan for the role of federal and state agencies in the process of school desegregation, what could we say? We have thrashed over the idea of a White House statement - and even been instrumental in getting a good one. But what else do we have to offer if confronted with "well what would you do?" How about a consultant service of "desegregated" school superintendents sponsored by the U. S. Department of Education? An off-the-record session of state school officials to pool ideas of how to desegregate constructively? The production of more, adequate literature for use with parents? etc.

I wonder if this doesn't merit our consideration next week? If we can, by pooling ideas, produce a series of solid suggestions for action perhaps ways can be found to use them imaginatively - drawing on our experience from our multi-agency conference with the President's Committee on Government Contracts. (Perish the thought of another one, but maybe we'd even persuade somebody to establish a President's Committee on School Desegregation! It's not such a bad idea!)

Will you think about this a bit before the session on the 9th and job down any bright ideas you have? We can kick these around and if they begin to take shape, perhaps we could form, as usual, a sub-group of interested parties to explore possibilities for a project.

BTB:cs

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

JOHN HOPE, II
DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

October 3, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. NE
Atlanta 3,Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Please make reservations for me for the October 9-10 Interagency meeting at the AU dormitory.

I appreciate your making the confirmation, and would like further information about the meeting schedule: Does it begin the morning of October 9, afternoon, evening ? Will the October 10 meeting be an all day meeting?

Would like to know so that I will know how to make travel reservations.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Anna Holden

Anna Holden

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
October 9-10, 1958

(Persons who have indicated that they will attend)

American Friends Service Committee
Tartt Bell, Chairman
Miss Jean Fairfax

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
Samuel Lubin

American Jewish Congress
Haskell Lazere

Anti-Defamation League
Arthur J. Levin

Atlanta Urban League
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

Congregational Christian Churches
Miss Anna Holden

National Board of the YWCA
Miss Florence Harris

National Council of Churches
Will D. Campbell

National Council of Jewish Women
Miss Lillian Chernoff

National Urban League
M. T. Puryear

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
J. Metz Rollins, Jr.
John R. Marion (?)

The Methodist Church - WSCS
Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox

Southern Regional Council
Harold C. Fleming
Emory F. Via
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Paul Anthony

Unitarian Service Committee
Galen Martin

PROPOSED AGENDA

Southern Interagency Conference
Atlanta, Georgia

October 9 - 10, 1958

OCTOBER 9

2:00 P. M. Invocation

Appointment of Secretary for Meeting

Adoption of Agenda

Reports and Discussion on:

(a) Little Rock
(b) Virginia communities under order to desegregate
(c) Miami
(d) Other communities

Suggestions for further joint action

Decision on Evening Meeting

5:00 P. M. ADJOURNMENT

6:00 P. M. DINNER - Atlanta University Dining Hall

OCTOBER 10

9:30 A. M. Role of Agencies in current and future actions of the Federal Government

Discussion of training offered police at the FBI Academy

Defense of agencies and agency staff members under attack

Distribution of materials and material available

OTHER BUSINESS

(1) world camp for Clinton

Other:
Report on Interreligious meetings - Will Campbell

CONFIDENTIAL - NOT FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Atlanta, Georgia

MINUTES
October 9-10, 1958

The conference convened at 2:00 PM in the Board room of Atlanta University. B. Tartt Bell (AFSC, High Point, N. C.) chaired the conference sessions. The meeting opened with a brief period of silent worship. Attached is an incomplete list of those in attendance.

SIC-1 REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHEASTERN CRISIS COMMUNITIES:

1. Little Rock - No one present had visited Little Rock since the referendum which closed the high schools in the city. In the absence of a recent authoritative observer, numerous persons shared smatterings of information gathered from contacts in Little Rock. The concensus of the group was that the people of Little Rock in voting to close the public high schools had been strongly influenced by the promises of Gov. Faubus and his administration that a way had been found to maintain the schools on a segregated basis. It was felt that parents and others in Little Rock still had not faced squarely the stark realities of either having integrated high schools or no high schools at all.

2. Arlington - Under the SRC's consultant program John Alexander of Columbia University spent approximately two weeks during July and August in Arlington to help coordinate and to advise the various groups in that community which are seeking to prepare it for desegregated schools. The federal court decision which has postponed integration in Arlington until mid-year has given the group more time for educational and action projects.

3. Miami - Haskell Lazere reported the developments in Miami which indicate that in spite of mounting pressures in the Negro community, no major breaks have taken place on the desegregation front.

4. North Carolina - William Bagwell stated there have been no significant changes in the pattern of token desegregation in the Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Charlotte school situations. The major test of the constitutionality of North Carolina's so-called Pearsall Plan is seen developing in Durham.

5. Nashville-Norfolk - Though adequate reports were not available on either of these key cities recent events in them figured in the general discussions.

Prompted by the sketchy reports available from the above mentioned places lengthy discussions of numerous aspects of the desegregation process resulted in the appointment of the following three subcommittees for the purpose of considering suggestions for further joint interagency action:

1. The Washington, D. C. Experience - The group felt there is an urgent need to counteract the damage done by the report of the Davis Committee on the experience of the Washington school system in desegregation. This subcommittee was asked to explore ways in which the segregationist propaganda of the Davis Committee can be counteracted.

2. Results of School Closings - The group felt strongly there is a tremendous need to face responsible persons like parents, teachers, school administrators, public officials, and others with the hard realities of what is involved in the closing of public schools. This subcommittee was instructed to explore ways for securing authoritative information on the facts of public school closings in places where this has happened and of promotion techniques for the effective use of literature of this kind.

3. Clearing House for Hardship Cases - Numerous persons who have stood up for civil rights and civil liberties are falling victims to various types of reprisals. The group felt there might be existing resources in the agencies which could be better utilized if we had a more effective clearing house for information pertaining to events of this particular kind. This subcommittee was asked to examine the need for additional clearing house facilities.

Evening Session

There was no general session in the evening in order to allow time for the deliberations of the subcommittees and a special confab of the agencies involved in the publication of the fact-finding document.

SIC-2 EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING OF CCD: Harold Fleming reported his attendance at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of CCD in New York. Among the items discussed were:

1. The committee recognized the need for more detailed knowledge of resources available among the agencies and for greater cooperation in bringing these resources to bear on specific problems through closer coordination.

2. The problems of securing more adequate legal aid were considered. Apparently several national agencies are now cooperating in contacting additional key lawyers in southern states who can aid in civil liberties cases and in the orientation of these lawyers to the agencies' needs.

3. Information has been secured that several well-heeled southern segregationist groups are planning to place large statements in newspapers of key cities in the East and Midwest which will appeal to prejudiced persons in these spots. The strategy of the CCD is to try to encourage these newspapers to counteract the ads with pointed editorials.

4. The plight of P. D. East was described and agencies were urged to extend or secure any possible aid that would make it possible for him to keep the Petal Paper going.

5. The interest was expressed in having an inter-religious meeting somewhere in the Southeast in the immediate future. Harold Fleming was asked to communicate this to the SIC for our consideration.

SIC-3 SUBCOMMITTEE WORKING REPORTS:

1. Hardship Cases - Art Levin reported for this committee. While a variety of needs have emerged, there are two which merit special attention:

(a) Financial needs of both individuals and groups are frequently very acute as they seek to resist discriminations and reprisals. The loss of jobs, cutting off of credit, and lack of access to normal community resources have resulted in real hardships in some cases. There is reason to feel that if detailed information about cases were available to all the agencies, aid might be secured to help meet such needs.

(b) At least a few outstanding individuals, especially in the academic and religious worlds, have lost jobs. It is possible that a number of persons from this category might be excellent prospects for agency staff positions. It would be helpful for this reason, as well as for the purpose of suggesting other appropriate openings, for everyone to know about cases of this kind as they occur.

The committee did not feel there is a reason to establish new machinery for clearing information in this field. The difficulty

here lies in the fact that we have not effectively utilized the clearing house which is available.

The committee recommended that we try for a period of several additional months using the Southern Regional Council as a clearing house on all information of this kind. Information pertaining to "hardship cases" of any kind should be sent immediately to Harold Fleming who has accepted responsibility for sharing this with all agencies. Be as detailed as possible in suggesting the kind of help which is needed and provide a brief case history.

2. Washington, D. C. - Haskell Lazere reported for this group. The obvious need is for an objective, well documented report on the Washington, D. C. school desegregation experience which would provide SIC and others with information to counterbalance the propaganda of the Davis Report. One possibility is to stimulate another Congressional investigation. A second, to secure a privately financed survey.

Harold Fleming was requested to raise this problem with the Civil Liberties Clearing House.

3. Results of School Closings - William Bagwell reported for this committee that a considerable variety of suggested areas for study had been assembled.

(a) What are the costs involved in the establishment of private schools? The committee felt that a study of this kind should be done by an economic analyst or an educator.

(b) What is the effect on teachers' salaries, tenure, pension plans, etc. when public schools are closed? It would be helpful here to have a study made by a recognized official of a teachers' organization.

(c) What are the psychological impacts on both Caucasian and Negro children under a school closing and private school arrangement? This obviously is a field for a trained psychologist.

(d) What is the effect on future education? How much more difficult would it make college entrance for children whose high schools have been closed? Again this is something for an outstanding educator.

(e) What effects have school closings had on community business interests? This one is for a recognized business leader or a chamber of commerce official.

(f) What effects have the school closings had on the future climate of community relations? This might appropriately be done by a minister or trained social worker.

(g) The legal aspects of school closings. Here it would be helpful to have an outstanding southern lawyer comment on this series of problems.

The committee felt that these are some of the problems with which responsible people in the Southeast must be faced in the ensuing weeks. If adequate material in these fields could be secured fairly quickly there would be numerous ways of using it effectively in key communities where important decisions are still to be made about the direction of school desegregation. Numerous questions are involved in the preparation of such material, e.g. who is to contact the desirable individuals to write and to do the necessary research? How can the preparation of these items be financed? Would it be necessary to have a coordinating committee to handle layout, design, printing, etc.?

In the general discussion which followed, it was suggested that because the AFSC has a field program working exclusively on school desegregation, it might be advisable to ask this agency to assume responsibility for the implementation of the ideas and suggestions expressed.

The AFSC was requested to (a) issue a memo to agencies recommending consideration of the whole field of preparation of materials related to school closings. (b) To approach the National Educational Association to point out the need for literature of this kind and to explore with NEA officials in Washington, D. C. the possibility of NEA taking on some of these challenges.

SIC-5 THE ROLE OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES: Apparently the Department of Justice did an imaginative job in planning the enforcement of federal law in Little Rock at the time of the planned school openings. The use of United States Marshalls in place of federal troops seemed a highly desirable substitute. This suggests the possibility that other government agencies, both federal and state, ought to be applying initiative and imagination to the role they could play not only in law enforcement but in the securing of community consent to the Supreme Court education decisions. Many possibilities are obviously open for creative action by government agencies but up to this time the Eisenhower administration has done virtually nothing to secure implementation of the decisions and by its reluctance to face up to its responsibility in this arena has left the way open for the segregationist leaders to create the kind of havoc they have achieved in all too many places. Lack of time prevented adequate discussion of this topic. Finally however, each agency was urged to utilize immediately any effective approaches it has to government officials which might secure governmental agency action and planning of projects and programs which would smoothe the transition period.

SIC-6 CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION: The development of the work of the Civil Rights Commission and our relationship to it was discussed in the hope that ways could be found for SIC to use the Commission and to be useful to it. Apparently there will soon be established state commissions of civil rights working under the over-all national commissioner. The danger in the Southeast is that traditional southern politicians will influence the appointments of these commissions in such a way as to insure their being ineffective for our purposes.

It will be valuable for members of SIC to observe closely and to influence where possible the development of the states' commissions. For this purpose the following observers were appointed and will be expected to give thorough reports at the next SIC meeting.

North Carolina - William Bagwell
South Carolina - Southern Regional Council
Georgia - Arthur J. Levin
Mississippi - Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Arkansas - Southern Regional Council
Kentucky - Southern Regional Council
Alabama - Southern Regional Council
Florida-Haskell Lazere
Louisiana - American Friends Service Committee
Tennessee - Galen Martin
Texas - American Friends Service Committee
Virginia - John R. Marion

SIC-7 REPORT FROM FACT-FINDING DOCUMENT COMMITTEE: Harold Fleming reported for the agencies which have produced the fact-finding document. The excellent news was announced there is a strong possibility the National Council of Churches will be in position to issue the document, with credit to those agencies which wish to be publicly associated with its publication. It is expected that the document itself will be updated and a final copy available within a very few days. The

tentative plan is to launch the publication with appropriate mass media fanfare from Washington, D. C. where we are confident the adequate attention which the document deserves can be secured. Advance announcements will be made so that all agencies can place orders for use through their own channels. A subcommittee of the fact-finding agency group will be responsible for promotion. The question of the most effective use of the document with the Civil Rights Commission is also under consideration.

SIC-8 NEXT MEETING: The next conference was shceduled for January 13 and 14, 1959 in the usual fashion, at Atlanta University with Grace Hamilton, Atlanta Urban League, as chairman.

Incomplete List of Those in Attendance

American Friends Service Committee - Tartt Bell, Chairman
Miss Jean Fairfax
William Bagwell

American Jewish Committee - Samuel Lubin

American Jewish Congress - Haskell Lazere

Anti-Defamation League - Arthur J. Levin

Atlanta Urban League - Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton

Congregational Christian Churches - Miss Anna Holden

National Board of the YWCA - Miss Florence Harris

National Council of Churches - Will D. Campbell

National Council of Jewish Women - Miss Lillian Chernoff

National Urban League - N. T. Puryear

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. - J. Metz Rollins, Jr.
John R. Marion

The Methodist Church - WSCS - Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox

Southern Regional Council - Harold C. Fleming
Emory F. Via
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Paul Anthony

Unitarian Service Committee - Galen Martin

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 2-4025

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

November 20, 1958

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

In addition to the ten copies of the SIC minutes sent to Harold Fleming (which I understood were for distribution at his discretion), I have sent one copy to each person to whom I sent a notice of the conference. The names and addresses came from the Special Report issued by the Southern Regional Council, ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN HUMAN RELATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH, of November 26, 1957. I took just the ones from the Southeastern area. However, there were some people at the conference I think who are not listed in this report and I am waiting for Mr. Bell to return from Tryon to send copies to those people for whom I have no address, and to be sure that everyone has been included.

I am sorry to have created the doubt about the mailing of the minutes. We have a small supply left in case any of the agencies would like to have additional copies.

I will refer all this to Tartt Bell when he returns to the office and if the situation needs to be further clarified, I am sure you will hear from him.

Sincerely yours,

Corinne Shore

Corinne Shore
Secretary to Tartt Bell

cs

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
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TELEPHONE 2-4025

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

November 21, 1958

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

Perhaps I should have waited until today to answer your letter. Tartt Bell has returned from Tryon and suggested that I ask you to send a copy of the SIC minutes to the following people since we do not have their addresses:

Sent 12/2/58 mf

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Atlanta Urban League
Miss Lillian Chernoff, National Council of Jewish Women
J. Metz Rollins, Jr., Presbyterian Church in the USA
John R. Marion, " " " " "

If Harold Fleming does not have enough copies to use for this purpose, let me know and I will send you some more.

Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Corinne Shore

Corinne Shore
Secretary to Tartt Bell

cs

J H. Pardhman

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM December 15, 1958

To: All Cooperating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant, SRC

Re: JANUARY MEETING OF SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE.

At the last meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference, the group selected January 13 and 14 as the dates for the next meeting. This is a reminder of that action.

The meeting will be held in the Conference Room of the Administration Building of Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut Street, S. W.; commencing at 2:00 P. M. on January 13 and ending at noon on the 14. Accommodations are available at the Atlanta University Dormitory. Dinner on the evening of the 13th will be planned at the Atlanta University Dining Hall.

Mrs. Grace Hamilton, who was selected as chairman for the meeting, is presently out of the country and has asked that another person be selected. Will Campbell of the National Council of Churches has been asked to serve.

The agenda items growing out of the last meeting are:

1. Reports on crisis communities and discussion of agency programs in those areas

2. Reports on and discussion of activities of clearing house for hardship cases

3. Discussion of preparation of materials on results of school closings

4. Reports from appointed advisors on developments of the Civil Rights Commission's state advisory commissions.

At your convenience you will please advise us whether or not you plan to attend and if reservations for overnight accommodations at Atlanta University are desired.

The meeting promises to be an important one. We hope that you will make every effort to attend.

-END-

Encl. Minutes of Oct. 9-10 SIC Meeting
Notice of SIC Meeting for Jan. 13 & 14.

VIA AIR MAIL

December 16, 1958

Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky
Doubleday & Company, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Adam:

Enclosed is a notice of the forthcoming Southern interagency conference, to be held in Atlanta January 13 and 14. Also, by way of background, the minutes of the last meeting.

We'd be very happy to have you and Mr. Currier at the conference as our guests. A few of those present would have been involved with grant requests submitted to you, but otherwise the two of you would simply be in the role of interested observers.

If you expected to be here more than the one night, or if you planned to see people in the general community, you might want accommodations downtown. If so, I'll be glad to make reservations for you.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 2

Dear Paul -

I plan to be in Atlanta on Jan. 13 for the meeting - but will not be able to stay for 14th. Don't know about transportation yet - so don't know about overnight accommodations.

Have a good Christmas -

Jean Russell

It will not be possible to attend the Jan. Meeting -

Mrs. E. U. Robinson

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

A. DALE FIERS, *president*
JESSIE M. TROUT, *vice-president*
MAYBLE M. EPP, *secretary*
FRANCIS W. PAYNE, *treasurer*

A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE • FLeetwood 7-1166 • INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA

December 18, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Once more I find that I can not attend the meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. January 13 and 14 are the dates of Divisional meetings here in the Society.

I regret that I have not been able to be in the past several meetings and doubly regret not being with you in January.

I'm hoping to have better success in arranging to be at the next meeting.

Sincerely,

Lewis H. Deer

Lewis H. Deer
National Director, Social Education
and Intercultural Relations

DICTATED BY THE WRITER
SIGNED AND FORWARDED
IN HIS ABSENCE

LHD/gyb

Division of Home Missions and Christian Education

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE

Barton Hunter, Executive Secretary • Mrs. James D. Wyker, Minister-at-large • **National Directors:** Mrs. Ruth E. Milner, Social Welfare Services; Lewis H. Deer, Social Education and Intercultural Relations; Robert A. Fangmeier, Christian Citizenship; Thomas J. Griffin, Church and Community Service • **Departmental Associate:** Loisanne Buchanan • **Coordinator, Material Aid—Refugee Resettlement Program:** Ella L. Williams

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

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608 WILSON AVENUE
MENOMONIE, WIS.

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ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES
MRS. CLIFFORD A. BENDER
THERESSA HOOVER

CHAIRMEN OF COMMITTEES:
MRS. J. RUSSELL HENDERSON
110 N. CEDAR STREET,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.
MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

December 22, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 532
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have your communication of December 15th in which you indicated that the January meeting of the "Southern Interagency Conference" had been scheduled for January 13th and 14th. I deeply regret that every person in The Methodist Woman's Organization who would be in a position to represent us at that particular meeting will be involved in the regularly scheduled Annual Meeting of our organization at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania. Our southern representatives will have to be at the meeting at Buck Hill Falls. At this writing, I do not know of a substitute. If we can find one, we will let you know and hope that such a person can be in attendance at this important meeting. I am always deeply sorry when we cannot be represented but when dates are set without having opportunity for any kind of consultation, many times we find ourselves unable to be represented. This is a normal process because no date can be set that can fit every schedule. This we understand very well.

I hope you will explain the absence of Methodist Women if we should not be represented at this important meeting.

With deep appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,
Thelma Stevens
Thelma Stevens

TS:ra

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL
Protestant Episcopal Church
CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

P.O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Va.
December 22, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul,

Barring unforeseen developments, I expect to be present at the Southern Inter-Agency Conference on January 13 and 14. I would like to have the Rev. John Morris with me as another representative of the Episcopal Church.

Sincerely,

Neil.

Cornelius C. Tarplee
Associate Secretary
Division of Christian
Citizenship

Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY

Executive Secretary
LEWIS M. HOSKINS

Honorary Secretary
CLARENCE E. PICKETT

American Friends Service Committee
INCORPORATED

Twenty South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, RITTENHOUSE 6-9372

December 23, 1958

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, GEORGIA

Dear Paul Anthony:

Thank you for the memorandum giving the agenda for the meeting on January 13 and 14. I am planning to attend.

Sincerely,

Jean Fairfax

Jean Fairfax
National Representative of
Southern Programs

JF:m

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

MEMORANDUM DATE Dec. 24, 1958

TO Paul Anthony

FROM Seymour Samet

SUBJECT

I am planning to attend the January meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference on January 13th and 14th. Also attending with me will be Charles Wittenstein, the new director for the Atlanta office of the American Jewish Committee. It will not be necessary to make reservations for us at the Atlanta University.

We look forward to seeing you all.

Seymour

SS:sm
cc: Chas. Wittenstein

114 25M—10-57

BROTHERHOOD
SPONSOR OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

P. O. BOX 8507, GUILFORD COLLEGE, N. C.

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EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
STERLING W. BROWN

TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

December 29, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

So far as I know at present I will be attending the Southern Inter-Agency Conference. The only possible thing which might interfere would be an unlikely "SOS" from one of our offices.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy

GWL:nwn

cc: Mr. Wm. H. Tipton, Jr.
Miss Marjorie McLachlan

"–TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

December 30, 1958

Mr. Paul Rilling
Virginia Council on Human Relations
216-C Broad-Grace Arcade
Richmond 19, Virginia

Dear Paul:

Reservations have been made for you at the Piedmont Hotel for Monday through Wednesday nights - January 25-28. Marked for late arrival.

Look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

pa/

Virginia Council on Human Relations

216-C BROAD-GRACE ARCADE
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
Phone MI. 9-0872

MR. PAUL M. RILLING
Executive Director

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Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker
Dr. David C. Wilson
Mr. James B. Woodson
Mr. Thomas W. Young

December 18, 1958

Mr. Fred Routh
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

PA

Dear Fred:

Thank you for your recent note concerning the inter-agency meeting. I will plan to be in Atlanta January 13 and 14.

I will plan to arrive in Atlanta Monday evening, leaving late Wednesday evening or Thursday morning. Since several states' staff are being invited perhaps it would be better policy for you to get me a reservation at a downtown hotel, preferably the Piedmont. I look forward to seeing you again and will bring the materials you requested from Virginia. Call the man about my razor if you get a chance.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Executive Director

PMR:ms

December 30, 1958

Mr. Bob Hughes
Alabama Council on Human Relations
Room 1218, Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Bob:

Reservations have been made for you and Dottie at the Piedmont Hotel for Monday and Tuesday nights, January 12 and 13. Hope you can find time to arrive earlier enough to spend some time at the office on Monday afternoon and/or Tuesday morning.

Will plan on fund-raising discussion at that time, but from all indications - and by ACHR standards - you'll be loaded with the stuff by then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

pa/

Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.

~~9 Park Street, Boston 8, Mass.~~
CApitol 7-3660

January 5, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This is to let you know that I plan to attend the Interagency Conference, January 13 and 14. Please reserve a bed for me at Atlanta University.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin
Staff Secretary

lm

GALEN MARTIN
Box 887, Knoxville, Tenn.

national
council of
jewish women

Community Services
•
Contemporary
Jewish Affairs
•
Overseas Service
•
Public Affairs

ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK 36, N. Y. · CIRCLE 6-3175 · CABLE: COUNJEW · N. Y.

MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
National President

MRS. FRANCES T. CAHN
Executive Director

January 5, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I regret that other commitments keep me from attending the Interagency Conference in January. If I can re-route my field trip there is a possibility that I may be able to attend the meeting on the 13th, but in any event I could not be present on the 14th.

I shall look forward to reading the Minutes.

Best wishes to you and SRC for a most successful year.

Sincerely,

Lillian Chernoff

Lillian Chernoff
Field Representative

LC:ms

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

JANE ADDAMS HOUSE
RITTENHOUSE 6-7110

2006 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

January 6, 1959

Mr. Fredetick B. Routh
Assistant Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Routh:

This is to acknowledge with many thanks your letter of December 19, 1958 to Mrs. Mildred Scott Olmsted.

Mrs. Olmsted has confirmed with the AFSC today that our Field Secretary, Mrs. Barbara Hornum will be attending the Inter-agency Conference on January 13 and 14 in Atlanta, and we do hope that her attendance will be helpful to our work in the South. You will find her a very interesting and constructive member of your conference.

With many thanks for your kind cooperation,

Sincerely,

Hanna G. Barshak

Hanna G. Barshak
Administrative Assistant

THE General Board of Education
The Methodist Church
THE DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

TELEPHONE: BROADWAY 7-6400
1001 NINETEENTH AVENUE, SOUTH

LEON M. ADKINS, GENERAL SECRETARY

POST OFFICE BOX 871
NASHVILLE 2, TENNESSEE

January 6, 1959

RECEIVED JAN 7 1958

Dr. Harold C. Fleming
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Dr. Fleming:

Thank you for the agenda for the January meeting of Southern Interagency Conference. The date overlaps that of the annual meeting of our General Board of Education. For this reason it will not be possible for me or a member of our division to be with you in Atlanta. I wish for you a good meeting and a fruitful year for the work.

Cordially yours,

Leon M. Adkins

Leon M. Adkins

LMA/mm

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842

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ALFRED S. KRAMER
Associate Executive Director

WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

January 7, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As things now stand, I will attend the Tuesday Afternoon session of the Southern Interagency Meeting but have to go to New York on Wednesday morning. I will be in town Monday for the meeting with Mrs. Hurley. Thanks for your help on all these matters.

In going over my notes, I see that I do not have all the names suggested to you for the special recognition awards. I suggest that when I am in Atlanta we go over the list and I can give you the desired information at that time.

Kindest regards to you.

Cordially yours,

Will/ddw
Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive

WDC:ddw

VIA AIR MAIL

January 8, 1959

Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky
5201 North Sixteenth Street
Arlington, Virginia

Dear Adam:

Here are a couple of things you might want to look at on the champagn flight next week: (1) Tentative list of those expected at the meeting (plus Harry Meserve, not listed). (2) A memorandum (really an embryonic proposal) by Morris Abram that I'm sure he will want to talk with you about.

I'll be looking for your call Monday night.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

January 8, 1959

Mr. Lewis Jones
Rural Life Council
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Alabama

Dear Lewis:

Signals on again! Adam Yarmolinsky is coming and hopes to talk with you while in Atlanta. Can you meet him at Bumstead Hall, Atlanta University, at about 5:00 P. M., Tuesday the 13th?

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

January 8, 1959

Mr. Stephen R. Currier
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Currier:

I thought you might want to look at this tentative list of those expected at the inter-agency meeting next week.

We're looking forward to your visit.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (List)

Chairman: BYRON A. HAWORTH Executive Secretary: B. TARTT BELL Treasurer: W. EVAN CECIL

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 2-4025

January 9, 1959

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your reminder and the word that Jean Fairfax is expected to be on hand. Count on me also. This time, however, I shall not plan to stay out at A.U. so you need not make a room reservation for me. I probably will check in with you guys on Tuesday morning and - as usual - hope to bum a ride out to the meetings.

Warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB:cs

TENTATIVE LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Southern Interagency Meeting - January 13-14

(1) Alabama Council on Human Relations - (Birmingham)
Rev. Robert Hughes, Director

(2) American Friends Service Committee - (Philadelphia)
Miss Jean Fairfax, Southern Coordinator
B. Tartt Bell, S. E. Director (High Point, N.C.)

(3) American Jewish Committee - (Miami office)
Seymour Samet, S. E. Director
Charles Wittenstein, S. E. Director (Atlanta office)

(4) American Jewish Congress - (Miami office)
Haskell Lazere, S. E. Director

(5) Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith - (Atlanta office)
Arthur J. Levin, S. E. Director

(6) Arkansas Council on Human Relations - (Little Rock)
Nat Griswold, Director

(7) Georgia Council of Churches - (Atlanta)
Ed Driscoll, Director

(8) N. A. A. C. P. - (Atlanta)
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, S. E. Director

(9) N. C. C. J. - (Greensboro, N. C.)
Gordon Lovejoy, Program Consultant

(10) Presbyterians U.S.A. - (Nashville, Tenn.)
John Marion)
J. Metz Rollins) Southern field workers
Mrs. Jean Russell)

(11) Protestant Episcopal Church - (Lynchburg)
Rev. Neil Tarplee
Rev. John Morris (Atlanta)

(12) Southern Baptist Convention - (Nashville)
Rev. A. C. Miller, Director
Christian Life Commission

(13) Southern Regional Council - (Atlanta)
Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Frederick B. Routh, Asst. Director

(14) Unitarian Service Committee - (Knoxville Project)
Galen Martin, Director

(15) Virginia Council on Human Relations - (Richmond)
Paul Rilling, Director

(16) Women's International League for Peace & Freedom - (Philadelphia)
Mrs. Barbara Hornum, Field Secretary

List of Participants - cont'd - 2.

(17) Y. M. C. A. - (Atlanta)
Carlton Parker, S. E. Director of College Programs

(18) Y. W. C. A. - (Atlanta)
Miss Florence Harris, S. E. Regional Coordinator

1/8/59

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
January 13-14

AGENDA

COMMUNITIES - Reports & Discussion

Virginia Cities	Rilling
Little Rock	Griswold
Atlanta	Fleming
Houston	Fairfax & Routh
Dallas	Fairfax & Routh
Knoxville	Martin
Alabama Cities	Hughes
Miami	Samet & Lazere
Other	

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT & NATIONAL AGENCIES

White House Conference - Lazere
Possible Federal Legislation and Implications
Conference with NEA - Fairfax

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION STATE COMMITTEES

North Carolina	Bell
South Carolina	Fleming
Georgia	Levin
Arkansas	Griswold
Kentucky	Fleming
Alabama	Fleming - Hughes
Florida	Lazere
Louisiana	AFSC
Tennessee	Martin
Texas	AFSC
Virginia	Marion

MATERIALS

Knoll Series
Atlanta Statements
Accreditation

CONFERENCES

Campbell, Hurley, League for Peace & Freedom, etc.

HARDSHIP CASES

Fleming
Rilling (Front Royal)

NOT FOR GENERAL CIRCULATION

CONFIDENTIAL

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Atlanta, Georgia
January 13-14, 1959

The meeting was convened at 2:00 P. M. in the Board Room of Atlanta University; Art Levin, Atlanta Anti-Defamation League, Chairman. (A list of those attending is attached.)

REPORTS ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTHERN STATES AND COMMUNITIES

Paul Rilling, Director of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, reported on Arlington, Norfolk, Charlottesville, and Front Royal, Virginia. Additional funds are needed to aid the displaced Negro pupils of Front Royal who are attending public school in Washington, D. C.

Three communities in Tennessee have begun the process of desegregation: Clinton, Nashville, and Oak Ridge. The Knoxville suit comes before the federal court early in February. The situation in Clinton was reported by Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP, and Tartt Bell, AFSC. The Knoxville situation was reported by Galen Martin, Unitarian Service Committee. Progress in Nashville was reported by Miss Anna Holden and Dr. Herman Long of the A. M. A. Race Relations Department at Fisk University, and Dr. A. C. Miller of the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Conditions in Arkansas, particularly in Little Rock, were reported by Nat Griswold, Director of the Arkansas Council on Human Relations.

Seymour Samet, American Jewish Committee, and Haskell Lazere, American Jewish Congress, reported on Florida, with particular

reference to Miami.

The Texas cities of Dallas and Houston were reported on by Miss Jean Fairfax, AFSC, and Fred Routh, SRC.

Harold Fleming of the SRC gave a report on Georgia, with emphasis on developments in Atlanta.

Bob Hughes of the Alabama Council on Human Relations gave a report on Alabama, with emphasis on Birmingham, Montgomery, and Mobile.

MATERIALS AND REPORTS IN PREPARATION

1. The University of Virginia is undertaking a study in Prince Edward County at the request of the court to determine when and if school desegregation can begin. This will not be available for some time and may never be available for general distribution.

2. Dr. Lorin A. Thompson has prepared a report on "Some Economic Aspects of Virginia's Current Educational Crisis." This is a useful document and will be reproduced in a forthcoming issue of SRC's New South.

3. The University of North Carolina is proposing a study in Norfolk of the educational costs to the community in the closing of the schools. (Now that the schools have re-opened this study may not be undertaken.)

4. A study of the various avenues of legal action available to prevent closing of public schools is being considered in Atlanta. The proposed study would seek to determine what other citizens could do once the NAACP has secured a desegregation ruling.

5. Fisk University is undertaking a community survey of school districts to acquaint people with the situation and enable those who

are eligible to request entrance of Negro students in the general schools.

6. The Dade County Council on Community Relations has prepared a brief statement of the status of civil rights in Dade County, Florida. (Copies may be obtained from Seymour Samet or Haskell Lazere.)

7. The Anti-Defamation League is undertaking a study of anti-semitism in the South, seeking to ascertain whether or not anti-semitism is increasing. (Write Art Levin for information.)

8. The Turnpike Press in Annandale, Virginia has reprinted in pamphlet form the Knoll series which appeared in the Washington Post on the positive aspects of school desegregation in the District of Columbia. The pamphlet is entitled, "The Truth About Desegregation in Washington's Schools." (Copies at 15¢ each may be obtained from Paul Rilling or the Turnpike Press, Annandale, Virginia.)

9. It is hoped that the Southern Interagency study of violence and intimidation will soon be released. This documents incidents of violence and intimidation in the South during the desegregation controversy.

10. The CCD's Public Information Committee is reproducing Walt Kelly's Pogo series, "Speakeasy Schools." These were stricken from many Southern comic pages. (Write Seymour Samet for information.)

11. The National Jewish Congress has a pamphlet on bombings in the South. (Haskell Lazere will circulate this pamphlet.)

12. The National Social Welfare Assembly has prepared in comic book form, "What is Your B.Q.?" (brotherhood quotient).

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

1. The NCCJ will sponsor in the late spring or early summer three

Institutes at Alabama colleges. (Write Gordon Lovejoy for information.)

2. The NAACP's Southeastern Religious Committee is sponsoring a meeting at Morehouse College, April 29-30. (Write Mrs. Hurley for information.)

3. The Steering Committee of the Southern Interagency Conference will meet in Atlanta prior to the next meeting to discuss the exchange of materials and ideas and to consider the role of SRC as secretariat.

4. The Woman's International League For Peace and Freedom plans a conference at Atlanta University March 13-14. (Write Barbara Hornum for information.)

5. NEXT MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE has been suggested for April 28-29, beginning at 2:00 P. M. on the 28th.

WHAT WE AGREED TO DO

1. To continue working in Alabama. It was stated that if we withdrew from the state it would leave the hard-pressed moderates unsupported.

2. To send information dealing with civil rights to the State Advisory Committees of the Commission on Civil Rights in our respective states. SRC agreed to send each agency a list of State Advisory Committees.

3. Seymour Samet volunteered to serve as secretariat of the "AFL-CIO Florida Project." Each agency will study the copy of the project sent by Mr. Samet, will make comments and return it to him for compilation. This will be discussed at our next meeting.

4. Send materials to the Dade County Council on Community Relations to be put in kits for the discussion leaders in the Miami "Save-Our-Schools" project.

5. Send materials dealing with desegregation to Galen Martin for use in the Knoxville area.

6. We agreed to bring to the attention of our respective constituents the increase in anti-semitic literature being distributed in the South, and to suggest to them to report any new materials or attacks that they observe.

7. The Southern Regional Council agreed to reproduce the various statements made in Atlanta and distribute them among the agencies.

8. The various agencies were requested by Miss Jean Fairfax to write to the National Education Association about the need for programs on school desegregation; also to ask them if they are going to take a stand on the anticipated results of closed schools to teachers.

9. We agreed to look into the 1959 State Conferences on Youth which are preparatory for the 1960 White House Conference on Youth.

10. We agreed to be concerned with the following hardship cases:

(a) The financing of interim education in Washington, D. C., of the Negro children of Front Royal, Virginia. (Write Paul Rilling.)

(b) Mrs. Hazel B. Smith, newspaper woman in Mississippi who needs financial assistance in the form of a long-term loan. (Write Will Campbell or Eugene Cox.)

(1) Alabama Council on Human Relations, Rev. Bob Hughes

(2) American Friends Service Committee
Miss Jean Fairfax, B. Tartt Bell

(3) American Jewish Committee
Seymour Samet, Charles Wittenstein

(4) American Jewish Congress, Haskell Lazere

(5) Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Arthur J. Levin

(6) Arkansas Council on Human Relations, Nat Griswold

(7) Georgia Council of Churches, Ed Driscoll

(8) Jewish Labor Committee, All Gross

(9) N. A. A. C. P., Mrs. Ruby Hurley

(10) N. C. C. J., Gordon Lovejoy

(11) National Council of Churches, Will Campbell

(12) Presbyterians U.S.A.
John Marion, J. Metz Rollins, Mrs. Jean Russell

(13) Protestant Episcopal Church
Rev. Neil Tarplee, Rev. John Morris

(14) Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association
Dr. Herman Long, Miss Anna Holden

(15) Southern Baptist Convention, Christian Life Commission
A. C. Miller

(16) Southern Regional Council
Harold C. Fleming, Frederick B. Routh

(17) Unitarian Service Committee, Galen Martin

(18) United Auto Workers, Earl Henderson

(19) Virginia Council on Human Relations, Paul Rilling

(20) Y. M. C. A., Carlton Parker, Thomas B. Hargrave

(21) Y. W. C. A., Miss Florence Harris

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700

National Board, YWCA
Southern Region
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Suite 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 5-2381

January 24, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Attached are my rough notes even though in typed form. Please feel free to change them, or delete, in any way you wish to.

Sincerely,

Florence

Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region

FCH:c

PA
see pg. 3

SOUTHERN INTER-AGENCY CONFERENCE

January 13-14, 1959
Atlanta, Georgia

The Southern Inter-agency Conference was convened by Art Levin, who was acting in the absence of Mrs. Grace Hamilton who had been designated in the previous meeting to chair this session of the Southern Inter-agency Conference.

Art Levin reviewed the agenda and some adjustments were made in timing in order to include items in which members were involved who could not stay for the entire time.

I. Communities - Reports and Discussions

Virginia cities reported by Paul ~~Kevin~~ Rilling.

a) The following general statements were made concerning the condition in the developments in the state of Virginia.

- Shifting attitudes and forces.
- Hidden liberals are coming out in favor of schools even though not positively for integration.
- Private schools being patronized by parents, not because of belief in private schools but because they want schools.
- No hope for wide-scale pressure from public opinion to repeal massive resistance laws, general apathy in the state increasing.
- Seriousness of apathy in Virginia because it may spread to other sections of the South.
- It was impossible to organize Public School Committees in Virginia prior to the closing of schools.
- Some opinion is being expressed that people are giving expression to the thought that no public schools may be a good thing and this will be a way of lowering taxes.
- A study is being undertaken in Prince Edward County. It seems, on the face of it, that this is another delaying action. R

b) Arlington, Virginia.

It is predicted that the schools will desegregate in February. In this situation the power forces are working for desegregation.

c) Norfolk, Virginia.

Forces in Norfolk are divided, ministers, teachers, school board.

d) Charlottesville, Virginia

- Chairman of School Board would open schools if state massive resistance laws can be removed.
- Indicates willingness but will not go against state laws.

e) Front Royal, Virginia

- Segregationists in control.
- Ministers only liberal group in community; unable to accomplish too much.
- Negro population quite small.

II. Forecast

Prediction is that there may be two islands of ~~segregationists~~ desegregation in the state - Arlington and Charlottesville.

- A report has been prepared which hopes to point out to business men and industrialists that the economic condition is affected by the closing of the public schools.
- Effective state organization "Public School Committees". There are twelve thousand members of "Public School Committees" in local units.
- State office in Richmond.
- Public School Committees are composed of white citizens only by design because it is felt the governor is aware of a feeling of Negro citizens and white citizens need to speak as a group and that it will be easier to recruit members from the moderates if it is not an interracial group.
- Members of the Inter-agency Conference expressed regret and doubt about these committees proceeding without being integrated committees.

a) Use of printed materials

A report by Laurin Thompson "Economic Report" is in publication and

is expected to be valuable in pointing out the value of public schools to the economy of a state.

- The University of North Carolina is conducting a study in Norfolk on "The Displaced Pupil". R
- In answer to question as to how agencies could cooperate, Mr. Rilling said he had no suggestion on inter-agency cooperation. He expressed the opinion that at the present time the best way for agencies to work in Virginia is in a consultative role with ministers and to give whatever support and financing can be given to the local units of the "Public School Committees".

III. Clinton, Tennessee

Tart Bell raised questions for information about the present conditions in Clinton, Tennessee. He reminded the group that the American Friends Service Committee had been considering sending a work group into Clinton to help reconstruct some of the buildings effected by the dynamiting.

- It was reported that this would not be undertaken because Union labor has pledged themselves to help with the rebuilding.
- Ruby Hurley stated one of the great needs in Clinton is for some help in the area of Human Relations; that Negro students enrolled in the schools are still molested.
- Chief of Police also Chairman of School Board (To Paul Anthony: Please check this fact.) PA
- In line with a school regulation, a person is expelled after three episodes in participating in a fight. Negro students are involved in fights by numerous white boys which leads to the expulsion of Negro students but not the white students.
- Question raised as to what critical communities ask of agencies by way of help.
- It was thought we create the request by working behind the scenes

and making the services of agencies, such as represented in the group, as being helpful.

- In communities where the agencies do not have constituency, it was suggested that we work through individuals in the community in order to ascertain ways to help.

IV. Atlanta, Georgia - Reported by Harold Fleming.

Mr. Fleming referred to the Georgia Legislature convening today. He stated that the retaining of public schools on an integrated basis was thought to be possible in Atlanta, if State Legislature permits.

- According to state laws, any school closing because of desegregation would cause all of the schools in the state to close.
- Atlanta may become the laboratory for agency principles to operate in a community situation.
- Atlanta public opinion aroused in the second ~~ways~~ wave of school crises.
- Has better possibilities of being positive because it is the second ~~ways.~~ wave
- Political factors still uncertain.
- White citizens in Atlanta are taking the lead in creating opinion to retain public schools. The following groups have given positive leadership. "Hope", the Manifesto of the Ministers, a statement by 400 Atlanta doctors, statements by the faculty of Emory and the faculty of Agnes Scott and the League of Women Voters.
- A consultation is being proposed on "Save our Schools". We have the learnings from the Virginia State Organization of Public School Committees and from the Little Rock Organization - "Women's Emergency Organization".
- Atlanta groups requesting and using printed materials. Basic question "What Did the Supreme Court Decision Say?".
- Another question is what is the legal status and rights in desegregation.
- It was mentioned that there is a study in the embryo form of legal

measures for actions to retain public schools. What is the next step after the first cutting edge by the NAACP.

- It was suggested that materials from Virginia local public school committees would have some relevance in Atlanta.
- Harold Fleming pointed out that he was finding increasingly that materials must be localized and tailor-made to meet each community - that it is not a matter of research but a matter to dramatize the material which is available.

V. Houston, Texas

Jean Fairfax has recently been in Houston and reported that the American Friends Service Committee is interested in establishing a Merit Employment Project in Houston.

- Thinks the city should receive much more attention and help in moving toward effective desegregation.
- Labor strong, church groups strong.
- Fred Routh proposed that Houston be a place for inter-agency cooperation as was participated in in Dallas last year.
- Routh thinks Houston is comfortable in feeling that the school decision is far in the distant future. In reality, it is not.
- A number of factors indicate a healthy situation in Houston for the work toward desegregation.
- Jim Nolan, chairman of the Houston Council of Churches, giving positive leadership.
- Will Campbell reported the Houston Council of Churches is seeking to employ staff on race relations and, if this happens, it will be the first one in the South that has employed a staff specifically on race relations.

- A workshop in Houston on Race Relations is being planned for the near future.
- Reference was made to the effectiveness of a council of Negro organizations in Houston for the purpose of studying political candidates and platforms and endorsing candidates who seem to be positive in their approach to integration.

VI. Dallas, Texas

Fred Routh commented that the situation in Dallas seemed to have slipped backward since last year. The Interracial Council, set up at that time to consider and work for desegregation, has disintegrated.

VII. ~~Nashville~~ Knoxville, Tennessee - Reported by ~~Gayland~~ Hale Martin

- Date set for the hearing is in February on the motion to dismiss the school case.
- Knoxville Ministerial Council is to schedule soon a workshop on Race Relations.
- Tennessee has no laws concerning school closing. There is no certainty as to whether restraining laws may be enacted.
- Constituents of agency groups to be urged to support law and order in Tennessee.
- ~~Gayland~~ Hale made a further request for as much printed material as was available for distribution for people, mentioning specifically the value of a printed statement of the Ministers' Manifesto in Atlanta.

VIII. Alabama - Reported by Bob ~~Rearce~~. Hughes

- Moderates in the state are silent; liberals have been forced into inactivity.

a) Birmingham.

- In past ten years there have been 22 bombings and four cases of arson.

- Reprisals against white citizens who would speak out.
- Attempts to employ Negro police and desegregation in railroad stations are attempts to move.
- Pupil Assignment State Law has been tested by the Supreme Court and held to be constitutional. The state situation on desegregation is back at the beginning.
- Shuttleworth's attempt to enter his child in a school was blocked by 100 Ku Klux Klans. It was necessary for him to have had protection of law in order for him to do this.
- The bus legal struggle has availed little. One Negro attempted to break the segregation on buses was kept in jail four days incognito. No habeas corpus hearing held. Abuses of civil rights. Ministers arrested for participating in an interracial meeting.
- There is real apprehension of what may happen in the Negro community.
- A protest against segregated bus seating succeeded only to the extent of three percent but was an outlet for some of the frustrations building up.
- The attacks of a council of human relations has had its effect on all kinds of groups in Birmingham. There is a general standstill.

b) Montgomery

The bus integration situation in Montgomery is limited. Fewer white people ride the buses. Most of the white people stand in the front of the car if seats are occupied by Negroes.

- Martin Luther King recently announced that a school suit was to be brought. The answer of the Ku Klux Klan to this was threat of violence and blood.
- In Alabama the heavy hand of fear is silencing people. The Human Relations Council is seeking to give courage to the people who would

like to speak.

- In Montgomery there is no protection for interracial gatherings.

c) Hopeful indications in the state.

- In Mobile a group of ministers signed a manifesto - 30 white and 38 Negro. There has been no ill-will or repercussions from this.
- The most progressive part of the state is in the western part in the TVA valley. Limited bus desegregation has occurred in this part of the state.
- Alabama to have three institutes sponsored by N.C.J. in state-supported colleges. One of these institutes will be interracial. M
- It was pointed out that there is a state interracial council in Alabama.

d) Comments on general situation

It was pointed out that in Birmingham interracial groups were not possible in "the good old days". It was assumed that with the new governor it will get worse. There was general agreement that the situation in Alabama is more hopeless than in Mississippi.

- There was consensus that all of the agencies possible should remain working in Alabama. It was stated if we withdraw from the state, it would drive the moderates into a worse position.
- Bob Pearce stated that the need for legal aid for a Women's Church Group which is interracial and has had intimidation and molesting continually because of its interracial nature. The Civil Liberties Union could not furnish the name of a lawyer who would work with them. Bob thinks there may be one lawyer ~~in Birmingham~~ who, if approached, might be willing to take a case. The inability to find lawyers who are willing to take cases in Alabama emphasizes the seriousness of the situation.

IX. Nashville, Tennessee - Reported by Anna Holden and Dr. Miller

- Nashville, at the present, is in a "dead period". Thirty-four children have been admitted in elementary schools; five have dropped out because of moving.
- Good reception of children in schools and good experiences. Problems have been handled positively by principals and teachers.
- A community survey of school districts is being undertaken by Fisk University to acquaint the communities with the situation and enable those who are eligible to request entrance of Negro students in formerly white schools to proceed with the request.
- It was pointed out that the restraining order against potential trouble-makers is responsible for the quietness with which the schools have moved rather than any virtue in the system being employed.
- The history of Nashville proves that if the small minority of violence can be controlled that the situation can be kept under control, a learning which could be passed on to other cities.
- An example was given of an annual choir service held at Peabody College sponsored by the Ministerial Association and presided over by the chairman of the Ministerial Association. The ~~conference~~ Assoc. chairman is a Negro minister. There was question about whether or not it would be desirable for him to preside. The president of Peabody was consulted and, with his blessings, the Negro minister did preside and a happy situation followed.
- Dr. Miller reported that the Tennessee Council of Human Relations will be meeting soon. It has been slow to get started.

X. Conferences - Reported by Ruby Hurley (Attention Paul Anthony: I am not sure I have the facts related to this conference accurately. It might be well for you to check with Ruby Hurley if you do not have the information).

- Ruby Hurley reported that there will be a conference held at Morehouse

College, April 29, 1959. The conference is sponsored by the Southeast Church Religious Committee of the NAACP.

- Ministers and laymen, adult and youth, were requested to participate in the meeting.
- Will Campbell spoke especially to the importance of white agencies participating in the meeting.
- Mrs. Hurley said that agencies would receive information and invitations later.(In answer to a question, it was stated that this conference has no connection with a previously proposed one by the Committee on Religion of C.C.D).

XI. Civil Rights Commission - State Committees

Mrs Jean Russell, a member of the group, who is a member of the Tennessee Committee, spoke briefly of the experience with the committee in Tennessee.

- Urgently requests all organizations dealing in the area of human relations to send information to the committee members.
- It was pointed out that some of the members of the committee were not familiar with the information which is readily available to human relations agencies.
- It was pointed out that the final report of the Civil Rights Commission will be based upon the report to the State Committees and it would be valuable for some of the information from human relations agencies to be included in this report.

Wednesday, January 14
Morning Session - 9:00 a.m.

XII. Little Rock, Arkansas - Reported by Nat Griswald.

The paramount need in Little Rock is for the constructive move of the officials of the state and city to desegregate the schools.

- Arkansas and Little Rock suffer from duplicity. School Board not really commited to desegregation.
- Legal steps gear delay. Officials see indefinite delay through endless legal process.
- The objectives of desegregation are being lost in legal battles. It becomes the contest of individuals involved. Mr. Griswald compared the situation in Little Rock to the philosophy of Alcoholics Anonymous and that is that hope emerges when the bottom is reached." It is his opinion that the bottom in Little Rock is reached and that things may start improving.
- He pointed out that there are divisions within the ~~rights~~ ranks of the segregationists, that they are now engaged in name-calling.
- There is a growing disaffection of Governor Faubus.
- Responsibility for positive leadership being slowly picked up by responsible citizens.
- Women's Emergency Citizens Group, composed of some of the power structure of Little Rock, is the only group that is doing a constructive job fearlessly. It is said to have a thousand members.
- It was pointed out that the issues around segregation and desegregation have created tensions among white citizens.
- There are racial tensions existing between Negro and white.
- Politicians are effectively using intimidation to prevent constructive moves.
- Mr. Griswald made an eloquent plea for the friends of democracy

nation-wide to stand by Little Rock, that Little Rock must not be left alone in its struggle.

- Studies are showing that retail and banking business is staying up, not declining as was predicted.
- Little Rock is the only city of any size in Arkansas. Its stores prosper so long as the state-wide income of rural and small towns stays up. It is not completely dependent upon Little Rock itself.
- Another hopeful sign is that a state teacher organization which has supported Faubus, may break with him. Morale is lowering. The future of teacher retirement is unsettled; the legislature could withdraw the Retirement Act.
- Another encouraging note isthat the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the governor and the legislature to be circumspect in regard to industry.
- Some records do show decline in business investments in the state.
- Jean Fairfax reported that the American Friends Service Committee is investigating the possibility of setting up an interracial tutoring service in Little Rock. In answer to a question as to whether or not they would consider doing it on a segregated basis, she replied that they would have to study the situation before such a decision was made - that in situations where it became evident that Negro pupils were being deprived of education, as in Front Royal, Virginia, some steps might be made to conduct tutoring service on a segregated basis.

XIII. Miami, Florida - Reported by Seymore Sammett and Mr. Lazere

- As to the general situation in Florida, Mr. Sammet says that he foresees the closing of the schools in Dade County as a real possibility.
- The Florida Education Association has gone on record as being for the retaining of the public schools.
- The Florida Legislature meets in April and it is thought likely that they will pass the school closing bill.

a) Project, Florida (Note to Paul Anthony: The proposal as read by Seamore was to have been sent. I will not go into any of the proposals here but state some of the questions raised.)

- Following the reading of the proposals, questions were raised about the lack of involvement of Negro leaders in such a plan. It was pointed out that the Florida Negro leadership will likely reject this plan, as it has other plans, unless they are involved in the planning.
- After considerable discussion, it was agreed by the group that they would like to have copies of the proposal for further study before opinion was expressed and that agencies would discuss the proposal at the national level as well as at the regional level.
- It was pointed out that the reading and discussion of a proposal to the Southern Inter-Agency Conference was the "ground floor presentation and that all of the agencies, including the NAACP, would now move to comment and to make proposals in light of the project as presented.
- Seamore Sammet volunteered to serve as secretariat for this project and to distribute copies to agency representatives and to receive comments from them.
- He proposed consulting with agency representatives in Florida and decide whether or not to call a meeting in Florida or to wait for the next Inter-agency Meeting in Atlanta.
- Each agency is to designate a representative to work with Mr. Sammet.

b) Comments by Haskell Lazere.

- Reported that the Dade County Council on Human Relations is trying to assemble the supporters of defeated candidate, John Orr, and others friendly to desegregation. It is the purpose of this assemblage to form an organization to promote "Keep Our Schools Open". No early publicity will be given to this organizing effort.
- The plan is to organize discussion groups hoping such groups will be motivated

to continue the discussion and add others to it.

- Made an urgent plea for materials to be used in the kits which will be given to each person participating in the discussion groups.
- Material to be free or for a nominal cost.
- Board of Education of Dade County is making a study of the Orchard Villa School with a possible decision to enroll Negroes in the school.
- There is also the possibility of an early organization of Citizens Committees to keep public schools open. All organizations in Florida need encouragement from other places that have had experiences; especially mentioned was the value of the statement of the Atlanta ministers and the college faculty statements in Atlanta.
- It was reported that a new Diocese is being organized in south Florida for Catholics. The Bishop assigned will be from Pennsylvania and it is hoped that, with the new Diocese, there may be a realignment of church leaders.

XIV Anti-Seminism. - Reported by Art Levin

In answer to request, Art Levin stepped out of the chair in order to speak to the subject of "Anti-Seminism in the South".

- It was reported that the South is being flooded with anti-seminitic literature from other parts of the country. The organization of anti-seminism is becoming strong in the South and is related to the national organization of States Rights and to the Ku Klux Klan. These organizations are using the desegregation issues to revive and to extend anti-seminism.
- Uncertainty as to the progress being made. The Anti-Defamation League is undertaking a study in the South to try to ascertain information as to the extent.
- It seems that there is a dangerous potential in the South.
- The effect on the Jewish people has been an inclination to withdraw from social action.

- State officials, as well as Citizens Council, will use the anti-semitic approach to retain segregation in the schools.
- It was emphasized that the desegregation issue is religious as well as racial.
- Art Levin requests that this be brought to the attention of constituency members of agencies and urge them to report any new materials or attacks that come unnoticed.
- Example given of the Richmond paper editorial which advised Jews not to work for desegregation. An editorial in this type of newspaper does more harm than all of the hate sheets. As yet, very little protest has been made to the paper.
- Anti-Catholic feeling is also rising in the region.
- The value of letters to the editor on the positive side was stressed.
- It was pointed out that the Presbyterian Outlook had printed an article in support of the religious rights and pro-semitic.

XV. The Function of the Southern Regional Council as Secretariat to the Southern Inter-Agency Conference.

- Harold Fleming requested that the steering committee give some consideration to the role and function which the Southern Regional Council has assumed in relation to the Southern Inter-Agency Conference. He thinks it should be considered whether or not the Southern Regional Council should be requested to carry more than the role of convener.
- It was proposed that the steering committee convene before the next meeting to discuss the exchange of materials and ideas and to give some consideration to the role of the Southern Regional Council.
- It was suggested that it might be well for the steering committee to give consideration to ways of communication between meetings of the Southern Inter-agency Council. This might result in a greater or enlarged functioning

of the secretariat.

- Seamore Sammet suggested that a change of the foremat of the meetings of the Southern Inter-agency Conference be considered. He feels that the group does not have time to get acquainted with the other members present and to deal in any productive way with the problems discussed.
- Suggests that a problem case be brought for clinical discussion and analysis.
- Better opportunity for more discussion suggested, probably the formation of smaller groups on special subjects.

XVI. Printed Materials.

Since repeated requests were made by various members of the group for more printed material which could be used in local communities, Harold Fleming was asked to speak to the subject.

- It was reported that the Knoll Series which appeared in the Washington Post would be reprinted by the Turnpike Press and would be for sale. The Knoll Series deals with some of the positive aspects of school desegregation in the District of Columbia. It is to be an attractive brochure, readable for the layman and with pictures. Copies may be ordered through Paul Rilling, Virginia Human Relations Council, or ordered directly from David Skull, Turnpike Press, price five cents per copy. address?

a) School Accreditation.

The New York Times has had an article discouraging college students from closed schools. It was pointed out that they have a very discouraging experience.

- There is no official information re accreditation of private schools.
- Private schools must be in operation for two years before they can apply to the Southern Association of College and Secondary Schools for accreditation.

b) Atlanta Statements.

The valuable statements that have been issued in Atlanta will be

mimeographed by Southern Regional Council and sent to all agencies. The National Council of Church Women plans to reprint the Emory University and the Agnes Scott faculty statements.

- Loraine Thompson, of the University of Virginia, is in process of having printed a piece on the economic consequences of closing the schools. This can be mimeographed and circulated immediately.
- Mr. Fleming reported that the Southern Regional Council will shortly have an added research director, Dr. Dunbar. With this additional staff, more material should be forthcoming.

XVII. Report of Conference with NEA, by Jean Fairfax.

Miss Fairfax reported her consultation with the officials of NEA. They stated that no special work has been done in the area of school desegregation and that they felt no urge or motivation to attempt such. Miss Fairfax suggests that other agencies contact the NEA and suggest that agencies communicate with NEA, asking them to take a stand on the anticipated results of closed schools on teachers.

- *Individual agencies were requested to write to NEA for information on their program ~~in school~~ desegregation.

XVIII. Civil Rights Commission - State Committees

- Each agency is requested to send any available information to the State Committees. This material ~~which~~ might lead to the investigation or violations of civil rights.
- Reports and information to committee members would be valuable.
- Suggested procedure is to send reports to the chairman or secretary of the committee with information to other members of the committee and to the Civil Rights Commission in Washington.
- Southern Regional Council will send each agency a list of the State Committees. The roster of names is put out by the Civil Rights Committee but may not include home addresses.

XIX. League for Peace and Freedom Conference - Reported by Mrs. Barbara Horkum.

- Mrs. Horkum announced that a conference would be held in Atlanta, March 13 and 14 at Atlanta University.
- The planning for the conference is in the formative stages. Agencies will receive information about the conference with invitation to attend.

XX. Hardship Cases

- Harold Fleming reported on the response to a letter from Paul Rilling for gifts for the interim education of Negro children of Front Royal, Virginia. Paul Rilling stated that the children had been moved from Front Royal to Washington where they were now enrolled in school. It is estimated that they will need $3,500 which is not now pledged.
- Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, of Mississippi, who runs a newspaper and was boycotted by the White Citizens Council is in need of help. It is feared that Mrs. Smith's paper will go under unless it receives help. Harry Ashmore, of Little Rock, has stated that he thinks this is a critical issue for the freedom of the press. Mrs. Smith's case is a little different from the usual hardship cases. Mrs. Smith needs a loan for $15,000 which she thinks would tide her over the present crisis.
- Mr. P. D. East. This is a recurring case and was not discussed in detail.

XXI. Miscellaneous Statements

- Seamore Sammet called attention to Walt Kelly's Pogo Series - "Speakeasy Schools". The series is being reproduced in comic book form by C.C.D. Public Information Committee.
- Attention was called to the National Social Welfare Assembly's comic "What is Your B - Q"? (Brotherhood quotient).
- Haskell Lazere announced that he will circulate the pamphlet of the National Jewish Congress on bombing to the agencies represented in the group.
- It was reported that a White House ~~Congress~~ Conference on Desegregation is not a closed issue but concerted pressure will be needed by many groups to fan the interest

with President Eisenhower. Harold Fleming questions as to the influence of agencies on the President, since most of the agencies engaged in inter-group and human relations are identified with the New Deal and the Democratic Party. His suggestion was to work on the strategy of finding other groups and individuals that would be more acceptable to a Republican administration.

- We were reminded of the 1960 White House Conference on Youth and that work needs to be done on the appointment of state committees.
- Attention was called to bills in Congress re the control of transporting of dynamite and the mailing of hate literature.

XXII. Next Meeting

The next meeting for the Southern Inter-agency Conference is suggested for April 28 and 29, beginning at 2:00 p.m. on the 28th, and running through the afternoon of the 29th. Suggestion was made that consideration be given to an evening meeting on the 28th in order to use to the best advantage the time of the people present.

- The date for the meeting was set to overlap the conference dates of the NAACP at Morehouse on the 29th and 30th. Mrs. Hurley indicated that the afternoon of the 29th would be mostly orientation and hoped that members of the Southern Inter-Agency group could participate in the conference the evening of the 29th and 30th.

* * *

Meeting adjourned.

FCH:c
1/23/59

File - Sou. Interagency Conf.

MEMORANDUM

January 29, 1959

To: Southern Interagency Conference Members:

From: Seymour Samet, 1207 Congress Bldg. Miami, Fla.

Confidential

You will remember that at the January meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference it was recommended that copies of an AFL-CIO "Florida Project" proposal be sent to each of the participating organizations for their consideration and comment. I have attached the major items of the proposal and would appreciate your recommendations, official or otherwise. On behalf of the group I will be happy to coordinate the receipt of all responses and, if you desire, prepare a summary of the results for your information.

Happy Lincoln's Birthday!

SS:sm
Enc: 1

Proposed AFL - CIO

FLORIDA PROJECT

CONFIDENTIAL

1) That Florida's State Department of Education invite the U.S. Departments of Justice and of Health, Education and Welfare to join them in working out a plan based on the principle of beginning integration in school districts where the social pattern promises least resistance and moving steadily toward those districts where the social pattern promises most resistance.

2) That the Department of Justice and its courts agree that a state plan, begun at once in counties of most favorable circumstances, and building from year to year according to a projected progression, be accepted as meeting the Supreme Court's requirement of "all deliberate speed."

3) That the whole process be projected over, if possible, a fixed term of years -- its length depending upon circumstances in the state.

4) That the following criteria of the social pattern be employed in determinging the order in which school districts (in Florida each county is a school district) shall be integrated:

a) The level of urbanization.

b) The level of industrialization, including as a factor the level of trade union organization.

c) The local history of race relations.

d) The number and scope of intergroup relations agencies actively engaged in the county.

e) The editorial attitudes of newspapers in the county according to these three rough measures: Are they pro-integration? Are they in support of "law and order"? Are they anti'integration?

f) Ratio of Negro to White population in the county.

5) That a joint Federal-state task force be established to arrive at an estimate of the order in which the counties, according to these criteria, shall be integrated.

6) That this task force enlist the active partnership of community groups in the counties in developing a community orientation toward successful integration. This partnership to include churches, civic clubs, PTA's, unions, farm organizations, and most importantly, youth groups.

7) That the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, through its Office of Education, agree as part of such a "contract" between state and Federal authorities to assist the counties in recruiting school personnel qualified by temperament and experience to help effect the change to integration with a minimum of friction.

8) That the Department of Justice undertake to assure that such a "contract" will be carried forward with maximum legal support under Federal law.

9) That the state, for its part, undertake to assist in effecting the changes by using its influence to eliminate causes of friction and separateness in the daily customs of its communities -- Jim Crow transportation, water fountains, rest rooms, waiting rooms, elevators, theatre seating, hospital services, football games, court procedures and so on in order to help remove the little things which exacerbate Negro feelings on the one hand, and foster a false sense of superiority among white citizens.

10) That serious attention be paid by both parties to this "contract" to the proposal recently advanced by John Orr of Miami, a candidate for the Florida senate, for a student legislature to be elected in the school district to play a major role in effecting successful integration. Orr proposes that such elections be conducted by the school board; that candidates meet two standards: that they stand in the upper third of their classes in scholarship, and that they have their parents' written consent to serve in such a legislature.

According to the people at the Southern Regional Council, the two Florida counties where optimum conditions now prevail, according to the six criteria under 4) above -- are Dade (Miami) and Pinellas (St. Petersburg).

1/27/59

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM March 31, 1959

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: APRIL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE.

:

At the last meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference, the group selected April 28 - 29 as the dates for the next meeting. This is a reminder of that action.

The meeting will be held in the Conference Room of the Administration Building of Atlanta University, 50 Chestnut Street, S. W.; commencing at 2:00 p.m. on April 28 and ending at noon on the 29. Accommodations are available at the Atlanta University Dormitory. Dinner on the evening of the 28th will be planned at the Atlanta University Dining Hall.

As you will see from the minutes, there are a number of agenda items growing out of the last meeting. Additional copies of the minutes, which were mailed to you recently, are available from SRC if you need them.

At your convenience will you advise us whether or not you plan to attend and if reservations for overnight accommodations at Atlanta University are desired. Please indicate also whether or not you will attend the dinner on the 28th.

The meeting promises to be an important one. We hope you will make every effort to attend.

April 23, 1959

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Service, Inc.
St. Helena's Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

Mrs. Spearman informs us that you will be in Atlanta next week for the NAACP religious conference. Enclosed is a memo concerning the Southern Interagency Conference meeting to be held on the 28th and 29th. As a representative of Penn Community Center we will be happy to have you attend the Interagency meeting if you care to.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

MEETING
of the
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

Atlanta, Georgia
April 28 - 29, 1959

The meeting convened at 2:00 p.m. on April 28, 1959; Neil Tarplee, National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, presiding.

Leslie W. Dunbar, Southern Regional Council, gave an analysis of the recent decisions of the Federal District Courts of Norfolk and Little Rock. The group agreed that human relations agencies should be conscious of two responsibilities:

(1) Pupil placement laws will require a number of court decisions, district by district, which places responsibility on the most vulnerable individuals - the Negro parents and pupils. These persons should be given as much personal, financial, and moral support as possible.

(2) No organization can or should seek litigants; however, organizations should attempt to inform all persons of their rights in these situations.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP, briefed the group on the Southern Religious Leaders Conference to be sponsored by the NAACP on April 29 and 30.

Neil Tarplee reported on the forthcoming Religious Leaders Conference sponsored by the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

It was reported that Frederick B. Routh, SRC, has accepted the position of Director of the Michigan State FEPC, effective June 1.

The group discussed at length the fact that a number of persons, especially responsible ministers, professors, and human relations professionals were leaving the South. It was agreed that at some future date the group would consider sponsoring a study of this loss.

John Marion, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., briefed the group on the significance of Virginia's change in policy. The group discussed the effects of "token integration" in Virginia and elsewhere.

Will D. Campbell, National Council of Churches, briefed the group on developments in Alabama. Conditions were reported to be critical and all agencies were urged to consider increased program efforts in this state.

The publication in the Richmond News Leader of the CCD Mass Media Committee minutes was discussed. It is possible that Southern agencies might have similar publicity or receive inquiries as to their joint meetings and communication. Harold Fleming was asked to prepare a statement which would meet such possibilities for the consideration of the group at the next meeting.

The following publications and information activities were discussed:

(1) The forthcoming joint fact-finding report "Violence and Intimidation in the South's Racial Crisis" will be available at 35¢ per copy from SRC.

(2) An effort would be made to answer the "Putnam Letter" with constructive editorials and other comments being sent to newspapers in which the "Letter" appeared.

(3) The book, The Southern Temper, by William Peters was recommended to the group.

(4) The AFSC will shortly release a report entitled, Race and Conscience.

Considerable discussion was devoted to the matter of having more time devoted to the planning of future meetings. Of particular interest was the preparation of the agenda. It was agreed that the appointed chairman of each meeting would have the responsibility of planning the agenda. All agencies were urged to send suggestions to the chairman before each meeting. If the chairman so desires he may, before each meeting, appoint a special agenda committee. The group was also asked to consider the possibility of having, on occasion, special consultants or authorities brought into the meetings.

Minutes
Southern Interagency Conf. - 4.

Will Campbell was appointed chairman and John Morris, secretary, for the next meeting.

The group suggested that the next meeting be held on September 15 and 16, with the chairman given the responsibility of suggesting an alternative date in August or October if conditions warrant.

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Items Suggested for Discussion at the Southern Inter-Agency Meeting

1. New developments in inter-group relations programing

   a. National Student Association, Southern Project ( ) —Connie Curry
   b. Episocpal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity —John Morris
   c. Southern Christian Leadership Conference, ~~signicance of Dr. King moving to Atlanta, etc.~~ —Ella Baker
   d. SRC, Leadership Project —Ben Muse
   e. AFSC, new projects ~~in Little Rock, Southwest~~ —Jean Fairfax

2. Emergency action to aid displaced students, with specific attention to Prince Edward County, Va., and Yancey County, N.Y. — Jean Fairfax, Bill Bagwell, Paul Rilling, et/ al.

3. Forthcoming meeting of representatives of religious groups —Will Campbell

4. Consideration of church-state conflicts in the South and their impact on community relations. —Seymour Samet ~~and Chuck Witkowski~~

5. Penn Community ~~Project~~ Center project to study methods of operation in the rural South —Courtney Siceloff

6. Encouragement of Fair Election committees in the South —Haskell Lazere

7. The next round -- strategy and programing for 1960-61

~~Art Levin?~~

8. Date & arrangements for April meeting at Penn Community Center.

Possible Agenda Items for Inter-Agency Meeting
(not arranged in logical order)

1. The growing Save Public Education movement--where iit is springing up--where else needed. Possible initiative through some agency channels.

2. Civil Rights Legislation--Congressional hearings, etc. Can any helpful action be attempted by any of the Southern groups with constituency, etc.

3. Southern Christian Leadership Conference--King moving to Atlanta, etc. explanation of significance, etc. --Ella Baker

4. Prince Edward County Situation Jean Fairfax

5. Yancy County (if further assistance is needed) Bill Bagwell

6. Introduction and explanation of new NSA project Connie Curry

7. The next round--emerging situations in Atlanta, New Orleans, Dallas, Houston what advance efforts could be undertaken--what helpful publications, research, etc.

I would suggest we pretty well formalize the agenda Monday, even to possibly calling some of those concerned so they may be prepared. I think Haskell's remarks are quite valid.

8. John Morris -

9. Courtney Siceloff

10. WSC - religious affairs (Ben Cox?)

11. Ben Muse

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

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CApitol 7-3660 *Cable address:* UNSERCOM BOSTON

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HON. J. RAY SHUTE
National Campaign Chairman

New York Office:
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, N. Y.
Oxford 7-0248

January 13, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am planning to attend the Southern Interagency meeting next week. Please make a reservation for me at Atlanta University; also, I plan to have dinner with the group on the 19th.

Enclosed are two letters regarding items for the agenda. In addition, I had one other letter from Art Levin in which he expressed an interest in an item regarding the television appearance of Carmichael in Atlanta and the transcript of that program which you have distributed. I am not sure just what Art had in mind, nor whether the death of Carmichael would make any difference in his interest in such an item. Perhaps you can check with him on this.

I am sorry to have been so long in writing about this. Things have been busier than usual here. If you can take the suggestions and any others which you know about and go ahead and prepare an agenda, it would be good.

I plan to arrive in Atlanta at 11:39 Tuesday morning and will come to the SRC office to check with you about plans for the meeting. Perhaps I can have lunch with you all.

Sincerely,

Galen

Galen A. Martin
Field Representative

We may get desegr. here by fall several good development lately.

Programs and financial statements filed under Registration Number VFA-010 with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Aid of the International Cooperation Admin.

For some years, it has been the practice for Southern ~~staff members of various agencies~~ professional workers in the field of concerned with human relations to come together periodically. ~~From the beginning, these have been informal meetings for the sharing of information and ideas.~~ ~~The paraphernalia of~~ There is no formal organization; ~~has been deliberately avoided;~~ participation involves no "membership," no public action, no bylaws, ~~no binding resolutions,~~ no ~~permanent chairman.~~ officers.

~~In short,~~ These meetings are ~~simply~~ informal consultations in which professional workers with common interests can come together for discussion. While a number of participants have attended all or most of the sessions, many have attended only one, or a few, so that there is no fixed constituency for these occasional consultations.

~~On the positive side,~~ These ~~interagency~~ meetings have provided an opportunity for fruitful communication, the pooling of program plans and consideration of mutual problems. Such a process is bound to have constructive results. It is the strength of the process that its results are reflected in the activities of various agencies, each determining its own course in the light of its particular make-up and policies.

Memo

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant, SRC

RE: January meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference

At the September meeting of the Southern Interagency ~~group~~ it was agreed that the next meeting of the group would be held in Atlanta on January 19-20. This is a reminder of that action. ~~The minutes of the last meeting are enclosed.~~ Galen Martin, ~~Enclosed are the minutes of the~~ ~~Unitarian Service~~ Committee, please send suggestions for the agenda directly to ~~Galen~~ him at P.O. Box _____ KNoxville, Tennessee, will serve as chairman. ~~Miss~~ Jean Russell will serve as secretary.

The meeting will commence at 2 p.m. on January 19~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM August 13, 1959

To: All Participating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: FORTHCOMING MEETING OF THE SIC.

- : -

Will Campbell, Chairman of the next meeting, has asked that we inform you that the Southern Interagency Conference meeting will be held on September 15-16; the dates originally selected by the group at the last meeting.

The meeting will be held at Atlanta University, in the Board Room of the Administration Building, 50 Chestnut Street, N. W. It will begin at 2:00 p.m., on September 15th and end at 12:00 noon on the 16th.

Please let us know as soon as possible whether or not you plan to attend and if you desire overnight accommodations at the University.

In order that the most worthwhile agenda can be planned, please send your suggestions on this matter to:

Mr. Will D. Campbell
National Council of Churches
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee

We look forward to seeing you on the 15th.

via air mail

August 18, 1959

Reverend Will D. Campbell
National Council of Churches
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Apologies for this drumfire of letters, but I've been reminded of a proposal for the forthcoming Southern Interagency Conference that needs your decision.

Ross Clinchy, director of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy, has been in Atlanta twice recently to confer with human relations agencies and others about federal employment practices in the South. Among those he talked with were Art Levin, M. T. Puryear, and me. Art advanced the idea, to Clinchy as well as us, that he might want to meet with the Southern Interagency group to explain his program and problems. Clinchy liked the idea. I see no harm in it; it might even do some good, at least to the extent of informing the agency professionals of the limitations within which the PCGEP works.

I don't know that Clinchy can make the date of our next meeting, but suspect he would try

mighty hard if invited. The decision is all yours. What do you say?

Yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM

September 2, 1959

To: All Cooperating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: FORTHCOMING INTERAGENCY MEETING.

- : -

This is to inform you of further developments in the program of the forthcoming interagency meeting. At the beginning of the meeting, on September 15th at 2:00 p.m., Dr. Ross Clinchy, executive director of the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy will meet with the group. Dr. Clinchy will explain the work of his agency and suggest ways in which we can cooperate with the agency in advancing its objectives.

Thus far, we have heard from few persons. At your earliest convenience, will you please inform us of whether or not you plan to be present. Unless a meaningful number of agencies are to be represented, we would like to ask Dr. Clinchy to postpone his visit.

- : -

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- : -

via air mail

September 8, 1959

Mr. Cornelius Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Neil:

In talking with John Morris this morning I learned that he has no record of having received our two memos about the Southern Interagency meeting of September 15 - 16.

Since I have not heard from you on this matter, I wonder if you, too, have been overlooked some way. On that chance, enclosed are the two memos which we have sent out.

We are hopeful that you can be with us.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf
Enclosures

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE September 1-16, 1959
Will D. Campbell, Chairman

Dr. Ross Clinchy, Director of the President's Committee on Federal Employment Policy, described the structure, objectives, and operations of his agency. Five government agencies comprise the bulk of federal employment in the South: Army, Navy, Air Force, Veterans Administration, and the Postal Department. All of these are doing a fairly good job of working toward fair employment practices. The Committee acts largely through specific complaints of discrimination in order to achieve its purposes, in addition to its ongoing educational program with federal agencies. Insofar as employment of Negroes is concerned, the greatest barrier seems to be lack of applications because of inadequate training for available jobs. Dr. Clinchy indicated that he would be happy to serve as a speaker to agencies and groups interested in this program.

Mrs. Jean Russell and John Hope commented on the just released voluminous report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, an abridgement of which is available from the Supt. of Documents, Washington 25, D. C., under the title "With Liberty and Justice For All". Although widely misinterpreted in newspaper stories, the report contains excellent information on voting, public education and housing, as well as the Commission's recommendations to correct existing abuses in these areas. The total report was unanimously approved by the entire Commission, with dissenting opinions from some Southern members on some points. The members of the several state Civil Rights Commissions should be kept informed of facts and abuses concerning civil rights in the respective states, primarily on voting, housing and education, but also on employment and any other matters of discrimination.

Area reports:

1. Burnsville, N. C. - Twenty-eight Negro children (of elementary and high school age) are not attending public school because they no longer will travel 40 miles each way daily to Asheville by bus. Their old school was condemned as unfit for use last year, and no new school has been built for them despite official promises. Parents of the children have brought suit for admission to the white schools in the community, and the case is pending. Meantime, funds are needed for the education of these children, and contributions may be sent to the North Carolina office of the American Friends Service Committee or to Mrs. Lola B. McCracken, Treasurer, 13½ Eagle Street, Asheville North Carolina.

2. Prince Edward County, Va. - Because all county public schools have been closed, 1,700 Negro students are receiving no public education. Funds are needed to allow at least the

39 seniors to finish high school, and contributions may be sent to the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, Prince Edward County Christian Association, 309 Franklin Street, Farmville, Va.

3. Memphis State College - Eight Negro students are registered for the session starting September 13. Segregation is to be maintained insofar as possible within the college, in classes, lounges, bookstore, athletics, cafeteria, etc., according to official announcement.

4. Little Rock, Ark. - Several members of the Little Rock Chamber of Commerce have expressed willingness to address Chambers of Commerce and other groups in other cities concerning the adverse economic effects of closing the public schools.

5. Miami, Fla. - The desegregation of the Orchard Villa school was described, with indications that the school will shortly become all-Negro, by official design.

A statement of purposes of this group was agreed upon. SRC will be the repository of the statement (attached) and the instrument through which it will be released if and when called for.

The group decided to accept the invitation of the Penn Community Center, Frogmore (near Beaufort), S. C., to hold an April meeting there. An Atlanta steering committee will select the exact date and agenda, giving consideration to a longer meeting than the customary two half-days, and to inviting national agency representatives.

The next meeting of the group will be held in Atlanta on January 19-20, chairman Galen Martin, secretary Jean Russell.

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

For some years, it has been the practice for Southern professional workers in the field of human relations to come together periodically. These meetings have provided an opportunity for fruitful communication, the pooling of program plans, and consideration of mutual problems. Such a process is bound to have constructive results. It is the strength of the process that its results are reflected in the activities of various agencies, each determining its own course in the light of its particular make-up and policies.

These meetings are informal consultations in which professional workers with common interests can come together for discussion. While a number of participants have attended all or most of the sessions, many have attended only one, or a few, so that there is no fixed constituency for these occasional consultations. There is no formal organization, participation involves no membership, no by-laws, no officers, no public action.

ARTHUR J. LEVIN
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

10/22

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

Dear Paul:

Attached are the proceeding of our last interagency meeting, as best as I was able to get them down.

Since I wasn't asked to serve as secretary until the meeting was well underway, I probably didn't get complete notes as to everything reported on and discussed. Also, I had to leave the meeting about 11 a.m. Wednesday morning, so I didn't get anything at all on the concluding hour or so.

Please feel free to interpolate,

intersperse, or rewrite – I have no pride and little authorship.

Best regards

Rt

Rec'd from P.A. 2/23/60
Ok for the records ga -
this week
was released in Memphis
from
wf.

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE September 15-16, 1959
Will D. Campbell, Chairman

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last paragraph

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the instrument through which it will be released if and when called for.

In August, the president of the National Baptist Convention USA sent a telegram to the NAACP criticizing the legal strategy employed in Little Rock. The text of the telegram was simultaneously released to the press. The NAACP replied to the telegram and newspaper reports by releasing to the press a statement of policy describing overall NAACP objectives and its actions in Little Rock specifically. [Paul: my notes show that the NAACP reply was supposed to be circulated with these minutes. Please check with Ruby for copies, or perhaps she will prefer for the minutes to state that copies of the exchange are available on request to her office.]

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

For some years, it has been the practice for Southern professional workers in the field of human relations to come together periodically. These meetings have provided an opportunity for fruitful communication, the pooling of program plans, and consideration of mutual problems. Such a process is bound to have constructive results. It is the strength of the process that its results are reflected in the activities of various agencies, each determining its own course in the light of its particular make-up and policies.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

December 14, 1959

MEMORANDUM

TO: All Participating Agencies

FROM: Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant, SRC

RE: January Meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference

At the September meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference, it was agreed that the next meeting would be held in Atlanta on January 19-20. This is a reminder of that action.

Galen Martin will serve as chairman. Please send your suggestions for the agenda to him at, P. O. Box 887, Knoxville, Tennessee. Mrs. Jean Russell will serve as secretary.

The meeting will begin at 2:00 p.m. on the 19th, in the Board Room of the Administration Building of Atlanta University. Dinner for the group will be held at 6:00 p.m. on the 19th at the A. U. Dining Hall. The group will determine whether or not an evening session is necessary. On the 20th, the meeting will begin at 9:30 a.m. and end at noon.

Please indicate as soon as possible whether or not you will be able to attend. Overnight accommodations at Atlanta University are available. Requests for accommodations should be received at this office no later than January 14. Will all persons who plan to attend indicate whether or not they plan to have dinner with the group on the 19th.

The minutes of the last meeting are enclosed.

We hope to see you on the 19th.

12-16-59

Paul I'll be present on the 19th & 20th JAN. Don't count on me for dinner, although I may join the group but would check with you first.

John

December 16, 1959

Mr. J. C. Herrin
American Baptist Home Mission
Societies
227 E. Franklin Street
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Herrin:

As you may know, the Southern Interagency Conference consists of a quarterly gathering of persons and agencies in the South concerned with human relations. The enclosed minutes of the last meeting and statement of purposes will give you some idea of the interests of the group.

In light of your current work in the region, I am sure the group would be happy to have you join them for the next meeting. The enclosed memo will give you the details of the meeting, which is to be held on January 19 - 20 at Atlanta University. In the event you can come, it will offer an excellent opportunity for you to meet at one time some twenty or thirty persons representing agencies, organizations, and church groups in the South.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

December 16, 1959

Mr. Galen Martin
P. O. Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Galen:

As you will see from the enclosed, I have asked that suggestions for the agenda of the January Interagency meeting be sent directly to you. We can, of course, prepare a final agenda here in the office on the morning of the 19th; though it would probably be just as well if it could be done ahead of time.

If we can be of any help, let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/mf

BROTHERHOOD
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THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

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December 18, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

So far as I know at the present, I shall be in Atlanta January 19-20th for a meeting of the Sounthern Interagency Conference. The date is entered in my schedule and I will do my best to defend it. I feel it important for the Conference to be represented and I regret my inability to attend the last two sessions.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon W. Lovejoy

Gordon W. Lovejoy,
Assistant Director.

cc: Dr. Leonard P. Aries
Miss Marjorie McLachlan

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

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MRS. WILLIAM W. SMITH
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

Dec. 18, 1959

Dear Paul —

Thanks for your letter of the 16th & notice of advisory meeting; will plan to be present at that meeting, if at all possible. I would likewise like to attend the dinner on the 19th & stay at Atlanta U, & will appreciate it if you'll make the arrangements.

Thanks for giving Penn's name to the Council of Education, for will be interested in meeting visitors on their trip through the states.

Best wishes for the holidays, as well —

Courtney

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842

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Associate Executive Director

WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee
December 19, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I do plan to be present at the January meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. I will need overnight accommodations at Atlanta University and dinner on the evening of the 19th.

Cordially yours,

Will

Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive

WDC:ddl

RIverside 9-0700

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

475 RIVERSIDE DRIVE NEW YORK 27, N. Y.

December 28, 1959

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MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
402 FOREST DRIVE,
LAURENS, S. C.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Your memorandum concerning the next meeting of the Interagency Conference has just come to my desk. I hope very much that Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox , one of our designated representatives, can attend this meeting. Unfortunately no staff member of the Department of Christian Social Relations can come because this date again comes in the middle of our Annual Board meeting. We seem to be very unfortunate in having to miss all of these important meetings because the dates somehow inadvertantly seem to be set at the time when the Discipline of the Methodist Church provides for the regular meetings of our Board and Executive meetings in January, April and September. In any case, Mrs. Wilcox is a very able representative and I am sure if she can come she will do so. The other representatives named on your list - Mrs. Trimble, Mrs. Robinson and Mrs. Wilson will also be at Buck Hill Falls engaged in the Annual Meeting process. Blessings on you as this meeting gets underway.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma Stevens

TS:JC

Thelma Stevens

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

714 Congress Bldg. • 111 N.E. 2nd Ave. • Miami 32, Florida • FR 9-6195

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BELLE KAMEN
Secretary

HASKELL L. LAZERE
Regional Director

December 31, 1959

Mr. Galen Martin
P.O. Box 807
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Galen:

I am not certain yet whether I will be able to attend the Interagency Conference in Atlanta January 19th & 20th, but I'd like to comment on the agenda nonetheless. I do this just in case I'll be present at the meeting.

It seems to me that at past meetings there has been a tremendous waste of time either because there have not been prior assignments or because we digressed too much from the agenda which is read at the beginning of the meeting. Even in discussing the items one at a time we sometimes find ourselves talking about something almost unrelated during the course of the discussion. I wonder if it wouldn't be better to divide the agenda into two main categories: 1) Reports and 2) Proposed Programs and Projects. Now it may be a little difficult to separate the reports from the programs but if it can be done it would save us a lot of time and obviate the necessity for an evening session.

Specifically, in terms of the agenda items I would like to see us discuss the possibility of setting up fair election committees in those areas covered by the various agencies in the south. I know that we have an election coming up in Florida in May, the national elections come up twice during the year by way of the primary and then the final election. I know that a number of candidates are going to be campaigning on the race issue, some may well campaign on the platform of anti-Semitism, but in either or any case I think the creation of a fair election committee could go a long way toward involving "power structure" people in something which would have beneficial results in the work we're all trying to do. It doesn't take much fortitude to be

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in favor of fair campaign practices. The fact that there is already a national committee in existence might also make our task easier in terms of setting up criteria. We might also use the local affiliates of that national committee as a nucleus for any state group.

I've given you the germ of the idea but there is a lot more to be said in behalf of it. I'll reserve those comments for the meeting if and when I get there.

May I wish you and your's a very Happy New Year.

Cordially,

Haskell

Haskell L. Lazere,
Regional Director

HLL:fk

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

Lebanon Iowa.
Box 140

new address

Dear Mrs. Anthony,

Sorry, but I can not attend the meeting Sept. 15 because I will be in New York for Woman's Division Meeting, Sept. 11 — 24.

Sincerely,

Mrs. E. R. Lehmann

INTERAGENCY MEETING
January 2, 1960

1. Bill Bagwell x
2. Ed Brown
3. Malcolm Calhoun x
4. Will Campbell x
5. Connie Curry
6. Jean Fairfax x
7. Harold Fleming
8. Mr. Haley x
9. Florence Harris
10. Art Levin
11. Herman Long
12. T. W. Merriam
13. John Morris
14. M. T. Puryear
15. Paul Rilling
16. J. M. Rollins, Jr. x
17. Jean Russell x
18. Richard Shapiro
19. H. B. Sissel
20. Courtney Siceloff x
21. Cornelius Tarplee
22. Bob Thompson
23. Wyatt Walker
24. James Wood
25. Charles Wittenstein

x - rooms reserved

Ed Driscoll - part time

January 4, 1960

Mr. Wilton Hartzler
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Hartzler:

We are happy to know that Bill Bagwell is going to be at the Southern Interagency Conference meeting. Reservations have been made for him at Atlanta University.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
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TELEPHONE 2-4025

REGIONAL OFFICE
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W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

December 31, 1959

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul Anthony:

This is to tell you that Bill Bagwell, director of our School Desegregation Program, will be attending the next Southern Interagency Conference as a representative of this office. Bill attended the recent Washington, D. C. meeting and it seemed particularly appropriate that he attend the January meeting in Atlanta.

Will you reserve overnight accomodations at Atlanta University for Bill Bagwell and also dinner on the 19th?

Sincerely yours,

Wil Hartzler

Wilton Hartzler
Executive Secretary

WH/jr

cc: Jean Fairfax
Bill Bagwell

AMERICAN
JEWISH
CONGRESS

MEMORANDUM

Southeast Regional Office
714 CONGRESS BLDG.
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE: FRANKLIN 9-6195

TO: Paul Anthony

DATE: 1/4/60

FROM: Haskell L. Lazere Haskell fk

SUBJECT: Interagency Conference -- Atlanta, January 19 & 20

I've written to Galen Martin concerning an agenda suggestion, but I was unable to tell him whether or not I would definitely be at the meeting on the 19th. Chances are I will not know until just a few days before whether I can attend. In any case, I want you to know that whether I do come or not you won't have to make any reservations for me at the University because I will probably stay downtown at a hotel. As soon as I know what my plans are I will notify you.

I am opposed to holding a night session if it can be avoided. If a night session must be held then I think that the agenda should be planned so that we don't come in to view a film or find things to discuss. Naturally, if we have to use the evening meeting as an excuse for the libations immediately precedent to it, then I favor the night meeting -- although I've never had to use any excuse to libate.

HLL:fk

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Atlanta Area Office

Room 703, 41 Exchange Place, S. E. • Atlanta 3, Georgia • Jackson 3-8451 • Charles F. Wittenstein, Area Director

January 5, 1960

Mr. Galen A. Martin
Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.
P. O. Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Galen:

I would like to suggest an agenda item for the next meeting of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference scheduled for January 19th and 20th. Perhaps it might be appropriate for our group to discuss the impact of various church-state conflicts on community relations in the south. This is not meant to imply a full scale review of the relationship between church and state, but rather a consideration of the way in which controversies in this area tend to fragmentize a community and inhibit communication among the various groups which comprise it.

I think if the item were put on the agenda, Seymour Samet would be willing to share with the group, the experience of Miami with this problem, as well as some of his observations concerning developments in the south as a whole. Paul Anthony and I have discussed the matter and I believe it is his opinion that the subject would not be inappropriate for our agenda. Since you will be serving as Chairman of the next meeting, I would appreciate your reaction to my suggestion that it be included on the agenda.

Best wishes for the New Year.

Cordially,

Charles

CHARLES F. WITTENSTEIN
Atlanta Area Director

CFW:ru
cc: Seymour Samet
Paul Anthony

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GENERAL DIRECTOR

January 6, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

In reply to your letter of November 19th addressed to Miss French inviting her to a meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference in Atlanta on January 19th, please be advised that she prefers to wait and attend a later meeting which she understands will include members of the national organizations.

Cordially,

Gertrude Olson

Gertrude Olson, Secretary to
Miss Eleanor French, Director
Christian Social Relations

EF:go

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

MISS MARGARET KUHN, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., CHAIRMAN • MRS. D. ELLWOOD WILLIAMS, JR., ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, MAY FELLOWSHIP DAY
ELEANOR FRENCH, DIRECTOR

Dear Paul -

Will be present, will need room, will have dinner with group, and will bring pen for taking notes -

Jean Russell

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

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ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SMITH
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

January 7, 1960

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I believe I indicated earlier that I would be staying at Atlanta University for the interagency meeting. However, Elizabeth will be joining me for the trip to Atlanta, so we will not plan to stay there.

Best regards,

Courtney Siceloff

CORRESP TO PA to have at the 19-20 meeting.

Dear Barbara:

We are glad that Jean will be at the meeting next week, but sorry for the conflict.

We will have the dates of the Community Relations Committee on hand and will see that ~~there is~~ there's no repetition next time - that is, assuming ~~the next~~ ~~intergency meeting is set for~~ a date earlier than May is set for the subsequent meeting.

Best regards.

Sincerely

HCT

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
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LOcust 3-9372

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CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary Emeritus
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

January 7, 1960

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have just learned that Jean Fairfax plans to attend the next Southern Interagency meeting scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, the 19th and 20th, of this month. Because of the Service Committee's deep involvement in the explorations on emergency educational programs, Jean will attend. The date of the 19th, however, produces a serious conflict for us, because that is the date of the Community Relations Committee meeting here. This group sets policy for our work in the community relations field, including that in the South, as you know, and it is difficult for the Sub-committee with which Jean works to operate without staff.

I assume that at your next meeting you will be discussing future meeting dates. So that Jean may both cooperate with the interagency group and also fulfill her responsibilities to her Sub-committee here, I wanted you to have our meeting dates in advance of your session in the hope that it may be possible for you to work around them. They are:

February 16
March 15
April 19
May and June -- dates not set

Jean is in Washington and I'm headed for New York, but I wanted to get this off to you promptly.

Sincerely,

Barbara

Barbara W. Moffett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

BWM:bs

cc: Jean Fairfax

Harold Fleming

January 14, 1960

Galen Martin
PO Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Galen Martin:

I understand that you are chairman for the next interagency meeting and would like the following matter to be put on the agenda if at all possible.

Penn has been working on a proposal to have a group of persons who are familiar with the South and particularly the rural areas to make a study of what can be done in these areas. It is obvious that desegregation, not only of schools but of other public facilities, has come primarily from the urban centers. Certainly work must be done in these non-urban areas so that progress can be made here as well. The idea now is that the group would study South Carolina and what is possible in the rural areas, the results of which of course would be applicable to any Southern rural section.

It is certainly our hope to obtain a Foundation grant to conduct this study, but those approached as yet have not shown any great eagerness or interest in this direction. We are certainly not getting up on that score, however, a possibility for doing this study might be that ten members of the Interagency Conference supply a person, supposedly on their staff, to help with the study, in case the foundation grant is not forthcoming. I do not think much time need be allocated for this study, but if there is a place on the agenda I would appreciate it being included.

I look forward to seeing you next week.

Best regards,

Courtney Siceloff

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

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ATLANTA, GA.

MRS. WILLIAM W. SMITH
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

January 14, 1960

Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

The enclosed will give you an idea of what the status of the project is. You have received a letter I believe from Marion Wright indicating his talk with several people in Washington. At present we plan to go up to New York the first part of February to discuss with one or more foundations this program. If you have any suggestions as to how much or how little of the proposal to outline with the group, it certainly would be welcome.

I look forward to seeing you next week.

Best regards,

Courtney Siceloff

AMERICAN
JEWISH
CONGRESS

MEMORANDUM

Southeast Regional Office
714 CONGRESS BLDG.
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA
TELEPHONE: FRANKLIN 9-6195

TO: Paul Anthony

DATE: Jan. 18, 1960

FROM: Haskell L. Lazere

SUBJECT: Southern Interagency Conference

Dear Paul -

Just a note to advise you that I now find I will be unable to attend the Conference.

I'm really sorry since I had all along been pretty much planning to go.

Cordially,

Haskell

HLL:fk

SOUTHERN INTER-AGENCY MEETING
Atlanta, January 19-20, 1960

SUGGESTED ITEMS FOR DISCUSSION

1. New developments in Inter-group relations programming

   a. National Student Association, Southern Project
      - Connie Curry

   b. Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
      - John Morris

   c. Southern Christian Leadership Conference
      - Ella Baker

   d. SRC, Leadership Project
      - Ben Muse

   e. AFSC, new projects
      - Jean Fairfax

2. Emergency action to aid displaced students, with specific attention to Prince Edward County, Virginia, and Yancey County, North Carolina
   - Jean Fairfax, Bill Bagwell, Paul Rilling, et al.

3. Forthcoming meeting of representatives of religious groups
   - Will Campbell

4. Consideration of church-state conflicts in the South and their impact on community relations
   - Seymour Samet

5. Penn Community Center project to study methods of operation in the rural South
   - Courtney Siceloff

6. Encouragement of Fair Election committees in the South
   - Haskell Lazere

7. The next round -- strategy and programming for 1960-61

8. Date and arrangements for April meeting at Penn Community Center

MINUTES
of the
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

Atlanta, Georgia
January 19 - 20, 1960

The Southern Interagency Conference met January 19-20, 1960 at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia with Galen Martin acting as chairman and Jean Russell as secretary.

New developments in intergroup relations programming were reported as follows:

(1) National Student Association, Southern Project, reported by Connie Curry, Project Director. A human relations project for Southern college students under a two-year grant from the Marshall Field Foundation. The projected plan involves the holding of workshops and conferences on college campuses and in metropolitan areas where students can be brought together across racial lines. The N.S.A. will provide financial aid for the bringing together of students who otherwise could not attend. ADDRESS: 41 Exchange Place. S.E., Rm. 701, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

(2) Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, reported by John Morris, staff. Was organized in December by clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church. It is to be an independent organization functioning within the church. It will publish a newsletter to report to the church and will sponsor conferences for leadership purposes. ADDRESS: 522 Atlanta National Building, 50 Whitehall St., S. W., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

(3) Southern Regional Council, Leadership Project, reported by Benjamin Muse. An attempt to approach people in the power structure and out-of-the-ordinary contacts of agencies through personal visits, letters, and circulars. Mr. Muse reported he is calling on business men, lawyers, school board people, editors, etc. The "L" reports of SRC are a part of this project and are sent to decision-makers in the South.

(4) AFSC, new projects, reported by Jean Fairfax.
a. Community relations program in Little Rock, Arkansas. Thelma Babbitt, staff. Program has received a warm reception. Its purpose is to develop lines of communication between races, develop interracial experiences for school children, and to develop leadership in the Negro community. Miss Fairfax reported that the AFSC is interested in seeing a survey or study done to show what actually happened to young people and teachers in Little Rock as a result of the desegregation controversy there. It was mentioned that the ADL is going to conduct a study in Little Rock, and Art Levin said he would check the progress of their study and

contact AFSC. John Hope spoke of the difficulty of obtaining competent personnel to conduct such a study and suggested that the only possibility for interagency cooperation was financial aid.

b. Community relations program in Louisiana and Mississippi, John Youngblut, staff. Its purpose is to get facts about the area. AFSC will convene a consultation in March with any interested agencies to share findings.

(5) Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Ella Baker reporting. There will be an intensification of program as a result of Martin Luther King's moving to Atlanta. It is hoped that the staff may be expanded to provide action teams in leadership training.

(6) Protestant staff workers meeting, Will Campbell reporting. There will be a consultation of Protestant groups who work in the South in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the last week in January. Harold Fleming suggested that the matters of a South-wide conference of clergy and the activation of the Southern religious press be brought to this group's attention.

(7) United Church of Christ, Race Relations Consultant Ed Brown reporting. A one-year, intra-church project in the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky. The program will be similar to the one of these churches which has Dorothy Hampton as its staff. Mr. Brown's office is located in Atlanta at 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

(8) American Baptist Convention - has located an office in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, with J. C. Herrin as staff, to work in the field of human relations.

* * * * * *

Much time was spent in discussing the report of a subcommittee appointed by the SIC to discuss the matter of how agencies should respond to situations like Prince Edward County and Yancey County where schools are closed or children are out of school. The first report of the sub-committee (Rilling, Fairfax, Hurley) was presented by Paul Rilling. Their suggestion was that when a crisis occurs, the matter should be brought to the attention of SIC. The SRC should determine the facts in the situation and a permanent committee of SIC should review the facts. This committee should indicate to the member agencies any particularly appropriate use of their facilities. There should be a permanent consultant panel with which the SIC committee could consult, and the committee should be responsible for developing a suggested program to be implemented by the agencies.

Jean Fairfax reported that the sub-committee convened a consultation on emergency educational services for displaced pupils in Washington, D. C., and she distributed copies of the findings of this consultation. As a result of the consultation and lengthy discussion of the findings by the agencies, Paul Rilling made the following motion:

a. that Dr. Patterson of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, who has shown interest in heading up a national fund-raising committee for displaced school children, be urged to proceed.

b. that organizations such as Scouts and "Y" be urged to intensify youth service efforts in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

c. that the National Council of Negro Women be urged to assist in the providing for a staff assistant for PECCA.

The motion was seconded by John Hope. There was further discussion, after which the motion was carried.

Paul Rilling then moved:

a. that the SIC go on record as being in favor of a plan to place some of the Prince Edward County children in boarding schools, preferably interracial, as soon as possible.

b. that the AFSC be urged to take the initiative in exploring the possibilities of a temporary educational project this spring in Prince Edward County to concentrate on basic skills and arts and to be staffed and located in ten centers across the county.

c. that the SIC approve efforts to raise the projected $16,500 budget of PECCA.

Mr. Puryear seconded the motion which carried.

It was suggested that Will Campbell of the NCC serve as a clearinghouse for information concerning part "a" of the motion. Suggestions of schools were made, and Mr. Campbell drew up a list.

There was discussion concerning possible sources of revenue for the temporary educational project in Prince Edward County. It was suggested that Ben Segal might coordinate the approach to unions. It was further suggested that there was a need for a prospectus of the program which might be circulated through the appropriate channels of the agencies.

Bill Bagwell reported on the Yancey County school situation. He said there was still a need for funds as another

teacher was badly needed for the tutoring program. He spoke of the skills which such a teacher should have and asked for any suggestions. He reported that the AFSC plans to involve the high school students in an interracial conference in the spring.

Jean Fairfax showed an ad from a Negro hotel in Miami which is being sent to travel agencies in the North. The Miami agencies agreed to cnntact the owners concerning the wisdom of the ad.

Courtney Siceloff reported that the Penn Community Center in South Carolina intends to expand its program and wishes to hold a conference to study the rural South. They hope to obtain a foundation grant to bring a group together but if they do not, he suggested that the agencies might be willing to supply some of their personnel. It was suggested to him that he might seek the cooperation of the Town and Country units of the various denominations. A brief memo outlining the program will be prepared by Siceloff and sent to the participating agencies.

Seymour Samet spoke of the breakdown of communication between cultural groups giving several examples to illustrate the breakdown. The agencies were asked to attempt to sensitize their liberal contacts to the problem. Samet raised the question as to whether this was a proper subject for further discussion by the interagency group, and concensus seemed to be that it was.

Paul Rilling reported on a letter from Haskell Lazere in which he urged the agencies to encourage Fair Election committees in the South. There was discussion, and Harold Fleming expressed the opinion that religious groups were best equipped to push such a program.

The final hour of the meeting was spent in a discussion of strategy and programming for the future. John Hope raised the question as to whether or not our strategy has not become largely a defensive one, and if so, whether this is wise. There was extended discussion of "Save Our Schools" movements and our involvement with them. It was suggested that in future meetings we should look at our direction, analyze in depth what has happened in various communities, and discuss again whether or not there is some way the technical aspects of our meetings (agenda in advance, printed data about new programs, etc.) could be improved.

Jean Fairfax was elected as chairman of the next meeting and Paul Rilling as secretary. The group will meet at Penn Community Center from noon, April 21 to late afternoon of April 22.

January 26, 1960

Rev. Cornelius Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia

Dear Neil:

Would you be willing to work with me to plan the April meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference? I am writing you now not only because some of the ideas which have been suggested would require considerable preparation but because I would like to check your schedule for a possible planning meeting. I am hoping to visit Prince Edward County during the week of February 8. Will you be in Lynchburg during the early part of that week and could we meet in your office? We can set the time when I know my plans and your schedule. Perhaps Paul Rilling, the secretary for the meeting, can join us or at least let us have his thoughts.

This might also be an opportunity for me to meet people in Lynchburg who might be helpful to us as we develop our Prince Edward project. I will write you later but you might keep this in mind.

Sincerely,

Jean Fairfax
National Representative for
Southern Programs

JF:mt

cc: Paul Rilling

Dear Paul -

Far be it from me to ruin anyone's vacation - so the morning of the 2nd, it shall be. I'll have to come the second anyway, so you can get in touch with me at the Piedmont.

I have written Bagwell, Long + Fairfax - which leaves you with the other large hunk you suggested to contact. O.K.?

See you the 2nd -

Jean Russell

Ann Lewis no w/ [illegible]

Ruby Hurley

Charles Wittstein no

(will be out of town) no → PR ✓ Lewis ✓ Harold

1. SMC (4)
2. Art Devin
3. Ch. Wittenstein + Seymour Samet
4. Harbell Lazure (?)
5. Connie Curry + aunt
6. Florence Harris
7. John Morris
8. Grace Hamilton (?)
9. Courtney Sicilof (+ Elizabeth)
10. Ella Baker (?)
11. Ruby Nuley
12. Jean Fair Jor + Bill Bagwell
13. Jean Russell
14. Mrs. Wilcox
15. Will Campbell
16. Gordon Lovejoy (?)

17. Dave Freeman

18.

Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.

~~9 Park Street, Boston 8, Mass.~~
CApitol 7-3660

February 12, 1960

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are the minutes as prepared by Jean. I have been delayed in sending them on. They look good to me.

The one specific suggestion I have is that we should obtain the correct name for item 7. There is a new name for the combined church group. Ed. Brown gave it to us on the list of names. If you have trouble getting the name from him, Connie Curry could tell you by looking at the list of participants which she kept.

We are relly going strong now that the School Board must present a plan by April 8.

Galen

Sec File

Minutes

The Southern Inter-Agency Conference met January 19-20, 1960 in Atlanta with Galen Martin acting as chairman and Jean Russell as secretary.

New developments in inter-group relations programming were reported as follows:

1. National Student Association, Southern Project, reported by Connie Curry, project director ~~staff member~~. A human relations project for southern college students under a two year grant from the Marshall Field Foundation. The projected plan involves the holding of workshops and conferences on college campuses and in metropolitan areas where students can be brought together across racial lines. The N.S.A. will provide financial aid for the bringing together of students who otherwise could not attend. ~~Plans are under way for such meetings in North Carolina and Louisiana~~. Address: Room 701, 41 Exchange Pl. S.E. Atl. 3.

2. Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity reported by John Morris, staff. Was organized in December by ~~liberal and not-so-liberal~~ clergy and laity of the Episcopal Church. It is to be an independent organization functioning within the church. ~~and hopes to serve as conscience of church~~. It will publish a newsletter to report to the church and will sponsor conferences for leadership purposes. ~~Mr. Morris said that the other organization most nearly like it is the Catholic Inter-Racial Council. The office of E.S.C.R.U. is located in Atlanta.~~ Address: 522 Atl. National Bld. 50 Whitehall St. S.W. Atl. 3

3. Southern Regional Council, Leadership Project, reported by Ben Muse. An attempt to approach people in the power structure and out of the ordinary contacts of agencies through personal visits, letters, and circulars. Mr. Muse reported he is calling on business men, lawyers, school board people, editors, etc. The "L" reports of SRC are a part of this project and are sent to decision makers in the South.

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b. Community relations program in Louisiana and Mississippi, John Youngblood, staff. Its purpose is to get facts about the area. AFSC will convene a consultation in March with any interested agencies to share findings.

5. Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Mrs. Ella Baker reporting. There will be an intensification of program as a result of Martin Luther King's moving to Atlanta. It is hoped that the staff may be expanded to provide action teams in leadership training.

6. Protestant staff workers meeting, Will Campbell reporting. There will be a consultation of Protestant groups who work in the South in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, the last week in January. Harold Fleming suggested that the matters of a south-wide conference of clergy and the activation of the southern religious press be brought to this group's attention.

7. ~~Congregational and E. & R. Church project~~ New name United Church of Christ, Race relations Consultant, Ed Brown, ~~staff,~~ reporting. A one year intra-church project in the states of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Kentucky. The program will be similar to the one of these churches which has Dorothy Hampton as its staff. Mr. Brown's office is located in Atlanta at 41 Exchange Pl. S.E. ATL. 3.

8. American Baptist Convention - has located an office in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, with J.C. Herrin as staff, to work in the field of human relations.

Much time was spent in discussing the report of a sub-committee appointed by the SIC to discuss the matter of how agencies should respond to situations like Prince Edward County and Yancey County where schools are closed or children are out of school. The first report of the sub-committee (Rilling, Fairfax, Hurley) was presented by Paul Rilling. Their suggestion was that when a crisis occurs, the matter should be brought to the attention of S.I.C. The SRC should determine the facts in the situation and a permanent committee of SIC should review the facts. This committee should indicate to the member agencies any particularly appropriate use of their facilities. There should be a permanent consultant panel with which the SIC committee could consult, and the committee should be responsible for developing a suggested program to be implemented by the agencies.

Jean Fairfax reported that the sub-committee convened a consultation on emergency educational services for displaced pupils in Washington, D.C., and she distributed copies of the findings of this consultation. As a result of the consultation and lengthy discussion of the findings by the agencies, Paul Rilling made the following motion:

a. that Dr. Patterson of the Phelps Stokes Foundation who has shown interest in heading up a national fund-raising committee for displaced school children be urged to proceed.

b. that organizations such as Scouts and Y be urged to intensify youth service efforts in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

c. That the National Council of Negro Women be urged to assist in the providing for a staff assistant for P.E.C.C.A.

The motion was seconded by John Hope. There was further discussion, after which the motion was carried.

Paul Rilling then moved

a. That the SIC go on record as being in favor of a plan to place some of the Prince Edward County children in boarding schools, preferably inter-racial, as soon as possible.

b. That the AFSC be urged to take the initiative in exploring the possibilities of a temporary educational project this spring in Prince Edward County to concentrate on basic skills and arts and to be staffed and located in ten centers across the county.

c. That the SIC approve efforts to raise the projected $16,500 budget of P.E.C.C.A.

Mr. Puryear seconded the motion which carried.

It was suggested that Will Campbell of the NCC serve as a clearinghouse for information concerning part "a" of the motion. Suggestionsof schools were made, and Mr. Campbell drew up a list.

There was discussion concerning possible sources of revenue for the temporary educational project in Prince Edward County. It was suggested that Ben Segal might coordinate the approach to unions. It was further suggested that there was a need for a prospectus of the program which might be circulated through the appropriate channels of the agencies.

Bill Bagwell reported on the Yancey County school situation. He said there was still a need for funds as another teacher was badly needed for the tutoring program. He spoke of the skills which such a teacher should have and asked for any suggestions. He reported that the AFSC plans to involve the high school students in an inter-racial conference in the spring.

Jean Fairfax showed an ad from a Negro hotel in Miami which is being sent to travel agencies in the North. The Miami agencies agreed to contact the owners concerning the wisdom of the ad.

Courtney Siceloff reported that the Penn Community Center in South Carolina intends to expand its program and wishes to hold a conference to study the rural South. They hope to obtain a foundation grant to bring a group together, but if they do not, he suggested that the agencies might be willing to supply some of their personnel. It was suggested to him that he might seek the cooperation of the Town and Country units of the various denominations. A brief memo outlining the program will be prepared by Siceloff and sent to the participating agencies.

Seymour Samet spoke of the breakdown of communication between cultural groups giving several examples to illustrate the breakdown. The agencies were asked to attempt to sensitize their liberal contacts to the problem. Samet raised the question as to whether this was a proper subject for further discussion by the inter-agency group, and concensus seemed to be that it was.

Paul Rilling reported on a letter from Haskell Lazere in which he urged the agencies to encourage Fair Election committees in the South. There was discussion, and Harold Fleming expressed the opinion that religious groups were best equipped to push such a program.

The final hour of the meeting was spent in a discussion of strategy and programming for the future. ~~There was general agreement on where we should be going and very little agreement as to how to get there~~. John Hope raised the question as to whether or not our strategy has not become largely a defensive one, and if so, whether this is wise. There was extended discussion of "Save Our Schools" movements and our involvement with them . It was suggested that in future meetings we should look at our direction, analyze in depth what has happened in various communities, and discuss again whether or not there is some way the technical aspects of our meetings (agenda in advance, printed data about new programs, etc.) could be improved.

Jean Fairfax was elected as chairman of the next meeting and Paul Rilling as secretary. The group will meet at Penn Community Center from noon April 21 to late afternoon of April 22.

February 16, 1960

Mr. Galen Martin
Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Galen:

Thanks for the minutes. They will be mailed out as soon as we get from Ed Brown the name of his project.

Tennessee seems all over the news. All best wishes on the "Knoxville Plan."

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM March 8, 1960

To: Participating Agencies
Southern Interagency Conference

From: Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant, SRC

Re: NEXT MEETING OF SIC.

- : -

The next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held on April 21st and 22nd at Penn Community Center, Frogmore, South Carolina. The meeting is scheduled to begin at noon on the 21st with a luncheon meeting, and will continue until late afternoon on April 22nd. Jean Fairfax will serve as chairman and Paul Rilling as secretary.

It is hoped that this meeting, somewhat longer than usual and without the distractions of Atlanta, will be an outstanding one. All suggestions for the agenda should be sent directly to Miss Fairfax.

For those who have not been there, Penn Community Center is a delightful retreat on St. Helena Island, off the coast of South Carolina, seven miles from Beaufort. The meeting has been scheduled so that those who wish may remain in the area over the weekend. Courtney Siceloff will be sending you folders describing Penn and other points of interest in the area. Participants are invited to bring guests and families.

Transportation arrangements are somewhat difficult. For this reason, and because many participants are likely to plan on the same plan schedules, reservations should be made as soon as possible. Enclosed is a separate

sheet describing the transportation available.

You will note from the enclosed that Penn can arrange to meet trains and planes. However, please avoid asking for this service if possible since the one Penn Microbus is obviously limited in the number of trips it can make.

It would be highly desirable if persons would plan to travel together to Savannah or Charleston and there rent a U-Drive-It for the remainder of the trip.

Courtney will be happy to advise you on any difficulties you may have.

Enclosed is a form to be sent directly to Penn as soon as possible. In addition, it would be helpful if you would inform me of whether or not you plan to attend this meeting.

In summary: the choice of the meeting place is an excellent one and we think you will enjoy Penn and the area; families and friends are invited; cost of lodging and meals from Thursday lunch through Saturday breakfast will be $10.00 per person; participants should plan to arrive on Thursday morning and arrange transportation on a do-it-yourself basis if at all possible; since several planes into Charleston and Savannah are likely to prove most popular, reservations should be made well in advance.

WE HOPE TO SEE YOU ON APRIL 21ST!

INFORMATION FOR SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE MEETING
April 1960

Train:

Atlantic Coast Line; station closest to Beaufort, Yemassee, S. C., but no direct bus service from Yemassee to Beaufort. Stops also in Charleston and Savannah, with bus service to Beaufort. (Beaufort is 7 miles from Frogmore.)

Air Lines:

National, Delta, and Eastern Air Lines serve Charleston and Savannah. Savannah airport is approximately 55 miles from Penn; Charleston airport is 75 miles from Penn. Charleston has more frequest air service.

Transportation From Charleston and Savannah

Direct bus service from Charleston and Savannah to Beaufort. Leaves Charleston 9:20 a.m., 12:01 noon, 7:15 p.m. Each trip takes one (1) hour and forty minutes.*

From Savannah, leaves 8:55 a.m., 12:40 noon. Trip takes one (1) hour.*

Taxi from Beaufort to Penn, $2 to $2.50 per trip.

Penn can arrange to meet attenders at Savannah or Charleston airports or Yemassee station (microbus can carry seven passengers): From Yemassee, $6.00; from Savannah, $10.00; from Charleston, $13.00 (per trip).

Address and Telephone:

For mail: Penn Community Services
Frogmore, South Carolina

Telephone: JACKSON 4-4337 (Beaufort exchange)

Cost:

The cost will be $10.00, which will include meals and overnight lodging.

*NOTE: This is a current schedule marked January 5, 1960. Persons expecting to rely on buses should check schedule before leaving.

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

Penn Community Services
Frogmore, South Carolina
April 21 - 22, 1960

I expect to go to Frogmore via ( ) train

( ) plane

( ) car

I will need to be met ( ) at _____
(place)

at _____ _____
(date) (hour)

I expect to arrive at approximately _____ (AM -- PM)
(hour)

on _____
(date)

I expect to leave on _____
(date)

at approximately _____ (AM -- PM)
(hour)

With me will be _____

_____

(signed) Name _____

Address _____

_____

Telephone _____

NOTE TO PARTICIPANTS:

At this time you are asked to fill out and promptly return this form to Courtney Siceloff at Frogmore. Use your present expectations as the basis, so that we may plan appropriately. If your plans change subsequently, please advise Courtney, but do not defer the sending of this form NOW.

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The activities of the Foundation are focused upon the task of making the facts of international relations available in clear and undistorted form

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Executive Secretary

ROSEMARY KLINEBERG
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Editorial Associates

March 21, 1960

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Jean Fairfax has encouraged me to be present at the Southern Interagency Conference at the Penn. Community Center, Frogmore, S.C. starting with an evening meeting with John Yungblut on the 20th. She tells me I should arrange with the Southern Regional Council for reservations. Would you see that reservations are made by the responsible individual in your office from the evening of the 20th into the 22nd. The necessary bill should be sent to the World Peace Foundation.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred O. Hero (L.R.B.)

Alfred O. Hero
Secretary

LRB:mh

sent 3/25
copy to Courtney
also

1400 Main Street - Room 605
Columbia, South Carolina

March 22, 1960

Miss Jean Fairfax
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Penna.

Dear Miss Fairfax:

I have your letter of March 15 asking that I attend your meeting to begin with supper on Wednesday, April 20, prior to the April meeting of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference. Unless something unusual comes up you may expect me for the April 20 meeting as well as for the Inter-Agency meeting the next day.

Paul Anthony indicated that you will be the Chairman of the Inter-Agency Conference and are serving as program chairman also. Doubtless the group will be interested in a discussion of the student sit-in demonstrations and possible constructive outgrowth of them.

There is a member of our Board, Dr. D.K. Jenkins, D.D.S., who has held a conference with Mr. Dabbs and me urging that greater coordination be effected as far as the public relations programs of our numerous organizations are concerned. Dr. Jenkins phoned me this morning saying that he hoped that statements in line with the one recently made by Governor Collins might be forthcoming from as many different sources as possible. Already Governor Almond of Virginia has countered Governor Collins. Would you have any objection to Dr. Jenkins attending the Inter-Agency meeting? He is a modest person and would not take unnecessary program time. To me, his attendance would afford an effective layman's contribution to the thinking of professionals.

Cordially yours,

(Mrs.) Alice N. Spearman
Executive Director

ANS/br

cc to Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.

March 25, 1960

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena's Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

I am receiving almost no responses to the interagency memorandum - which is the usual pattern. Hope and gather you are doing somewhat better. It does seem, however, that the great majority of the Atlanta group will be present. I also gather that Jean Fairfax is cranking up quite an agenda and -- apart from being away from Atlanta for the first time -- it looks as if the old "SIC'ers" may not be able to recognize the affair.

Unfortunately, I will not be able to attend. After long debate, it was determined that HCF would add more as a participant to the meeting than I, who planned to come as a "front poarch" observer.

Please ask Elibabeth to keep the mint patch in good shape. She and I have a conference scheduled - which I hope will be held in the not-too-distant future - and that mint patch is even more important than an agenda.

If we can be of help from here, let us know.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

March 25, 1960

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena's Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

Miss Rosetta Gardner of the YWCA has called me, indicating that she will attend the AFSC conference at Penn and the first day of the Interagency meeting. I have agreed to inform you and Jean Fairfax.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf
cc: Miss Jean Fairfax

HCZ
PRJ
PAU

March 28, 1960

Jean Fairfax
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

COPY

Dear Jean:

Besides John Yungblut, we have heard (through Paul Anthony of SRC) that Miss Rosetta Gardner and Mr. Alfred O. Hero will be here for the April 20 meeting, prior to the Southern Interagency Meeting on the 21st. If you hear from any persons directly, we would appreciate your letting Paul or us know about those who will be attending this earlier meeting, and whether all of them will remain for the SIC meeting.

We will be prepared to serve the evening meal on Wednesday, April 20, to those who would like it, and of course will arrange for the overnight accommodations. Any information you can give us that will be helpful in this connection will be appreciated. What time does the Wednesday evening meeting begin? Will there be a session of this earlier group on Thursday morning?

Sincerely yours,

Courtney Siceloff

cs/es

cc: Paul Anthony

Paul:
The following have indicated they are coming to the SIC meeting:
John Yungblut, Cornelius C. Tarplee, Will Campbell, Constance Curry, J. E. Herrin, John H. Marion, Galen Martin (with Rev. & Mrs. Robert Wilcox), Mrs. Ben Russell (with husband), Art Levin, John Morris and family, Paul Rilling, and Harold Fleming. Wilton Hartzler said that he hopes to come, with family. Seymour Samet sent regrets.
C.S.

Dear Paul:

We are devastated that you aren't coming. On the other hand, there are going to be an awful lot of earnest, dedicated people around, so maybe you'd better postpone your visit to some more low-pressure time. The mint patch is slow this year, anyway. But we'll watch it and keep you posted!

Best,

Elizabeth

3/28/60

March 31, 1960

Theressa Hoover
Woman's Division of Christian Service
Board of Missions of the Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Dear Miss Hoover:

We are delighted to know that you plan to attend the Southern Interagency Conference and the special Consultation on Louisiana and Mississippi which will precede it. We plan to begin with supper at 6:00 p.m. on Wednesday, April 20. The Southern Interagency Conference will begin its meetings with an afternoon session on Thursday and will end Friday afternoon.

Paul

I am asking Paul Anthony at the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta to send you travel information which will help you as you make your plans. Meanwhile, I will be in touch with you as I make my travel arrangements from here. I may decide to fly from here to Charleston, South Carolina and arrange to be met there. This would be a National Airlines Flight No. 893 which leaves Washington at 10:15 a.m. and arrives Charleston at 1:31 p.m. When you get the information from Atlanta, you can let me know how you plan to travel.

Sincerely,

Jean Fairfax
National Representative
for Southern Programs

JF:mt

cc: Paul Anthony

March 31, 1960

Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

In addition to the three (3) American Friends Service Committee staff who plan to attend the consultation on Louisiana and Mississippi, we have received twelve acceptances from other agencies. About a week ahead of time we will be able to give you a fairly accurate estimate of the number of participants. We will also send you their names in case you get any direct communications from them.

We would like to begin with the evening meal on Wednesday, April 20, about six o'clock and then have a session from 7:00 to 9:30 p.m. Thursday morning we would like to have a session from 9:00 a.m. until lunch. Would breakfast at 8:15 a.m. be satisfactory?

We are trying to work out our travel arrangements at the present time and will let you know what our needs are so far as transportation from the air port is concerned. We are discovering that there are very few planes from the North and will try to coordinate our travel so that the minimum of trips will be required.

All of us look forward to being at the Penn Center.

Sincerely,

Jean Fairfax
National Representative
for Southern Programs

JF:mt

cc: Paul Anthony

March 31, 1960

Miss Jean Fairfax
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Jean:

Relative to your memorandum concerning Mrs. Spearman inviting Dr. Jenkins to the interagency meeting: there is no standard policy in this matter, and on occasion guests have been welcomed, though usually as observers rather than participants. While I serve as something of an administrator in these affairs, I am probably the last person who could or should make a decision in this matter.

I have discussed this with Paul Rilling during one of his infrequent periods in the office, and he is of the opinion that Dr. Jenkins should not be invited. His feeling probably is that the agenda will be crowded, as it is.

This is as far as I can take it, and I reluctantly toss it back to you. As chairman, your decision on the demands of the agenda will probably provide the logical area of decision. And, I feel quite certain that Mrs. Spearman will understand if you decide time will not allow.

Incidentally, I am taking a page from your book. While you labor away at the meeting, I shall be following the Fairfax trail through the Carribean.

Best,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

April 5, 1960

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services, Inc.
St. Helena's Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy of the Taconic Foundation has informed us that she plans to attend the inter-agency meeting. I think it good news that she will be exposed to Penn. Please consider this her request for reservations.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant

PA/mf

P. ANTHONY

April 5, 1960

Mrs. Alice Spearman, Executive Director
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1400 Main Street
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear Mrs. Spearman:

It was good to hear from you and to know that you are planning to attend the special consultation on Louisiana and Mississippi which will take place prior to the meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. It will be interesting to discover similarities and differences between that area and South Carolina.

I am interested in the concern of your board member, Dr. D. K. Jenkins, and hope you will introduce his ideas at an appropriate time during our meetings. Perhaps it would be better not to invite him to join us. We have already a very full agenda and probably should not add another item. Furthermore, I rather cherish these few opportunities to meet as professionals working in the South. There are dangers involved, I know, but since most of our work of necessity must be with laymen, perhaps we can be forgiven if we set ourselves apart three times a year.

I look forward to seeing you Wednesday, April 20, around supper time.

Sincerely,

Jean Fairfax
National Representative
for Southern Programs

JF:mt

cc: Paul Anthony

MEMORANDUM April 5, 1960

To: Jean Fairfax
From: Paul Rilling

Re: Inter-Agency Meeting

The Atlanta agency people met here recently to share some thinking about the format of the next inter-agency meeting. The meeting was requested by Art Levin and it was our thought that some pooling of thoughts on agenda items, etc, would be helpful to you.

The following agenda items were suggested as timely:

1. Some reporting on work and planning in connection with rural areas. This would include a report from you or John Yungblut and also one from Courtney Siceloff concerning their projected rural planning conference.

2. A discussion of the next round of school desegregation from the standpoint of strategy approaches and new tactics that may be emerging. This might well include a specific look at the current Georgia crisis and some comments about New Orleans, Houston, Dallas. There are several of us who could handle the reporting on this. Art Levin or I could easily do it and John Yungblut might add comments on New Orleans.

3. Anti-Semitism and particularly the recent Gadsden bombing incident. Art Levin could report.

4. Some comment on the recent White House Conference and its influence on human relations concerns. Harold Fleming could report.

5. A progress report on Prince Edward County developments, which I trust you could handle.

6. Possibly, some analysis of crucial Civil Rights legislation, if any, by that time. I don't know who is best qualified to handle this, perhaps Harold.

7. Information report on student group activities in the field of human relations. This could be handled by Connie Curry and could include reports on demonstrations and student government groups and also mention the student conferences which have been or will be held by then.

8. And last of course, an analysis of the current sit-in situation from the point of its long range impact, its strategy implications, agency roles in relation to it, the value of bi-racial negotiating committees, etc.

Again, Jean, the Atlanta group continues to hold firm in respect to the importation of outside authorities. It was the general feeling here that those of us who will be present are sufficiently informed to handle such a discussion and perhaps are as well informed as any who could be imported. Connie Curry as you know has been rather closely involved with three or four of the states. I have been in close touch with the developments in three or four of them. I am sure AFSC personnel in High Point will be in good shape to report on North Carolina and I will be highly surprised if Ruby Hurley has not had first-hand information here and there. You see our point. There was some feeling that a legal analysis could be helpful, but the majority felt that this could be handled through Ruby Hurley rather than running up the expense of bringing a lawyer from a far away point.

You, of course, as chairman, are responsible for the meeting and can, I think, ask whom you please, but this is the feeling of the Atlanta group with which I am in agreement.

PMR/sm

Memorandum

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
20 SOUTH TWELFTH ST., PHILADELPHIA 7, PA.

Date April 7, 1960

To: Paul Rilling and Neil Tarplee

From: Jean Fairfax

Subject: SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE AGENDA

Vox populi is not vox dei, Paul, but I bow to the will of the majority as expressed in your memo. I hope you sent Neil a copy.

We have a long agenda with two major items which will need 2 - 3 hours each. I am not listing them in order.

I. REPORTS

A. The January Conference of Religious Workers - Will Campbell
B. The White House Conference: implications for human relations concerns - Harold Fleming
C. Consultation on Louisiana and Mississippi - Jean Fairfax

II. NEW PROJECTS

A. World Peace Foundation - Alfred Hero
B. AFSC Merit Employment Program, Houston
C. Rural Planning Conference - Courtney Siceloff
D. Southern Christian Leadership Conference - new expansion - Ella Baker (have you heard about this? Should we ask for a report or it is premature?

III. SIT - IN DEMONSTRATIONS (significance of, long-rance impact, implications for strategy, agency involvement, reports on related conferences and projects)

Should we designate someone to lead off? Connie Curry and Rosetta Gardner? OR?

IV. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION DEVELOPMENTS
Would it help to divide the discussion into three parts:

A. Communities where there has been some movement but where the present situation is frozen into tokenism:
Little Rock (we have a solid report from Thelma Babbitt which Barbara Moffett could summarize)
North Carolina, especially Charlotte — D. Hampton

B. Communities where some movement may occur during the coming year:
Atlanta and the Georgia situation — PR
Houston — PR
Dallas —
New Orleans — Vaughn

~~C.~~ Prince Edward County (Paul, would you have Dan Bower's latest report)

V. ANTI-SEMITISM: IMPLICATIONS OF THE GADSEN BOMBING INCIDENT - Art Levin

VI. NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION - Implications for Strategy - Harold Fleming

Let me have your additions and comments and ideas concerning whom we should ask to do what by Monday. Thanks.

MEMORANDUM April 11, 1960

To: Jean Fairfax
From: Paul Rilling

Re: THE meeting

1. Expansion of SCLC. I had heard about this but understood it was not yet ready for public discussion. I would suggest that we leave it off the agenda and ask Ella Baker if she would like to say something about it under the New Projects item.

2. I would suggest that Connie Curry be asked to lead off the discussion on sit-ins.

3. If Dorothy Hampton plans to come you could let her discuss school desegregation developments in Charlotte and North Carolina. If not, I would suggest Bill Bagwell or whoever from your High Point office.

4. John Yungblut can report on New Orleans. I can report on Atlanta and Georgia. I don't know who will be able to handle comments on Houston and Dallas. If it will help, I will try to get a report from our constituents there and you can do the same. Perhaps we can ask Charles Wittenstein to get a report from Gus Falk in Dallas.

5. I will have Dan Bowers' latest report from Prince Edward County.

PMR/sm

MINUTES OF THE
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

Penn Community Center
Frogmore, South Carolina
April 21-22, 1960

Chairman - Jean Fairfax, AFSC; Secretary - Paul Rilling, SRC

I. New Projects

A. Mr. Alfred Hero, director of the World Peace Foundation, described the current research project of his agency. They are carrying out a survey of opinions of Southerners who are interested in world affairs problems. There was interest in determining whether or not the views of Southerners concerned with these problems differ from those of persons in other regions and if so, how. Mr. Hero is currently carrying through with surveys in depth in York County, South Carolina, in Adams County, Mississippi, and the New Orleans area in Louisiana. He is interested in knowing the names of persons he could contact in York County or Adams County (Natchez). Persons who can help him with contacts or who are otherwise interested in the project can reach Mr. Hero at the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston 8, Mass.

B. Miss Jean Fairfax of AFSC reported that the Service Committee is now moving ahead with a merit employment program on a staffed basis in Houston, Texas. She pointed out that the problem was somewhat complicated by the presence of two large minority group communities in Houston, Negro and Latin American.

C. Miss Fairfax circulated literature concerning the "Singing City," a biracial choral group which has won high praise for its excellence in the field of classical choral music. A unit of some 30 to 50 members of the Singing City Chorus is interested in touring the South during the coming year. The group hopes to make a contribution in the field of human relations as well as in the field of music. The group seeks contacts with local people and possible home entertainment as well as sponsors for the concert in integrated audience situations. The group does not require a fee although sufficient funds must be raised or contributed during the tour to handle actual expenses. Anyone knowing of a community where the group would be particularly useful or having suggestions concerning local sponsorship should contact Jean Fairfax or write directly to "Singing City."

II. Penn Community Center. Courtney Siceloff, director of Penn Center, spoke briefly about the Center, its history, program, and available facilities. He emphasized that although the Center was carrying on an active program of its own that it is available for conferences or workshops on an interracial basis to groups seeking such facilities.

III. Reports

A. There was a discussion of the recent White House Conference on Children and Youth by Miss French of the United Church Women and Mr. Fleming of SRC.

It was emphasized that over half of the work groups gave high priority to civil rights concerns and that the major emphasis in the group recomdations was in this area. Among the recommendations coming out of the Conference was a strong emphasis on the right and justice of desegregation and the suggestion of the creation of a National Institute of Social Health which might function directly in desegregation problems. Recommendations of the Conference urged a larger role for the federal government in the desegregation field and asked youth-serving agencies to work for desegregation.

B. Miss Fairfax reported on the consultation concerning human relations work in Mississippi and Louisiana which had taken place at Penn Center immediately prior to the interagency meeting. John Yungblut who has been directing a special project for the Service Committee in rural Louisiana and Mississippi had reported on his work to the special consultation which then considered future needs. The consultation urged that priority be given in the future to the maintenance of some staff work in the Louisiana-Mississippi area, to continued efforts to bring together in these areas small local groups on an interracial basis where possible, on a concerned segregated basis if necessary. All agencies present were urged to implement attendance by persons from Mississippi at national interracial conferences out of the area. The need of pastoral counseling to strengthen and provide communication between concerned ministers in Mississippi was emphasized.

C. Will Campbell of the National Council of Churches and J. C. Herrin of the American Baptist Home Mission Societies reported on the January Conference of Religious Workers which was held at Chapel Hill. Mr. Herrin said the group felt that there needed to be more southwide reporting of religious developments in the field of human relations. He suggested that perhaps the Southern School News could be influenced to report more developments in the field of religion. During the discussion there was some suggestion that perhaps a new religious paper might be brought into being to perform the same function in relation to churches that the Southern School News plays in the educational field.

IV. Discussion of Sit-in Demonstrations and Boycotts

A. There was a report of the Raleigh Conference by Miss Ella Baker of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. This meeting brought together the student sit-in leaders from most Southern states and considered coordinated activity and future strategy. A southwide student committee was set up which will convene in Atlanta during the month of May. Martin Luther King and James Lawson were selected by the students as adult advisors to the committee.

B. During the discussion several persons emphasized the need for a study of successful solutions of problems posed by the sit-in protests. SRC reported some sort of an analysis of successful patterns of solution.

C. It was felt that a major need in the current situation is sympathetic interpretation of the protest movement to Southern public opinion. It was pointed out that at least in the upper South there has been

considerable white sympathy for the movement and that the charge of outside or Communist domination has not generally taken. There was some feeling, however, that the initial sympathy for the protests was fading or changing to more skeptical or hostile attitudes.

D. There was considerable discussion concerning the scope and the future of the sit-in protests. Connie Curry of NSA and Paul Rilling of SRC gave factual statistics emphasizing the scope of the protest movement to date. It was pointed out that some 13 states and 70 Southern and border communities had been involved and that 100 Northern college campuses had participated in some sort of sympathy demonstrations. There was a general consensus that the sit-in protest movement had been of great value in creating new opportunities for progress and that the movement should continue next year and that it should continue to be a primarily student directed movement.

E. There was discussion of fund-raising in behalf of the student protest movement and some feeling that the fund-raising was rather uncoordinated and overlapping. It was pointed out that some six national groups are raising money for the student sit-ins as well as a host of ad hoc local committees, etc. Some felt that some joint or coordinated channel should be established but it was felt that this would probably be impractical. SRC agreed to circularize all agencies raising money in this area and issue a memorandum listing agencies raising money, addresses, and purposes for which funds are being employed by the different agencies. It was noted that funds are currently being raised in behalf of the students by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, CORE, the National Student Christian Federation, the National Student Association, and the NAACP.

F. Connie Curry reported that there would be a national student conclave on the sit-in situation in Washington April 22-23. She said that some 500 students would be on hand representing colleges throughout the country.

V. Discussion of School Desegregation Developments

A. The problem of tokenism.

1. Barbara Moffett of AFSC shared with the group a report from Thelma Babbitt who is directing a special community relations program in Little Rock. The report emphasized that current report of peace, harmony and stability in Little Rock are inaccurate and that the Little Rock myth of success has done damage within the community. The report emphasized the tensions that exist within the two desegregated schools and within both white and Negro communities in Little Rock. The report dealt with a rather exciting one-day workshop which had been held in Little Rock and had attracted a large number of persons. The workshop resulted in frank and searching confrontation and illustrated the hunger and need for more such communication. Miss Babbitt's report suggested several specific steps that need to be taken in Little Rock but we did not get them in the minutes. Those interested can write to Barbara Moffett at AFSC in Philadelphia or directly to Thelma Babbitt in Little Rock.

2. Tokenism in North Carolina was discussed following an analysis of the situation by Bill Bagwell of the High Point office of the AFSC.

It was emphasized that unfortunately the North Carolina desegregation plans are being held up as models further South. These plans place the full burden and initiative on the Negro student and subject him to all kinds of special tests and interviews. So far in North Carolina some 650 Negro students have requested transfer to previously white schools. Sixty of these have been approved. The majority of these have occurred in schools adjacent to military bases. It was pointed out that tokenism places a heavy psychological burden on Negro students who become isolated in large white student bodies. Negro parents are generally afraid to apply for transfers. This fear is particularly prevalent before the fact but also tends to continue on the part of those parents whose children have won transfers. There have been some cases of reprisal, including a city employee in High Point who withdrew the application for transfer of his child when threatened with the loss of job. Bagwell suggested that there was a lack of leadership both white and Negro behind the push for a change out of the token strait jacket. It was suggested that there is a strong need for mass applications by Negro students in North Carolina communities. This was tried in Durham last year and is planned in other communities for the fall of 1960.

3. It was suggested that possible research projects in this area could include a study of tokenism in North Carolina and Virginia and perhaps a study of the stresses of desegregation, particularly year-by-year desegregation, on families that may have one child in a desegregated school; others in segregated schools, etc.

4. It was suggested by several persons that human relations agencies are needed to help around the periphery of the problem particularly in the area of relaxing pressure on individual Negro families by possible financial assistance, help in finding new jobs for those who may be victims of reprisals, etc. The possibility of concerted inter-agency coordination in some of these communities was suggested. There was a general consensus that this would not be an effective pattern in most cases.

B. Agency programming where schools are closed.

1. Bill Bagwell reported on the situation in Burnsville, N.C., Yancey County. He stated that the School Board was moving ahead with plans to build a segregated Negro school in hopes that the Negro community would accept this as a solution to the present situation. He added that it seemed likely that the Negro community would stand firm behind their court action to desegregate the white schools.

2. Jean Fairfax presented the latest developments in the AFSC efforts to alleviate conditions in Prince Edward County. She reported that the Service Committee had acquired some money toward the Prince Edward effort and had strong hopes that more would be forthcoming shortly. The Committee is looking for a staff person and hopes to proceed with a staffed operation in Prince Edward County by September. It looks highly likely that schools would remain closed for at least the 1960-61 school year. The National Council of Negro Women has been raising money for Prince Edward County and has $3,200 to date.

C. Anticipated new developments in school desegregation.

1. Atlanta. Harold Fleming and Art Levin summarized the situation in Atlanta. It was noted that a desegregation plan had been presented by the Atlanta School Board and accepted by the federal district court. The plan is a very conservative one providing for a grade-a-year desegregation starting with the 12th grade and including many psychological and pupil assignment type factors. Under current Georgia law, if a single school is desegregated that school shall be closed by the Governor and funds cut off for its support. The legislature in regular session this year refused to change the laws to permit the Atlanta plan to go into effect this fall. A commission was appointed by the legislature to take the public pulse. The hearings of this School Study Committee around the state stimulated widespread and frank discussion of the issues and produced public testimony in favor of public schools in five of the ten congressional district hearings. Federal District Judge Hooper is expected to rule May 9 on a date for the Atlanta plan to go into effect. Lawyers for the School Board will ask for delay in order to permit the legislature to react to the recommendations of the School Study Commission during their January session next year. The School Study Commission has recommended a state-wide policy providing for local option.

2. The Houston School Board is under court order to desegregate. No time has been set for desegregation to commence but there is a definite possibility that it will be ordered as of September 1960. There seems to be general public readiness in Houston, pro-desegregation sentiment in some organized form, a fairly liberal Mayor and legislative delegation. The School Board, however, is dominated by bitter end segregationists who are expected to stall until the last minute. A complicated grade-by-grade gradual plan has been prepared by the School Board attorney but never has been officially adopted by the Board.

3. Jean Fairfax reported on the Dallas situation. The Board has been under a general order to desegregate for some time and has now been ordered to shortly bring in a progress report. The Dallas federal judge is notoriously conservative and has not yet set a deadline for a specific plan to be presented.

4. Jean Russell and Galen Martin reported on Kingsport and Knoxville, Tennessee. In both communities the tendency is to imitate the Nashville plan which it was pointed out seems fairly good in comparison with those that have developed in North Carolina, Virginia, Atlanta, etc. In Kingsport it seems likely that the School Board will voluntarily desegregate without court action. Litigation is going forward in Knoxville.

5. Ruby Hurley reported on Chattanooga. A desegregation suit is in the courts. It was emphasized that the general atmosphere is rough and potentially explosive in Chattanooga. Ruby Hurley asked for the assistance of other agencies with operations in Chattanooga.

6. John Yungblut analyzed the New Orleans situation. The New Orleans School Board has been ordered to present a specific plan for desegregation to Federal Judge Skelly Wright by May 16. According to

Louisiana state law all funds will be cut off for school support and the Governor may close the schools if desegregated. The School Board is thought to be relatively moderate with four of five members having publicly endorsed continued public education in New Orleans. A public school committee type organization known as Save Our Schools has come out into the open and is carrying forward an educational and pressure group effort in behalf of public education.

7. The suggestion was made that there should be more emphasis on pace-setting by private and parochial schools which should desegregate at least as rapidly as public schools if not more so. It was pointed out that there are so very few private integrated schools in the South. It was emphasized that the reason for this is the relatively conservative nature of private school alumni particularly in the South.

D. A recent magazine ad by Nationwide Insurance Company was called to the attention of the group. The ad which appeared in Saturday Review of Literature and in other magazines won a special award for excellence. The ad was on the general philosophy of civil disobedience and did a superb interpretative job. The group agreed that this particular ad should be reprinted and that the appreciation of the group be transmitted to the Nationwide Insurance Company.

VI. Planning for Future Meetings

A. There was some discussion about the nature of the interagency meetings. Some felt that the meetings were becoming too large for effective discussion. It was suggested by several that perhaps the group should break up into smaller work groups during much of the time set aside for the interagency consultation. The matter of planning the format of the next meeting was referred to the Atlanta steering committee.

B. It was mentioned that CORE had not been represented at interagency meetings and now has Southern staff. There was some discussion of inviting CORE to the meeting. The matter of issuing invitations to the next interagency session and of determining whether additional agencies should be invited was referred to the Atlanta steering committee.

C. The next meeting was scheduled for Atlanta and will be held tentatively on September 13 - 14.

D. There was some discussion of the advisability of choosing a permanent chairman for the next three or four meetings to insure better continuity. The idea was tabled for discussion at the next interagency session. It was agreed, however, that the chairman of this meeting would cooperate with the chairman of the next meeting in program planning.

E. Jean Russell of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A. was chosen as chairman for the September session. Galen Martin of the Unitarian Service Committee in Knoxville will be secretary.

add J. J. Breitbaker?

Interagency personnel invited to SIC meeting
April 21 - 22, Penn Community Center.

Miss Constance Curry
Southern Student Human Relations
Project, N.S.A.
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. David F. Freeman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services
Frogmore, South Carolina

Miss Dorothy E. Hampton
286 Hillsboro Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

Rev. Edward M. Brown
826 Hillpine Drive, N.E.
Atl anta 6, Georgia

Mr. Vernon A. Eagle
New World Foundation
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Mr. Edwin Lukas, Dir.
American Jewish Committee
165 East 56th Street
New York 28, New York

Mr. Will Maslow
American Jewish Congress
Stephen Wise Congress House
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York

Mr. Wilton Hartzler
American Friends Ser. Cttee.
P. O. Box 1307
High Point, North Carolina

Mr. Charles Wittenstein
American Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Seymour Samet
American Jewish Committee
1208 Congress Building
Miami, Florida

Mr. Haskell Lazere,
American Jewish Congress
Congress Building
111 N. E. 2nd Avenue, Rm. 906
Miami, Florida

Mr. Oscar Cohen
Anti-Defamation League
515 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Galen Weaver
Congregational Christian Churches
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Mr. Lewis Deer
Disciples of Christ
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

Mr. Herman H. Long
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. John Hope, II
Race Relations Department
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dr. C. H. Parrish
Department of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Kentucky

Mr. Benjamin Muse
Box 312
Mannassas, Virginia

Mr. Cornelius Tarplee
National Council of the Protestant
Episcopal Church
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia

Rev. John B. Morris
The Episcopal Society for
Cultural and Racial Unity
Room 522, 50 Whitehall St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Rev. Edward A. Driscoll
Georgia Council of Churches
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Miss Thelma Stevens
Women's Division of Christian
Service, Board of Missions
The Methodist Church
475 Riverside Drive
New York 11, New York

Mrs. E. U. Robinson
P. O. Box 140
Lebanon, Tennessee

Mrs. H. B. Trimble
772 Houston Mill Road
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
2205 Old Knoxville Highway
Maryville, Tennessee

Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Sr.
402 Forrest Drive
Laurens, South Carolina

Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Southeastern Regional Office
N. A. A. C. P.
859½ Hunter Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
National Conf. of Christians & Jews
P. O. Box 8507
Guilford College, North Carolina

Rev. Will D. Campbell
National Council of Churches
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee

Miss Edith Lowry
Division of Home Missions
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York
(National Council of Churches)

Miss Eleanor French
United Church Women
National Co uncil of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York 27, New York

Miss Hannah Stein
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th Street
New York, New York

Miss H. Elsie Austin
National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. M. T. Puryear
Southern Field Division
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Miss Jean Russell
824 Tusculm Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

Rev. J. Metz Rollins, Jr.
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. John H. Marion
1605 Phillips Street
Nashville, Tennessee

Rev. H. B. Sissel
Presbyterian Church in USA
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Mrs. Alice N. Spearman
South Carolina Council on Human Relations
1400 Main Street, Rm. 605
Columbia, South Carolina

~~Miss Ella Baker~~ Mr. Wacker
Southern Christian Leadership Conference
208 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Galen A. Martin
P. O. Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

Mr. Earl Henderson
~~United Auto Workers~~
~~526 St. Paul Place~~ 3304 Capital Trail
~~Baltimore, Maryland~~ Crestview Heights
Wilmington, Dela.

Miss Florence C. Harris
National Board - YWCA
Southern Regional Office
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Mr. Wade Mackie
American Friends Service Cttee.
1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Mr. John Yungblut
American Friends Service Cttee.
1608 Government Street
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Miss Thelma Babbitt
American Friends Service Cttee.
1618 Maryland Avenue
Little Rock, Arkansas

Garnet Guild
American Friends Service Cttee.
1705 North Congress Avenue
Austin 1, Texas

S O U T H E R N I N T E R A G E N C Y C O N F E R E N C E

Penn Community Center St. Helena Island Frogmore, South Carolina

April 21 - 22, 1960

A G E N D A

Jean Fairfax, Chairman Paul Rilling, Secretary

I. REPORTS

A. The January Conference of Religious Workers
B. The White House Conference: Implications for Human Relations Concerns
C. Consultation on Louisiana and Mississippi

II. NEW PROJECTS

A. World Peace Foundation
B. AFSC Merit Employment Program, Houston
C. Consultation on Human Relations Work in Rural South Carolina

III. SIT-IN DEMONSTRATIONS AND BOYCOTTS
(Significance and long-range impact of, implications for strategy, agency involvement, reports on related conferences and projects)

IV. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION DEVELOPMENTS

A. The Problem of Tokenism
Little Rock
North Carolina

B. Agency Programing where Schools are Closed
Prince Edward County

C. ANTICIPATED NEW DEVELOPMENTS
Atlanta
Texas: Houston and Dallas
Tennessee: Knoxville, Kingsport
New Orleans

V. ANTI - SEMITISM: Implications of the Gadsen Bombing Incident

VI. NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION: Implications for strategy

VII. NEXT MEETING: Date, Place, Chairman

YWCA
National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association of the U.S.A.
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
PLAZA 3-4700
CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

National Board, YWCA
Southern Region
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Suite 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 5-2381

May 31, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Will you please send me an extra copy of the minutes of the Southern Interagency Conference of April 21-22? Thank you.

Sincerely,

Florence

Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region

FCH:c

Sent 6/1
SM

STATE OF FLORIDA

FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

CAPITOL
PHONE 2-1900
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

CODY FOWLER, CHAIRMAN
L. G. PEEPLES
REVEREND E. C. TILLMAN, SECRETARY

PERRY C. HARVEY
MRS. C. D. JOHNSON
JOHN TURNER

September 16, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for your invitation of September 14, to the meeting next week in Atlanta.

I look forward to attending said conference and will notify you later of my arrival date.

Kindest personal regards,

Saul A. Silverman

Saul A. Silverman
Staff Assistant

SAS/jb

LIST OF INTERAGENCY PEOPLE EXPECTED AT SEPTEMBER 20 - 21 MEETING:

Mrs. Robert Wilcox Woman's Society of Christian Service The Methodist Church	Reservation at A. U.
Jack Marion Presbyterian Church in USA	Reservation at A. U.
Metz Rollins Presbyterian Church in USA	Reservation at A. U.
Lewis Deer Disciples of Christ	Reservation at A. U.
James Woods Southern Christian Leadership Conf.	
Conny Curry N. S. A. - Southern Student Project	
Miss Florence Harris National Board - YWCA (With possibly two others)	
Mrs. Jean Russell Presbyterian Church in USA	Reservation at A. U.
Charles Wittenstein	
Cornelius Tarplee	Reservation at A. U.
Ed Brown	
Ben Muse - Southern Leadership Project	
Saul Silverman -Fla. Comm. on Race Relations	Reservation at A. U.
Will Campbell National Council of Churches	Reservation at A.U.

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

Atlanta, Georgia
September ~~19-20~~, 1960
20-21

Jean Russell, Chairman Galen Martin, Secretary

1. In opening the meeting everyone was urged to respond to future requests for agenda suggestions and reservations plans, only a very few having done so for this meeting.

2. New project or agency reports included:

   Dr. Thornton W. Merriam was introduced as a new staff member of the Southern Area Council of the YMCA, with responsibility for human relations concerns.

   James R. Wood, Wyatt T. Walker, and Dorothy F. Cotton were presented as new workers with the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Mr. Wood explained that the SCLC staff had been doubled and that they were trying to provide increased assistance to leaders, with attention also devoted to voting registration and encouraging discussion of the philosophy of non-violence.

   Richard M. Shapiro was present as a new staff member of the Southeastern office of the Anti-Defamation League.

3. The Atlanta Steering Committee presented six recommendations for improved functioning of the Southern Interagency Conference.

   a. Participation should involve only agencies national or regional in scope.

   b. Only professionals should be involved normally.

   c. A permanent chairman should be chosen for the 1960-61 year.

   d. There should be a well planned agenda for each meeting. Formal program should not be planned for the evening, rather it is hoped that some informal social activity can be arranged. On the second day the meeting should continue until about 3:00 p. m.

   e. Reports should be limited to things not known through the press. Generally there is no need to arrive at conclusions. On policy phases if there are more than twenty participants, there should be a division into more than one group.

   f. CORE and the Southern Students Non-Violent Coordinating Committee should be invited to participate.

The First five recommendations were accepted. It was felt, however, that since the group was not organized, no suggestions for additional participants should be entertained by the group. It was agreed that the Secretariat and the Atlanta Steering Committee would be responsible for maintaining the agency mailing list for announcements of future meetings.

REPORTS

4. Art Levin and others reported on Jacksonville. It was suggested that the trouble was engineered with the initiative taken by Klansmen. They came from South Georgia and North Florida, and even instructed police not to interfere in disturbances. The police stood on the side lines. The Mayor was once a candidate for Governor and to some extent the trouble reflected a political battle between the Mayor and the Governor.

   It was suggested that in such situations the police be publicly put on notice that the public expected law and order to be maintained. Public opinion should be mobilized in advance so blame can be affixed.

   The police put one white student in a "tank" with his attackers who continued the attack. The Mayor rejected a request for settlement made by Governor Collins.

5. Constance Curry of the National Student Association Southern Project reported on the student movement. There was to be a student conference October 13-15, in Atlanta. The emphasis was on the philosophy of non-violence. A monthly newsletter is being sent out by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, called Student Voice.

   The problem of expelled students was raised, and the possibility of work projects. Also mentioned were students who had lost part-time jobs.

   Hope was mentioned that leadership for kneel-ins might come from campus religious groups. Agencies which have been helping expelled students include:

   National Scholarship Service and Fund for Negro Students
   National Student Christian Federation
   Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

   SNCC is to prepare a list of agencies, with type of aid available, and criteria for aid.

6. Prince Edward County. Irene Osborne is now at work for the American Friends Service Committee on the scene. An audit is being made of the number of children and their school needs. Fifty have gone

North to desegregated schools, Litigation is in process, but with little hope for this year. One hopeful sign is the development of a small interracial group.

7. Art Levin reported on the implications of anti-Semitism in the South. The swastika painting caused a re-examination. They revealed much more anti-Semitism than realized. Anti-Semitism is a high paying profession. Gerald K. Smith groups have an estimated gross earning of $225,000 a year. The National States Rights Party (200 members) openly espouses violence to establish control of the government. The Klan is considered more anti-Semitic than anti anything else. The same groups oppose the Salk Vaccine, flouridation, and psychiatrists. Publications of these groups include: Common Sense, American Nationalist, American Mercury, and the Economic Council Letter.

   The National States Rights Party is on the ballot for this fall in Alabama and Arkansas and attempting to get on in Tennessee. Faubus and Crommelin comprise their ticket.

   The problems of discrimination and prejudice seem inseparable. The hate groups make no distinction. The conclusion should be the need to keep in mind that these matters are inseparable. They go hand in hand.

8. Paul Rilling of SRC reported that the report on the South Carolina consultation on work in non-urban areas is due soon and that agencies will be informed.

9. Herman Long and others told about the work of the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials and distributed membership leaflets. NAIRO has over 600 members. This year's conference will be held in Cincinnati November 15-18.

10. Mr. Saul Silverman, Staff Assistant to the Florida Commission on Race Relations reported on the organization and work of that agency. It is headed by Cody Fowler of Tampa, former President of the American Bar Association, and is called the Fowler Commission. It has established advisory committees in several areas. Their communications have suggested that it is no longer a choice of change or no change, because change is inevitable. The Advisory Committee on Higher Education has 42 exceptional members. A religious advisory committee is also active. Fourteen interracial committees have been organized in different cities. This is seen as a way of institutionalizing city supported efforts for better human relations.

11. The National Broadcasting Company will present an hour long television documentary on race relations in December or January, with special emphasis on the changing role of the Negro in the South.

12. It was reported that Bob Hughes, Executive Director of the Alabama Council on Human Relations will go to Southern Rhodesia as a Methodist missionary in the near future. Bob's going to Africa is

reported as a result of the Methodist Church provision that a minister must serve a "charge" every so often. This is stated as not being a direct result of recent developments in Alabama in which he was summoned by a local grand jury in a libel suit, and refused to give the names of members and contributors to the Alabama Council. Later the subpoena was reworded to remove this requirement and he did testify.

13. STRATEGY DISCUSSION OF STUDENT MOVEMENT

Observations included the view that the movement was changing into new directions. The opposition may be better organized. The student movement was cited as a rebirth of social concern on the campus not seen since the 30's. Adult professional workers can't have much to say about the movement; they might tend to slow it down.

What is the role of intergroup workers?

a. To interpret.
b. To encourage realization of the need to take sides.
c. To point out what the community may face in the future.
d. To bring the groups together without trying to solve differences.
e. To give advice without inhibiting those making the decisions.
f. To exchange information.

It was suggested that with one or two exceptions, there have been no resolutions of lunch counter sit-ins solely by negotiation between students and business men. The pattern is for involvement of adult business and community leaders to achieve desegregation. Intergroup workers can talk of alternatives without trying to make decisions. The advice giving process can be very subtle.

14. The next meeting will be held January 3 and 4 in Atlanta.

Mrs. Jean Russell was elected by acclamation as chairman for 1960-61.

Charles Wittenstein was elected secretary for the next meeting.

It was suggested that a more informal concensus process be used except when definite difference is evident.

Agenda Suggestions

1. New Orleans school desegregation.
2. Review of tokenism, grade-a-year plans, and teacher desegregation.
3. Voting cases in Terrell and Fayette Counties
4. Prince Edward County suit.

It was agreed that the chairman and the steering committee would work for a more systematic reporting on some of these topics.

Meeting adjourned at 11:59 A. M. September 20.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM August 25, 1960

To: Participating Agencies

From: Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant, SRC

Re: Next Meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference.

At the last meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference, the dates September 13 - 14 were selected for the next meeting. We have learned that the facilities of Atlanta University will not be available at that time. Therefore, the meeting has been moved up one w eek and will now be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, September 20 - 21.

As usual, the meeting will begin at 2:00 p.m. on the 20th and end at noon on the 21st. We are aware that the Jewish New Year begins at Sundown on the 21st. A suitable alternative to these dates could not be found but we hope, since the meeting will end at noon, that sufficient travel time is allowed and no one will be unduly inconvenienced by this.

The Rev. and Mrs. John Morris, who have recently moved into a new home in Atlanta, are inviting conference participants to a buffet dinner at their home on the evening of the 20th. Time, transportation, and other details will be discussed at the meeting.

Please let us know at your earliest convenience if it will be possible for you to attend and whether or not you wish reservations at the Atlanta University dormitory.

We hope to see you on the 20th.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM December 8, 1960

TO: Participating Agencies
FROM: Paul Rilling

Re: Interagency Meeting

The next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, January 3 and 4 in the conference room of the administration building at Atlanta University (223 Chestnut).

The meeting will begin at 2:00 p. m. on Tuesday and end by 3:00 p. m. Wednesday, as was decided at the last meeting. The group will have dinner together at AU Tuesday night. Please return the enclosed card letting us know whether you will be with us, and if you need accommodations.

Agenda suggestions should be sent to Jean Russell (Mrs. Ben), 824 Tusculum Boulevard, Greenville, Tennessee. Immediately!

We look forward to seeing you.

PMR/sm
Enc.

December 16, 1960

Mrs. Ben Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greeneville, Tennessee

Dear Jean:

I have the following thoughts on agenda for the interagency meeting. I could talk briefly about the Houston situation. There should be some analysis of the recent tensions, bombing, etc.in Atlanta. Harold and Art could speak to this. Charles Wittenstein has spent some time in New Orleans and should be invited to analyze that situation along with me. Connie should be asked to speak on the student movement. No one from the student committee will be invited. They do not now have a professionally staffed operation.

I think it would be well to ask Ruby to do the Prince Edward County scene and the Terrell and Fayette Counties voting cases, and to let Jean Fairfax present orally the PE County thing. I would suggest that you ask Bill Bagwell to lead a discussion on tokenism etc. if he plans to come. If we divide into two groups for this discussion, you might ask Herman Long to chair the second. (Herman has indicated that he is coming, we have not yet heard from Bill.) I think it might also be useful if the group could consider new frontiers in the area of executive responsibility after January 20. Harold attended a consultation on this matter recently and might be asked to initiate such discussion.

I think it would be almost impossible to have an Atlanta steering committee meeting January 2. Most offices, including ours,have a holiday Monday following New Year's. May we arrange it for the morning of the 3rd? I know you won't like this as well, but you and I could still consult about the agenda the evening of the 2nd. This is one of my objections to an early meeting. If you disagree, let me know and I will try to arrange something for Monday afternoon.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Field Director

PMR/sm

December 16, 1960

Mr. James R. Robinson
Congress of Racial Equality
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Robinson:

As you may know, Southern agencies concerned with human relations problems meet on a quarterly basis here in the South to exchange information and to explore together ways of improving our respective efforts. It has lately been suggested that staff representatives of national agencies working primarily in the South should also be included in these meetings. The agencies participating have asked me to invite CORE to be represented at these sessions by one of your staff members working in the South. I am sending you an announcement of our forthcoming meeting January 3. I am sorry that we are late in sending this on. We hope you will find it possible to be represented. You or your representative will be informed automatically of subsequent meetings.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR/sm
Enc.

Chairman: BYRON A. HAWORTH Executive Secretary: WILTON E. HARTZLER Treasurer: W. EVAN CECIL

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 2-4025

December 27, 1960

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Please count me in for an overnight accommodation at Atlanta University on January 3 for the Southern Interagency Conference meeting. Jean Russell has succeeded in influencing me to lead a discussion on tokenism for the conference session on Wednesday morning, January 4.

Best wishes for a New Year of hope and good will.

Sincerely,

Bill

William Bagwell

WB:mh

cc: Jean Fairfax
Wil Hartzler
Charles Davis

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTER-AGENCY MEETING

JAN. 3&4, 1961 ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

The Chairman convened the meeting and made the appropriate introductions.

We led off at 2 p.m. with a report on the New Orleans school desegregation situation in terms of the failure of local leadership--political, economic and spiritual--to exercise a constructive influence. The selection of schools for desegregation, the police proedures employed, and the general lack of community preparation came in for criticism in this report.

The discussion of New Orleans continued with comment on the development of a heavier reliance in segregationist tactics on intimidation rather than demonstration. Important contributions were made by SOS and CPE. Perhaps the most significant developments lay in the new role of the U.S. Attorney as amicus and plaintiff, and the willingness of federal courts to anticipate a state legislature by an injunction issues in advance.

The positive role of religious leaders in the controversy was illustrated by the support given Rev. Foreman, a Methodist minister.

Community leadership (or the lack thereof) in tension areas was also the theme of a report on the status of t he Atlanta sit-in movement. It referred to Mayor Wm. B . Hartsfield's indictment of "civic silence" on the issue, the lack of community reaction to the bombing of the English Ave. School, the absence of a city-wide committee on inter-group relations, and the support of business leaders for segregated eating facilities. On the positive side was the fact that Atlanta police maintained order even while Klansmen and Negro students were simultaneously picketing Rich's.

Additional discussion brought out that in Ashville spiritual leadership exercised iniative in settling the sit-ins and in forming a human relations committee, that the political leadership there is also good, but that the major problem was the businessmen.

With respect to Nashville, the point was made that loss of white patronage was a crucial factor in their sit-in settlement, also, the constructive involvement of Vanderbilt University people and Methodists.

It was observed that white women shoppers have a tendency to withdraw patronage from an area in which demonstrations are in progress and in which there is any danger of violence. This withdrawal takes place without regard to their sympathy, or lack of it, with the demonstrators. Other potentially fruitful approaches: mobilize protest by small merchants who are suffering economic loss, formation of a human relations committee unrelated to the Mayor or other public groups to mobilize the unmobilized.

Another report indicated that Houston has managed to work out a partially segregated pattern within "desegregated" schools. Negroes are obliged to use separate rest-room facilities, etc. The school board there has not sought an equitable adjustment. It is controlled by a majority of segregationists. Its meetings are televised. Moderates were beaten in the last election in Houston.

One of the participants related that 130 had attended a meeting of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee in Atlanta last Thanksgiving. There

was much discussion of the group's function, the problem of changing student leadership and the shortage of funds. Atlanta and national advisory groups were chosen. The next meeting was ser for Feb. The future of the SN-VCC is uncertain but the student movement does not depend upon it for its existence.

The Wednesday morning session began with an analysis of Charlotte, the showcase of tokenism. Placement laws have been held constitutional on their face. Cases are now pending seeking an interpretation of the North Carolina statute. No class action has been permittted in a case testing the application of the law.

A parent in N.C. has only a ten day period within which to apply for transfer. After receiving notice of rejection there is a five day period during which appeals may be filed. School boards sometimes set hearings on the appeal weeks after the new school term has started. After this hearing, an appeal can be taken directly to the Federal District Court.

Tokenism is orderly but minimumal compliance. Ten cities in N.C. have admitted 89 Negroes to formerly all-white schools. Tokenism was also characterized as one of the cleverest and most effective means of maintaining segregation in schools.

The North Carolina Civil Rights Commission has pointed out the potential damage to Negro students by this system.

The following factors were enumerated as promoting tokenism: 1) No class action maintianable, 2) Burden of initiative on Negroes, 3) Social pressures on both races, 4) Reluctance of schoolmen to desegregate voluntarily, 5) Fear of the new and untried, 6) Lack of local, state and national leadership for desegregation, 7) G uinea pig status of the few Negroes who have succeeded in transfering, 8) Lack of an organized desegregation effort in the community, 9) Mass media support for tokenism has become gospel.

G eneral discussion then ensued during which the question was posed: Is tokenism better than nothing? General agreement was that it was. The moderate and liberal elements which have directed the open school movements sometimes gets trapped by their public position and are unable to move on beyond the tokenism phase.

It was suggested that the discovery procedure available in federal court be used to force the defendant school board to produce the evidence showing a pattern of discrimination in the application of the statue. Such a pattern would provide support for a class action. Eventually, however, we will have to get a ruling which takes the burden off the Negroes and puts it where it properly belongs--on the school board.

Highpoint illustrates the tendency toward a drop in Negro enthusiasm after token desegregation takes place and the development of complacency in the general community which now thinks it has solved the problem.

Whose mouse-trap is tokenism--ours or theirs? It is not relaistic for us to expect its demise as long as courts sanction it. The trend will be toward closing the door on evasive tactics. But there hasn't been enough research done on how the pupil placement plans work, and this hampers the courts in knocking out the evasions.

There was a suggestion that a pilot study should be made, that consideration

be given to non-litigative action such as a parents' strike; also, that the teaching staffs be desegregated.

One agency representative indicated that his organizations might be interested in doing a study of tokenism. It was suggested that Durhan might be the best place for it--Charlotte next.

Burnsville, N.C., was cited as an example of a community which desegregated high schools peacefully although trouble had been expected. Only nine Negro students were involved, however, $3,000 is still needed to cover the cost of tutoring students in Burnsville prior to desegregation.

At the University of Texas students have organized direct action aimed at the desegregation of theatres adjacent to the Austin campus. The device most effective was the revolving line at the ticket window.

There followed a report on what agencies can do to help Prince Edward County, Va. There is a need for educational material at all age levels and a need to bring outsiders in and insiders out.

In Haywood and Fayette counties, Tenn., improved administration of funds and supplies is called for--details of tent-living need improvement also. Much depends on one man, McFerrin, who organized the registration drive among the Negroes. The potential for violence is considerable. Perhaps the biggest need is for counseling. But the problem of these counties cannot be divorced from the general problem of depressed agricultural areas.

The next meeting was set for May 2 & 3. The Atlanta Steering Committee was directed to explore the possibility of holding this meeting in New Orleans. If that is not feasible, Atlanta or Nashville should be the site.

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

MINUTES
January 3 - 4, 1961
Atlanta University

Jean Russell, Chairman Charles Wittenstein, Secretary

The Chairman convened the meeting and made the appropriate introductions.

We led off at 2 p.m. with a report on the New Orleans school desegregation situation in terms of the failure of local leadership -- political, economic and spiritual -- to exercise a constructive influence. The selection of schools for desegregation, the police procedures employed, and the general lack of community preparation came in for criticism in this report.

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Name	Agency
1. Connie Curry	Southern Project - National Student Assoc.
2 Paul Lapiad	AFSC - Community Relations, Louisville
James T. McCain	CORE
Henry Cabirac Jr	Catholic Council + NCCJ
Don Slaiman	AFL-CIO Civil Rights Dept
Courtney Siceloff	Penn Community Services
Clarence D. Coleman	N.U.L. S.E.D.
Frances Pauley	Ga. Council on Human Relations
H. Herrin	Amer Baptist
Eliza Paschall	Unitarian Service Comt.
Will Campbell	(A South C. on N. Relations) National Council of Churches
Charles F. Wittenstein	American Jewish Committee
Jean Fairfax	A.F.S.C.

IA Conf. Atlanta Sept.

Name	Agency
John H. Marion	United Presbyterian Church
Julia Wright	- NAACP
Paul M. Rilling	— S.R.C.
Harold Cramer	[illegible] Congress
Thornton W. Merriam	So. Area Council YMCA
Ruby Hurley	S.E. Region NAACP
Carl Landes	Box 8112 Guilford College N.C.
Edward A. Driscoll	63 Auburn Ave. N.E. Atlanta
Herman D. Long	Soc. Rel. Dept., Cong. Churches, Fisk U. Nashville, Tenn
Edward M. Brown	- United Church of Christ - S.E. area
Jean Russell	United Presbyterian Church
Florence C. Harris	- Nat'l. Board - Y.W.C.A.
Nick Bonano	- Jewish Labor Com.
Eric Lincoln	- Clark College
Rosetta Gardner	YWCA
Dunbar Reed	- Y.M.C.A.
Mrs Lilly	- SRC
M. L. Pumyear	- Urban League

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM April 6, 1961

To: Participating Agencies
From: Paul Rilling

Re: Interagency Meeting

The next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, May 2 and 3 at the Marsalis Mansion Motel, 110 Shrewsbury Road, New Orleans. The motel is about 15 minutes from downtown New Orleans and can be reached by trolley.

Sessions will be held in the meeting room on the second floor of the motel, beginning at 2:00 p.m. on Tuesday and ending by 3:00 p.m. Wednesday. Rooms and eating facilities are available at the motel. The meeting room is being provided free of charge, so we urge all participants to stay at the motel if possible. Reservations should be secured directly from the motel on the enclosed reservation forms.

We have tried to bring our interagency mailing list up to date. Remember that only Southern regional agencies and representatives of national agencies with Southern programing participate regularly in the conference. We are sending notices to only one person in each agency office. This is not intended to limit agency representation.

We are indebted to the New Orleans staff representatives of the Anti-Defamation League and the Urban League for locating these very adequate housing and eating facilities.

Please return the enclosed card letting us know whether you will be with us.

Agenda suggestions, etc. etc.

PMR/sm

April 17, 1961

Mr. Don Slaiman
AFL-CIO
815 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. (6)

Dear Mr. Slaiman:

Paul Rilling is out of town most of this week, and I am hastenmng to enclose the memorandum that went out about the May interagency meeting. This shouda have been enclosed in Paul's earlier letter to you, and twas my negligence if it didn't get there. If you did not get one of the motel reservation forms, we will be glad to make reservations for you from here if you find you will be abbe to attend the meeting.

8 Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller, secretary
to Paul Rilling

Enc.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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WM. F. SCHNITZLER

815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

April 14, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for your letter and invitation. Let me apologize for taking a week to answer but I have been in Tennessee and in New York most of the intervening days.

Could you let me know the exact date of your May meeting so that I can send the card in to say whether I shall be able to attend or not.

I hope that I'll be seeing you soon.

Fraternally yours,

Don Slaiman

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cr

OFFICE EMPLOYES INTERNATIONAL UNION

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

April 20, 1961

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am very happy to say that I shall be at the Quarterly Meeting on May 2nd and 3rd.

I have mailed the card you enclosed this morning and presume that reservations will be made for me for Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights. I expect to arrive in New Orleans early Monday evening.

Looking forward to seeing you there,

Fraternally yours,

Don

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

DS:cr

OFFICE EMPLOYES INTERNATIONAL UNION AFL-CIO LOCAL 2

April 21, 1961

Mr. Ellis Marsalis, Sr.
Marsalis Mansion Motel
110 Shrewsbury Road
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Marsalis:

In addition to the individual reservation cards, which you have already received for our interagency meeting May 2 and 3, would you please reserve single rooms for the following people on May 2:

Miss Constance Curry
Mr. Clarence Coleman
The Rev. John Morris
Miss Rosetta Gardner
Miss Jimmie Woodward
Mr. Paul Rilling

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller, secretary to
Paul Rilling

April 26, 1961

Mr. Ellis Marsalis, Sr.
Marsalis Mansion Motel
110 Shrewsbury Road
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Mr. Marsalis:

In connection with the inter-agency meeting in your Motel May 2 and 3, would you please make reservations for Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday evenings (May 1 - 3) for Mr. Don Slaiman. Mr. Slaiman will be arriving in the early evening of May 1. In the event that Mr. Slaiman has already made his own reservations, please disregard this notice.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Timothy Miller,
secretary to Paul Rilling

April 28, 1961

Mr. Irving Shulman
Anti-Defamation League
535 Gravier Street
Suite 806
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Irv:

Our hope is that Rosenberg will give a layman's analysis of the legal factors in the New Orleans situation with a particular emphasis on the future implications of court decisions in New Orleans, the involvement of the Department of Justice, etc.. He shouldn't attempt a step by step recital of all legal developments, but rather concentrate on those which set new precedents that will have meaning in future situations.

Actually, of course, anything that he is willing to do will be helpful and appreciated. I do think it would be a waste of his particular expertise for him to discuss the political and economic aspects.

Thanks a lot for lining him up.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PMR:mm

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1133A EST APR 28 61 AF136

NSC122 NS LLQ075 PD NEW ORLEANS LA 28 1009A CST

PAUL RILLING

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 5 FORSYTH ST NW ROOM 201 ATLA

ALL SET ROSENBERG 9 AM WEDNESDAY KERNS CABIRAC AND SCHULMAN

930 OR 10 AIR MAIL ROSENBERG'S SPECIFICS

IRWIN SCHULMAN.

did not attend

THOSE PLANNING TO ATTEND NEW ORLEANS INTERAGENCY MEETING, MAY 2 - 3

1. Matt Ahmann - National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
*2. Henry Cabirac - Catholic Human Relations Council, N.O.
3. Clarence Coleman - National Urban League
4. Connie Curry - USNSASP
5. Jean Fairfax - AFSC
6. Thomas Gaither - CORE
7. Rosetta Gardner - Student YWCA
8. J. C. Herrin - American Baptist Home Mission Societies
*9. Mr. Clarence Laws - NAACP
10. Haskell Lazere - American Jewish Congress
11. John Morris - Epis. Society
12. Paul Rilling - SRC
13. J. Metz Rollins - Presby. Church, USA
14. Jean Russell - "
15. Irwin Schulman - ADL
16. Courtney Siceloff - Penn Community Services
17. Ben Sissel _ Presby. Church, USA
18. Don Slaiman - AFL-CIO
19. Wyatt Tee Walker - SCLC
20. Jimmie Woodward - Student YWCA
*21. Ella Baker - YWCA
**22. Harvey Kerns - NO Urban League
John Hope
23. Dunbar Reed

3

SUGGESTED AGENDA

SOUTHERN INTER-AGENCY CONFERENCE

May 2 - 3, 1961

I. ANALYSIS OF THE ATLANTA SCHOOL SITUTATION AND OF EFFORTS TO PREPARE THE COMMUNITY

- Paul Rilling
- Ed Brown

II. CONSIDERATION OF OTHER SCHOOL DEVELOPMENTS:

SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT COURT DECISIONS ON PUPIL PLACEMENT LAWS

III. CURRENT STATE OF THE SIT-IN MOVEMENT

- Wyatt T. Walker
- Connie Curry
- Clarence Laws

(a) ROCK HILL, S. C.
(b) MISSISSIPPI
(c) FOCUS ON THEATRES

IV. PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY, VIRGINIA

- Jean Fairfax

V. THE RESURGENCE OF RIGHTIST ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH

(JOHN BIRCH SOCIETY, etc.)

- Irv Schulman
- Connie Curry

VI. GENERAL DISCUSSION AS TO TRENDS AND POSSIBILITIES IN MERIT EMPLOYMENT

- John Hope, II

(a) PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES
(b) SURVEYS BY STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEES
(c) POSSIBILITIES FOR AGENCY PROGRAMMING

(THIS IS THE "THINK AND DISCUSSION" QUESTION)

VII. IN DEPTH ANALYSIS OF THE NEW ORLEANS SITUATION

(a) THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LEGAL MOVES AND PRECEDENTS

- Samuel Rosenberg

(b) BACKGROUND INTERPRETATION AND OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

- Irv Schulman
- Harvey Karnes
- Henry Cabiroc

VIII. OTHER

(a) ANNOUNCEMENTS
(b) REPORTS AND DISCUSSION

IX. SELECTION OF SECRETARY, AND TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTER-AGENCY MEETING

Marsalis Mansion Motel, New Orleans, La.
May 2-3, 1961

The Chairman convened the meeting shortly after 2:00 P.M. and members of the group introduced themselves.

The first item on the agenda was a presentation which gave an analysis of the Atlanta school situation and a description of efforts being made to prepare the community. School desegregation will be taking place in Atlanta this fall on the 11th and 12th grade levels and the program is a combination of the grade-a-year plan and the pupil placement plan. Applications for transfer were to be obtained between May 1st and 15th and over 100 students had received applications on the first day. Although the school board really hopes to have as little desegregation as possible, there is a general desire to have peaceful desegregation and a great deal is being done to prepare the community. The school superintendent has taken the initiative to talk to as many groups as possible, there are many individual agency people working, and there is also an Atlanta Inter-agency group attempting to reach every organization, including religious, civic, service and youth groups. The school superintendent has made an effort to work closely with this Inter-agency group.

On the question of organized opposition in Atlanta in the fall, it is generally felt that it will not be as strong as in New Orleans. With groups like the Klan and GUTS (Georgians Unwilling to Surrender), the potential is always there, but at this point, these groups have not really organized. Moreover, the Mayor and other officials have taken a strong position against violence of any sort and the Atlanta police force will undoubtedly be helpful in averting any violence. It is hoped that lunch counters in Atlanta will quietly desegregate during the summer to help relieve tensions this fall.

In a discussion of other school developments, the significance of the court proceedings in Little Rock was pointed out. The court has questioned the application of the pupil-placement laws and has shown how they can be used as evidence of non-compliance with desegregation orders. It was also mentioned that in South Carolina, both Clemson College and Winthrop College had received applications from Negro students, and that in North Carolina, both Duke and Wake Forest are now open at the graduate level. It was reported that the school system in Burnsville, N.C., is functioning well, but that groups there are in need of money for back debts.

There was a brief discussion of the increasing involvement of the Federal Government in New Orleans and in Prince Edward County, Va. This involvement has proved most helpful and has also been shown in the interest in Fayette and Haywood Counties. It was mentioned that the Administration should also be negotiating in places where public relations are not such an important factor.

In the discussion of the current state of the sit-in movement, it was pointed out that the movement had changed a great deal during the year. Although student groups are still working on desegregating various facilities in their local communities, it is unlikely that there will be the dramatic snowballing of effort that occurred during the sit-ins at the lunch counters. The graduation of many student leaders and the relative success that the movement has achieved in desegregating the counters were suggested as some reasons for why the movement has lost much of its impetus. It was reported that the Nashville Student Movement had been successful in desegregating down-town movie theatres and that several other communities, such as Chapel Hill, were still working on this aspect. The move to the theatres had been suggested by the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee as the focus of the movement for 1961.

During the report on Rock Hill, South Carolina, it was pointed out that although the attempt to fill the jails in Rock Hill had failed, the fact that thirteen students remained in jail for 30 days had aroused the Negro community to unite in boycotting efforts and in support of the activities of students at Friendship Junior College.

The group discussed recent events in Mississippi, and suggested a slightly changing trend of opinion in that state. The sit-ins in the public library in Jackson and the actions of the police toward this first attempt at direct action caused reactions among some white citizens. Also, the case of the white student at the University of Mississippi, who is sueing the State Sovereignty Commission for libel, is causing a change of attitude. This change is not directly related to attitudes on the racial question, but at least some people are beginning to question and rebel against the work and tactics of the State Sovereignty Commission and other state officials.

In the Prince Edward County situation, there is evidence of the interest of the Federal Government in school desegregation, since in the formal hearing of the case in Richmond, on May 8th, the Federal Government may enter as a co-plaintiff. The legal issues involved in the hearing will be: must a community provide public education, and are tuition grants a device to prevent desegregation? A narrow victory is expected at the hearing.

It was also reported that events in the Prince Edward community have been somewhat encouraging. The national publicity, the involvement of some college students following up a conference in the community, have caused a more realistic attitude and more willingness in the white community to make changes. The general hope is that the legal decision will come early enough and be comprehensive enough so that there will be no need for placement projects and similar efforts. However, the biggest problem facing the community is that there is no plan, if it is ordered to desegregate and there is no one working on such a plan. Also, teachers are gone, many students are scattered and there is no school board. The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has been asked to help in reconstituting a public education system, but there has been no reply as yet.

The group then discussed the resurgence of rightist activities in the South. It was pointed out that although the Klan sometime seems to be weak because of factionalism and although they don't have public approbation, they remain a threat, because it doesn't take a large or organized group to commit acts of violence. The American Nazi Party has made some attempts to organize in the South, and the John Birch Society has been infiltrating many organizations in the South. Although the Society mainly stresses Anti-Communism, it really attaches itself to and becomes identified with groups like the White Citizens' Councils. It was reported that the wide-spread showing of the film Operation Abolition in Southern universities and communities had caused a revitalization of rightist thinking. Also, the Southern University Student Government Association, an all-white college group, has increased its membership to over 57 campuses, and the Young Americans for Freedom, an extremely conservative national college organization, has made some inroads on Southern campuses.

The group was then presented with an analysis of the New Orleans school situation. The first speaker gave some of the events leading up to school desegregation and pointed out that the situation had really become a fight between the federal judiciary and the state legislature with the school board right in the middle. However, the effects of the involvement of the Justice Department are tremendously important. The Court has invited the Justice Department to enter the case as a co-plaintiff, thus bringing in the help of a U.S. attorney and his staff and the F.B.I.. The state legislature is now arguing against this intervention, in the Supreme Court.

In St. Helena Parish, a statute on the books allows local option on school closing, but it is really not a question of option, since the legislature can cut off funds, whether the people vote to close the schools or not. The NAACP has filed a suit against this statute, and the Justice Department has intervened because of the possibility of violations of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment. The decision in this case will be most important, since a favorable one could mean that depriving education is actually depriving liberty.

In a panel discussion on the New Orleans situation, participants said that education was just one of a large number of human relations problems in the city. Laws have often made communication between the races impossible, responsible people have shown no leadership, there are unreasonable restrictions on voter registration, city officials were not forceful in preventing excessive violence, and the newspapers reflect conservative sentiments.

The group then held a general discussion on trends and possibilities in merit employment, and on what agencies and individuals can do in this area. In an opening presentation, it was pointed out that the Federal Government is very interested in the employment situation and that there was a need for help in assisting federal machinery. This presentation also emphasized the fact that although there have been great increases in the number of Negroes being employed at the low white collar level, there has been little

change in the number at the white collar level. The following were suggested as areas in which to work for fair employment:

(1) Where the Federal Government is building new installations--all over the country. Discrimination in government employment is a violation of the 14th Amendment.
(2) Where companies, etc., have government contracts.
(3) At local stores where boycotts may be effective.
(4) In recruitment of labor, where state employment bureaus are financed by the Federal Government. The Bureau of Employment Security will be more sensitive if it is known that discrimination occurs at this very basic level in the state.

It was also suggested that agencies work to get qualified Negro applicants in all of the above areas. They should encourage them to take exams and should then investigate, if there are failures. Also, there is a great need for organizations to encourage Negro schools to set up some counselling and guidance programs.

It was brought out that the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, established by executive order, is to see that there is no discrimination in firms that have federal government contracts or sub-contracts, or in any federal operation. These policies are to be carried out by the Vice-President, as head of the committee, which includes also the Secretary of Labor, other Cabinet members and public members. The old order on fair employment was based mainly on complaints, which was very time consuming, but this new order requires periodic compliance reports, and on June 6th all government agencies must file a report on employment practices and minority groups. These reports will be sworn statements which will mean the committee will be able to go into files.

The group then discussed whether the Southern Inter-Agency Conference should try to start a repository to gather and analyze information on the employment situation. It was the consensus of the group that a service of this type would indeed be helpful, and one suggestion was that a list of contractors with the Federal Government in certain areas be compiled. It was also suggested that each agency should discuss what they can do in the field of merit employment and that they notify the repository service so that each agency could know what others are doing. Several of the agencies said they would be able to help out financially for the services described above.

An announcement was made concerning the forthcoming visit of the Research Information Committee of the International Student Conference. The team, composed of three international students, will be coming for a two-week tour to study segregation in the South, and the agencies were asked for cooperation in setting up the tour.

An invitation to the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, during the last two weeks of June, was extended to agencies and their contacts.

During the course of the meeting, the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, a new organization, was introduced to the group. It is a lay organization which hopes to start chapters throughout the South and which will be working to awaken the Church to its responsibilities in the human relations field.

The next meeting was set for Wednesday and Thursday, September 20-21, in Atlanta, Georgia.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764
LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 31, 1961

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participating Agencies
FROM: Paul Rilling

RE: Interagency Meeting

We are embarrassed to learn that the dates for the forthcoming Southern Interagency Conference meeting in September were inadvertently set so as to coincide with Yom Kippur. After checking with the Atlanta members of the Conference, we have decided that it will be more feasible to move up the Conference one day rather than into the following week. The meeting will be held in Atlanta Thursday and Friday, September 21 and 22. Sessions will begin at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, the 21st, and will end by 3:00 P.M. Friday, the 22nd.

The Atlanta members hope to arrange a social event for the evening of September 21st.

Please return the enclosed card as soon as you can. Unless you indicate otherwise, we will arrange housing for you for Thursday night only. Send agenda suggestions to Chairman Mrs. Jean Russell, 824 Tusculum Boulevard, Greeneville, Tenn..

PR:mm
Enclosure

August 31, 1961

Mr. Harold Kramer
Director
American Jewish Congress
Southeastern Region
111 N. E. 2nd Avenue, Room 906
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Kramer:

For the last few years Southern regional agencies and national agencies with Southern programing in the area of human relations have been gathering together three or four times a year for the purpose of discussing their mutual concerns and sharing information on their respective programs. The meetings are informal and unofficial, but have been helpful, we feel, in keeping us in touch with each other and helping us to explore the needs.

The Southern Interagency Conference is very loosely structured. We select a chairman to serve each year. Presently, Mrs. Jean Russell, of the Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, is chairman. The duties of secretary rotate from meeting to meeting. The Southern Regional Council serves as secretariat in making housekeeping arrangements.

Your predecessor was a participant in our sessions and we hope that you can be with us at the September meeting and subsequently.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enc.

August 31, 1961

The Rev. Carl J. Landes
5605 Oak Street
Guilford College, N. C.

Dear Carl:

For the last few years Southern regional agencies and national agencies with Southern programing in the area of human relations have been gathering together three or four times a year for the purpose of discussing their mutual concerns and sharing information on their respective programs. The meetings are informal and unofficial, but have been helpful, we feel, in keeping us in touch with each other and helping us to explore the needs.

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Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosures

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Sept

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 13, 1961

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participants, September Interagency Meeting
FROM: Paul Rilling

RE: Place of meeting

Because of a peak fall enrollment, Atlanta University will not be able to provide housing for those attending the Southern Interagency Conference September 21 and 22.

The Waluhaje Apartment-Hotel, 239 West Lake Avenue, N.W. (SYcamore 4-2431) will serve as our conference center. The hotel will provide accommodations for each of the guests at $5.00 per night, and we will hold our discussion sessions in the hotel's Bamboo Room. We will eat together at the Waluhaje Thursday evening and Friday noon. Friday morning breakfast will also be available at the hotel.

The meeting will begin at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, and will end at 3:00 P.M. Friday.

28 - R

PR:mm
Enclosure: For out-of-town participants,
map showing location of the Waluhaje.

Sou I A Conf
9/61

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY MEETING

Atlanta, Ga. - September 21-22, 1961

Representatives of agencies present for the first time were asked to state briefly something about the organization with which they worked. The representative of the Catholic Council on Human Relations stated that the aim of his organization was to bring Catholic lay members together for education on racial justice and to encourage non-sectarian efforts for desegregation. It is the hope of this organization to form an advisory regional committee which would include lay-Catholics and the Catholic clergy; non-Catholics may be included in this region-wide committee.

Negro Extremist Groups. Dr. Eric Lincoln, author of the book "The Black Muslims in America," and professor at Clark College, talked to the group about some of the Negro extremists groups in the country and more specifically concerning the movement of Black Muslims in America.

Dr. Lincoln sketched briefly the history of the development of the Black Muslims in the United States. He stated that at the present time there are seventy Muslim temples in the country. One temple in Atlanta carries the direction for the work of the Black Muslims in the South.

In answer to questions about the number of members of this group, Dr. Lincoln replied that it was his estimate that the number is between 75,000 and 150,000. However, Malcolm X, the leader of the Black Muslims, gives the number as 500,000. Dr. Lincoln thinks this is greatly exaggerated. In concluding this summary, he pointed out that the movement is growing in the South and predicted that it will continue to grow in proportion to the hardening of segregation forces and inequality of opportunities for the Negro in the South.

Prince Edward County, Virginia. Private schools for white students are being maintained in Prince Edward County by the use of the Foundation Fund and funds raised by special campaign.

It was stated that most of the Negro students of high school age have been placed in Springfield, Massachusetts.

The Virginia Education Association sponsored a crash summer program in Prince Edward County this summer. Forty-eight teachers volunteered for a month, lived in the homes of the families, and taught the students. This was deemed an excellent experience. The type of instruction that had been possible through this volunteer work has shown parents and students what can be accomplished and they are reluctant now to return to sub-standard education. National tests were given to some of the children and many of them rate well above the national average.

The local organization of PECCA continues to carry on in the county. However, weariness and bitterness are beginning to develop among the Negro families in the county and it is important for these people to know of interest and support from agencies and from other

parts of the country. The best next step in the county would be for an agency with community organization skills to go in and work with the local organization of PECCA in adult education and help the community in general.

It was pointed out that there is no federal legislation which would enable the federal government agency to provide education for children in areas where there are no public schools provided for them. It seems that the point of view of the Federal Department of Justice is that the government plans for it to be worked out and settled in the courts and that it must follow this course. It has been difficult to raise money or to get funds from well-known foundations because the situation in Prince Edward County is considered to be political and foundations do not wish to be involved in this kind of situation by giving grants.

Efforts to Increase Voter Registration. There was discussion of current efforts to increase voter registration. It was reported that there is heightened interest in voter registration and that work is being carried forward to remove all qualifications for voting, except those of age and residence.

Examples were given of the work of the Department of Justice and the Civil Rights Commission in some of the counties in southern states that have opened the door for registration for Negro voters. In the trials, many details of unfairness of the registration procedure were revealed.

It was reported that the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee is working on voter registration. A part of the work of the student group will be to set up classes on registration procedures and on the constitutional rights and privileges of citizen voters. There may be as many as 40 or 50 students from colleges working in these classes for the preparation of voters.

School Desegregation. The pattern of desegregation in the southeast is following the Pearsall Plan adopted in North Carolina, which is the pupil placement plan and seems to be following the pattern that the minimum desegregation is undertaken to indicate legal compliance.

New Orleans. The 1961 school opening of New Orleans was discussed. It was noted that from 25 to 30 white children are attending desegregated schools, which is an increase over the number of white students attending last year. The private school in St. Bernard Parish is still being used for white students from New Orleans. It was stated that in the city of New Orleans, it is difficult to get interracial community groups together. There are very few white liberals who have been willing to take leadership in this area and most of these feel that their influence has been used beyond the point that it is effective.

The new mayor of New Orleans has indicated that he would appoint an interracial human relations committee.

Atlanta. The decision was to move as moderately and as slowly as possible and accept the minimum number of Negro students in order to comply with the federal law. Credit for the fact that Atlanta moved as quietly and as smoothly as it did was given to the Sibley Committee and to the fact that the University of Georgia had been desegregated in January, 1961; also, the state legislature had repealed the state resistance laws to desegregation.

Other positive factors in Atlanta were pointed out. The city government and the school board took a positive attitude. The police department was dedicated to keep order and seems to be superior to police departments in other cities. The mass media was positive and gave leadership. Voluntary agencies, including the ministerial group, mobilized under the organization OASIS (Organizations Assisting Schools in September).

It was noted that very little during this period was done toward real integration and the building of positive human relationship between students and parents of the Negro and white groups as they prepared for desegregation.

Dallas. The Citizens Council in Dallas (not to be confused with White Citizens Councils in other communities) worked with the top executive business leaders to bring about desegregation, both of schools and eating places. The Citizens Council was not an interracial group but there was an organization of Negro leaders that was organized and worked cooperatively with the Dallas Citizens Council. This is an example of the power structure of a community working out plans without publicity and announcing the accomplished fact. All public media cooperated with the plan. This is different from some other communities where a larger number of citizens and volunteer agency groups were organized and worked to insure desegregation. Dallas did not reveal names of schools, nor pupils, to be desegregated until the day that the schools opened.

General Discussion of Future Planning. The need for strategy in the work for school desegregation was discussed. Suggestions were made that some sections of the region be selected, such as western North Carolina, and the counties encouraged to voluntarily integrate in the fall of 1962.

It was pointed out that if the voluntary desegregation is not acted upon the plan used in Durham, North Carolina -- mass request for transfers -- might be considered. There is a need to carefully select communities and to line up the agencies to support the methods. Two hard-core cities in North Carolina were mentioned -- Greensboro and Wilmington.

Freedom Rides. The future of Freedom Rides was discussed. It was pointed out that organizations working in the area of Freedom Rides will have to evaluate their future participation because of the financial cost of bonds, which must be in cash, and the investment of time by individuals who are willing to cancel out six months or longer to remain in jail.

As to the future of the program of Freedom Rides, it was noted that the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission will determine the future action. (The day following this meeting the ICC gave its ruling which forbade segregation on buses in interstate travel by race, color or creed, and prohibits the use of bus terminals which segregate passengers in interstate travel.)

One of the positive results of the Freedom Rides into Jackson, Mississippi, has been to give the Negro citizens in Jackson the courage to organize and to press for improvement in the situation in Jackson.

Other Business. The committee appointed to discuss the effectiveness of SIC reported that it would like to continue its conversation and suggested that SIC accept the invitation to meet in Washington, D. C. for its next meetings. It was decided, and the dates for the next meeting were set as January 11-12.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley was selected as chairman for the coming year, and Courtney Siceloff as secretary for the next meeting.

10/24/61

October 19, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President
The Potomac Institute
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Harold:

We will try to get out the Interagency Conference notices earlier than usual so that we can get some indication of probable attendance. The agenda has not yet been set, of course, but I believe we can assume that the best way to use the Federal people would be to schedule each for an hour to an hour and one-half separately and think in terms of each giving a very brief summary of his work and concerns and thoughts as to constructive activities by the private agencies. This should allow for at least one-half hour of discussion in each case. It may be that you would want to invite Wofford and Marshall for the same period and make it perhaps two hours for the general discussion on the role of the Executive branch, etc.. We will be guided considerably by their schedules and your recommendations and will pretty well build the agenda around these men. Even if they are all available, this will allow plenty of time to discuss other concerns. We will, by the way, expect a brief report on the Potomac Institute, as a new participant in these meetings.

It might also be gracious and helpful if you could invite the Federal men or others you think appropriate to the evening social event which the Potomac Institute will plan as host agency.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 6, D.C. • DEcatur 2-5566

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

October 12, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W., Rm. 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am pleased that the Southern Interagency Conference plans to meet in Washington and wants to make use of Potomac's facilities, fabled or otherwise.

January 11th and 12th are fine with me. I don't know what Wofford's, Marshall's, Feild's, or Bernhard's schedules will be on those dates; but I will alert them as soon as possible to SIC's designs on them.

It would help if, some time soon, we could arrive at some understanding about the meeting -- what kind of agenda, how you want to use the busy Feds, and so on. If SIC is to have one of its record turnouts, we will need to do some planning too on how to squeeze the group into our modest conference room.

I haven't found the Cairo yet -- and am not sure I want to.

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President

HCF/mf

November 20, 1961

Mr. John Feild
President's Committee on Equal Employment
Opportunity
GAO Building, 441 "G" Street, N. W.
Room 3826
Washington, D. C.

Dear John:

The Southern Interagency Conference has scheduled a meeting in Washington from about 1:00 p.m., Thursday, January 11 through 4:00 or 5:00 p.m., Friday, January 12. The Potomac Institute has agreed to serve as host agency and the meetings will be held here at our offices.

The steering committee of the Conference has asked me to invite you to meet with the group for an hour or so during its sessions here. The object, of course, is to hear from you the civil rights activities you are carrying on so ably and to discuss ways in which the agency people in the South can be helpful to you and vice versa. We are also asking Harris Wofford, Burke Marshall and Berl Bernhard to set aside some time for the conference.

Could you meet with the group at 11:00 a.m., Friday, January 12? If this time isn't convenient, please let me know when you can do it.

The Southern Interagency Conference was formed about five years ago as a means of promoting the exchange of information and concerted planning by organizations carrying on staffed programs of intergroup relations in the South. The participating groups cover the waterfront, including the Southern Regional Council, the N.A.A.C.P., the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the YMCA, the YWCA, American Friends Service Committee, the various Jewish agencies and Protestant social action groups, and so on. The meetings are

usually well attended, and I am sure you will find it worth the effort to discuss the situation in the South with this broadly representative group.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President

HCF/mf

November 20, 1961

Mr. Berl Bernhard
Commission on Civil Rights
726 Jackson Place, N. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Berl:

The Southern Interagency Conference has scheduled a meeting in Washington from about 1:00 p.m., Thursday, January 11 through 4:00 or 5:00 p.m., Friday, January 12. The Potomac Institute has agreed to serve as host agency and the meetings will be held here at our offices.

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Could you meet with the group at 3:30 p.m., Thursday, January 11? If this time isn't convenient, please let me know when you can do it.

The Southern Interagency Conference was formed about five years ago as a means of promoting the exchange of information and concerted planning by organizations carrying on staffed programs of intergroup relations in the South. The participating groups cover the waterfront, including the Southern Regional Council, the NAACP, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the YMCA, the YWCA, American Friends Service Committee, the various jewish agencies and Protestant social action groups, and so on. The meetings are usually well

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Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President

HCF/mf

November 20, 1961

Mr. Harris Wofford
Assistant to the President
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harris:

The Southern Interagency Conference has scheduled a meeting in Washington from about 1:00 p.m., Thursday, January 11 through ~~1~~ or 5 p.m., Friday, January 12. The Potomac Institute has agreed to serve as host agency and the meetings will be held here at our offices.

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Could you meet with the group at 2:00 p.m., Thursday afternoon, January 11? If this time isn't convenient, please let me know when you can do it.

The Southern Interagency Conference was formed about five years ago as a means of promoting the exchange of information and concerted planning by organizations carrying on staffed programs of inter-group relations in the South. The participating groups cover the waterfront, including the Southern Regional Council, the N.A.A.C.P., the Southern Christian Leadership C nference, the YMCA, the YWCA, American Friends Service Committee, the various Jewish agencies and Protestant social action groups, and so on. The meetings are

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Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President

HCF/mf

November 20, 1961

Mr. Burke Marshall
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Burke:

The Southern Interagency Conference has scheduled a meeting in Washington from about 1:00 p.m., Thursday, January 11 through 4:00 or 5:00 p.m., Friday, January 12. The Potomac Institute has agreed to serve as host agency and the meetings will be held here at our offices.

The steering committee of the Conference has asked me to invite you to meet with the group for an hour or so during its sessions here. The object, of course, is to hear from you the civil rights activities you are carrying on so ably and to discuss ways in which the agency people in the South can be helpful to you and vice versa. We are also asking Harris Wofford, Berl Bernhard and John Feild to set aside some time for the conference.

Could you meet with the group at 9:45 a.m., Friday, January 12? If this time isn't convenient, please let me know when you can do it.

The Southern Interagency Conference was formed about five years ago as a means of promoting the exchange of information and concerted planning by organizations carrying on staffed programs of inter-groups relations in the South. The participating groups cover the waterfront, including the Southern Regional Council, the N.A.A.C.P., the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the YMCA, the YWCA, American Friends Service Committee, the various Jewish agencies and Protestant social action groups, and so on. The meetings are

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Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President

HCF/mf

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Department of Justice
Washington

November 21, 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President
The Potomac Institute, Inc.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

Dear Harold:

In response to your letter of November 20, I am of course happy to attempt to be responsive. I would rather answer questions and discuss problems raised by the agencies than spend a lot of time blowing our trumpet.

I am setting aside the morning of January 12 for this project.

Best regards,

Burke Marshall

Burke Marshall

SIAC
Wash

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 6, D.C. • DEcatur 2-5566

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

December 5, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5Forsyth Street, N. W., Room 201
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This morning I got a phone call from Harris Wofford's secretary who said that Mr. Wofford, in accepting the January 11 SIC assignment, overlooked a long-standing speaking engagement away from Washington - scheduled for the same day. He regrets it will not be possible for him to be with the group, but finds it necessary to withdraw his acceptance.

Harold is away from the office today but I will tell him about this when he returns tomorrow. It may be that he can arrange for a substitute. We'll keep you posted.

Sincerely,

Mildred

Mildred Flowers

MF

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

December 7, 1961

MEMORANDUM

TO: Participating Agencies
FROM: Paul Rilling

RE: Interagency Meeting

The next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held Thursday and Friday, January 11th and 12th, in Washington, D.C.. Sessions will begin at 2:00 P.M. Thursday and will end by 3:00 P.M. Friday. There will probably be an informal social event Thursday evening.

The discussions will be held at the Potomac Institute, 1501 18th Street, N.W.. All participants will be responsible for arranging their own housing. A good hotel in the neighborhood, about a block away from the Potomac Institute, is the Dupont Plaza, on Dupont Circle at 1500 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W.. The Mayflower is also nearby, at Connecticut Avenue, N.W., and De Sales Street.

We are inviting to meet with us for part of the session, on an individual basis: Harris Wofford, Special Assistant to the President; Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General in the Department of Justice; John Feild, Director of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity, and Berl Bernhard, Director of the Commission on Civil Rights.

Please return the enclosed card as soon as you can so that we may have some idea of the number who will attend. Send suggestions for the agenda to Mrs. Ruby Hurley, who will chair the meeting. Mrs. Hurley's address is Southeastern Regional Office, NAACP, 859½ Hunter Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia.

Enclosure
PR:mm

Wash
IA Pretn

December 19, 1961

Mr. Gordon R. Carey
Field Director, CORE
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York

Dear Gordon:

There is no rule about agency representation at Interagency meetings. There is a kind of informal understanding that normally each agency will only have one or two persons present. I would certainly see no objection to an agency having as many as three present at a given meeting. We will be glad to have you. Let me know the names of those who will be coming when you can.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 6, D.C. • DEcatur 2-5566

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

PR - file reply

December 21, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les and Paul:

Two matters concerning the forthcoming Southern Interagency Conference:

(1) Stephen Currier and Jane Lee Eddy would both like to come. Technically, I guess Stephen is entitled to come as President of the Potomac Institute. But if you can see your way clear as the secretariat to issue an invitation to him and to Jane Lee, I am sure they would be appreciative -- and I would be more comfortable about their presence.

I have no opinion on this

(2) Jane Lee has had a letter from one William A. Osborne, who evidently has been in touch with you about his hopes and plans for a Catholic conference on integration. Jane Lee has raised the question as to whether he might not be benefited by attendance at the SIC meeting. I don't know whether he would be or not, but am passing this along for your consideration.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President

HCF/mf

December 29, 1961

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Harold Fleming

FROM: Paul Rilling

I think it would not be advisable to invite Bill Osborne to these sessions, unless you feel strongly on the matter. The Washington meeting will be a large one; 25 have already indicated acceptances. I think we need to hold down the involvement of those who are not regular human relations professionals.

Enc.: Letter to Currier

In Meln

December 29, 1961

Mr. Stephen R. Currier
President
Taconic Foundation, Inc.
666 Fifth Avenue
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Currier:

Harold Fleming indicates that you and Mrs. Eddy might find it possible to participate in the forthcoming Southern Interagency Conference at the Potomac Institute in Washington.

As you know, the regular participants in these meetings are the executive directors and other staff professionals directly engaged in human relations work in the South. Of course, the Potomac Institute is one of the participating agencies. From time to time these sessions have profited considerably from the participation of others involved in other aspects of the human relations field, from concerned foundations, governmental agencies, et cetera. We would very much welcome the participation of Mrs. Eddy and yourself in the Washington meeting if you can find it possible to come. Washington is closer to New York than most of our meeting sites, and I think it would be particularly appropriate for both of you to be present at a meeting hosted by the Potomac Institute.

I hope you can be with us on this occasion.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enc: Announcement of Meeting

IA corresp

824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greeneville, Tennessee
January 2, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

There will be a meeting of the continuing committee on the dissolution of SIC on January 11 at 12 o8clock at the Dupont Plaza Hotel - for lunch, that is.

See you there.

Sincerely,

Jean Russell

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY MEETING

Potomac Institute, Washington, D.C.
January 11-12, 1962

The bulk of the time was utilized in conferences with federal officials particularly concerned with problems of human relations. Those involved in the discussions included:

Berl Bernhard, Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights
Burke Marshall, Chief, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice
John Feild, Director, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Harris Wofford, Special Assistant to the President.

For the committee on the future of the Interagency Conference, the chairman reported that the committee had met twice. Its recommendation is that the Southern Interagency Conference continue meeting as in the past, and that the special committee be dissolved. The report was accepted and the committee thanked.

A report was given on the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council. CORE, NAACP, National Urban League, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will cooperate; SRC will serve as "a focal point where coordinated planning can get done," in an effort to improve the number of persons registered to vote in the South.

Foundations are contemplating making contributions. Contributions will be accepted by SRC and funds will be allocated by it to cooperating organizations. A separate project will be set up, with headquarters in the building where SRC is located. The staff will have responsibility for administering the funds and coordinating the activities; also to further a long-standing interest of SRC in research in the area of voting in the South.

Wiley Branton, an attorney of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, has been named director of the project. There will be several field workers and a secretary. A major purpose of the fund will be the enabling of the other agencies to add personnel to their staffs for the furthering of their program.

Legal advice indicates that the project as outlined is consistent with SRC's tax-exempt charter. However, the Treasury Department has been approached for an advance ruling, and the application is still pending. Until processed, there will be no public announcement, and indeed no project.

Discussion brought out the fact that the budget may be about a quarter of a million dollars for a two-year period--the expected duration of the project. The agencies involved are in the process of framing concrete plans. The only kinds of pro-

grams which can be supported with funds from this project are programs consistent with the tax-exempt status of SRC; no partisan programs can be supported. Among the hoped-for goals is a better understanding of "what works and what does not."

Preparations for school desegregation in Chattanooga were reported. The Anti-Defamation League was asked by the administrative staff of the Chattanooga School System to assist in setting up a program for preparing teachers and administrators for the desegregation of schools, a matter which is now in the courts. The resultant program included a meeting with 49 principals and 40 teachers to discuss classroom practices. The film about St. Louis, "A City Decides," was shown. Scheduled are two full-day sessions with 1100 teachers. Two television shows are planned, and there will be on-going, in-service training for teachers. ADL knows of no other city which has gone through this type of preparation.

Friday morning's session began with a report on the Prince Edward County, Virginia situation. There is little basis for encouragement. Even the part-time, makeshift centers for Negroes do not now function. However, more Negro students are living in other communities and attending school this year. The age group hardest hit is from 6 to 9, where many still cannot write their names. The AFSC plans to put a staff person into the County soon.

The solution for the county seems to lie with the courts in Virginia. A suit has been entered to compel the county to operate public schools. Informed sources feel that there will not be integrated schools before the 1962-63 academic year.

In the closing moments of discussion, a question was raised as to how the Southern Field Office of the Catholic Conference of Interracial Justice might relate to other agencies. It was suggested that this might be a possible agenda item for the next meeting.

The Southern Interagency Conference will meet next in Atlanta, on April 12-13.

The meeting was adjourned. Brief cases were closed, and the interagency representatives, migrant workers of the New South, left the hospitable blue doors of the Potomac Institute with a sense of refreshment, renewal, and some question as to whether they would make the next train.

Proposed Agenda, Southern Interagency Conference
Potomac Institute, Washington, D. C., January 11-12, 1962

I. Discussions with federal officials with human relations responsibilities.

1. Thursday afternoon, January 11

John Feild, Director, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

Berl Bernhard, Staff Director, Commission on Civil Rights

2. Friday morning, January 12

Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General (Chief, Civil Rights Division), Department of Justice

3. Friday afternoon, January 12

Harris Wofford, Special Assistant to the President

II. Reports and discussion as time permits.

1. Report on the Joint Voter Registration Project - Les Dunbar

2. School desegregation possibilities in Chattanooga - Richard Shapiro

3. Possible agency assistance in Albany, Georgia - Wyatt Walker, Ruby Hurley, etc.

4. Consideration of recent press reports of "competition and division" among human relations agencies in the South.

5. Prince Edward County Revisited - Heslip Lee, Jean Fairfax

SCHEDULE:

Thursday, January 11

2:00 P.M. - Meeting begins. Potomac Institute.
5:30 P.M. - Informal social hour. Potomac Institute.

Friday, January 12

9:30 A.M. - Meeting begins. Potomac Institute.
12:00-1:00 - Break for lunch.
3:00 P.M. - Adjournment.

SIAC
Wash

January 22, 1962

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Center
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

Let us set some sort of new record in getting the minutes out as quickly as possible. I have had a number of kick-backs on my negligence in the past. Send them on as soon as you can, so that we can get them mimeographed and mailed.

You will notice from recent minutes that our practice is not to mention by name those participating in the deliberations. I think an exception can be made of the federal guests, but that the more candid comments by them should be edited out.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

SIAC Wash

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

ST. HELENA ISLAND

FROGMORE, SOUTH CAROLINA

L D ✓
P R

COURTNEY SICELOFF
DIRECTOR

January 30, 1962

VIA AIR MAIL

Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is our draft of the minutes of the Interagency meeting.

We eliminated all names of participants, as you suggested, except for the special guests and that of the chairman, Ruby Hurley, and Harold Fleming in the first paragraph.

We did some editing of the remarks of the federal guests. In addition, we are sending several copies of the Minutes to Harold Fleming today, asking that he clear with the persons involved the account of their remarks, if he feels it is necessary. I mentioned this to him in Washington and he agreed to do this.

While on the subject of "clearing," I thought it would be well for you, and possibly Les if you think it wise, to note carefully the account of the Voter Education Project on pages 1 and 2 of the draft. We gave this in a rather detailed form, since a number of agencies are involved and there seemed to be much interest. We tried to emphasize, as Les did in giving the report, that there is to be no public announcement yet. At any rate, you people ~~at~~ SRC can see that whatever is put in the Minutes is the way you would like to have it.

I am sure I don't need to say this -- but make any other changes you like!

Sincerely,

Courtney Siceloff

enclosure

cc: Harold C. Fleming

January Interagency Meeting -

Will Attend

1- J. Metz Rollins, Jr.
2- John Marion
3. Will Campbell
4- Henry Cabriac
5. Roy Millenson
6- Mrs. Ben Russell
7- Jean Fairfax
8- Courtney Siceloff
9- Elizabeth Siceloff
10- Herman Long
11- Ruby Hurley
12- Wyatt Tee Walker
13- Connie Curry
14- Tartt Bell
15- Dick Shapiro
16- Cornelius Tarplee
17- J.C. Herrin
18- Paul Stagg (hopefully)
19- Clarence Coleman
20- John Morris (will leave early Friday)

Will Not Attend -

1. Robert Kohler
2- Irv Schulman
3- Nathan Perlmutter
4- Foy Valentine
5- Matthew Ackman
6- Seymour Samet
7- Lewis Deer
8- T.W. Merriam
9- Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
10- Theodore Freedman
11- Florence C. Harris

Will Attend (continued)

21. Harry Fleischman
22. Carl Sanders
23, 24, 25 } Three people from CORE
26. Wittenstein

February 8, 1962

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Potomac Institute
1501 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Harold:

Countney indicates that he asked you to clear remarks of the federal officials contained in the Interagency minutes. Do you think they are all right as is, or shall we wait for revised copy before cutting the stencils?

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

SJC
Wash

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 6, D.C. • DEcatur 2-5566

February 12, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have been out of town since Courtney's minutes arrived, and have just had a chance to read hastily through them. It seems to me that there are rather plentiful questions of accuracy and some of discretion too.

I am sending to each of the Feds the summary of his remarks with the request that he advise me or Courtney of any changes he wants made. Since Harris Wofford is in Africa - yet - it may be a while before we hear from him. Even so, I would advise waiting.

Incidentally, it also struck me that the section on the voting project needs considerable editing, but that's SRC's business.

I have heard from Bill Williams about his availability. The only openings here that I know of are the Air Force Contractor Employment Specialists, and I will write Bill about those positions shortly, with a copy to you. It seems to me that his best bet would be Nairo, which claims to have a number of positions on its register going begging. Where and what they are, I don't know.

As ever,

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice President

HCF:EMA

PS - cc of ltr to Bill Williams enclosed.

IA Mtn
Wash

March 6, 1962

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Penn Community Services
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Courtney:

As you can deduce from the Interagency minutes, Harold finally recommended that we simply leave out the remarks of the government officials. He found that it would be time consuming and hardly worth the trouble to have them edit and revise their remarks.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE
INCORPORATED
160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania
LOcust 3-9372

HAROLD EVANS
Chairman
HENRY J. CADBURY
Honorary Chairman
CLARENCE E. PICKETT
Executive Secretary Emeritus
COLIN W. BELL
Executive Secretary

In addition to not being his business, didn't have heart to answer your mention of the Biltmore -

March 12, 1962

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

In a recent conversation with Ruby Hurley, she mentioned that the date of the next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference might be shifted in order to avoid a conflict. I am making my schedule for the first part of April and need to know as soon as possible when our meetings will be held. As soon as you know, will you send me word, please?

For future reference to use as needed: I had a siesta on a bed in the Atlanta Biltmore Hotel. I delight in the mind which perceives the philosophical and political difference between sleeping at 3:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. ..."Sleep that knits up the ravell'd sleave of care..." You unravel this and I'll go back to my knitting.

Sincerely,

Jean

Jean Fairfax
National Representative
Southern Programs

JF:mt

Answered - 3/16/62
Air Mail
MM

SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

1046 BARONNE ST.
SUITE NO. 2

NEW ORLEANS 13, LA.

PHONE 523-2901

March 13, 1962

Southern Regional Council
#5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am trying to plan my schedule to visit Archbishop Hallinan of Atlanta, Bishop McDonough of Savannah, whoever is in charge in Charleston now that Archbishop Hallinan will be moving, and possibly the Bishop of St. Augustine, Florida, therefore, I would appreciate knowing what time the Southern Inter- Agency Conference will begin on April 12, as I will have a tight schedule and want to see these Bishops just before attending the Southern Inter-Agency Meeting. Please let me know as soon as possible as I am delaying writing them for their permission to visit them until I hear from you.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Cabirac, Jr.

Henry Cabirac, Jr.

HC:ild

Answered
3/16/62 - Air Mail
MM

Honorary Chaplain: Rev. John LaFarge, S.J. OFFICERS: Dr. John J. O'Connor, *Chairman* (Washington, D.C.); Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr., *Vice Chairman* (Washington, D.C.); John P. Nelson, Jr., *Vice Chairman* (New Orleans); Miss Dorothy Mattingly, *Secretary* (St. Louis); Charles W. Wexler, *Treasurer* (Detroit). EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Very Rev. Msgr. Daniel M. Cantwell (Chicago); George K. Hunton (New York); Harold T. Hunton (Brooklyn); James A. Leadon (St. Paul); Guichard Parris (New York); Very Rev. Harold R. Perry (Bay St. Louis). BOARD: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Charles J. Brady (Syracuse); Elmer Paul Brock (Wilmington); Mrs. James E. Brophy (Detroit); Dr. James T. Carey (San Francisco); Daniel Cassey (Detroit); Dennis Clark (Philadelphia); Rev. Joseph Connolly (Baltimore); Robert Andre Dumas (Toledo); Ellsworth Evans (St. Louis); John J. Farrell (Chicago); Dr. Eugene Fontinell (New Rochelle); Norman Francis (New Orleans); Dr. Charles L. Hayes (Greensboro); Rev. Philip S. Hurley, S.J. (New York); Rt. Rev. Msgr. Franklyn J. Kennedy (Milwaukee); George S. Lima (Providence); James K. Luger (Minneapolis); William McCoy (Portland); John A. McDermott (Chicago); Mrs. Anna M. McGarry (Philadelphia); Mrs. Roger Putnam (Springfield); Michael F. Quinn (Indianapolis); Dr. Ferdinand L. Rousseve (Boston); Miss Theresa Staudt (San Antonio); Percy H. Steele, Jr. (San Diego); William H. Thompson (Little Rock); Charles F. Vatterott, Jr. (St. Louis); John Edward White (Pittsburgh). EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: Mathew H. Ahmann. DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE: Henry A. Cabirac, Jr. (New Orleans).

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764
LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 13, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Rilling

Due to a conflict with a conference to be held in Washington, D.C. April 12 and 13 involving our chairman and other agency persons, it has been necessary to shift the dates of the forthcoming Interagency Conference. The Atlanta Steering Committee has selected Thursday and Friday, April 5 and 6, as the most suitable dates.

The Conference will be in Atlanta, April 5 and 6; details on accommodations and reply cards will be forwarded to you within a few days.

PR:mm

March 19, 1962

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President
Potomac Institute
1501 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Harold:

You are a member of the Southern Interagency Conference. You are! I am enclosing minutes of the last meeting and notice of the next. You were voted in formally and correctly but somehow were not added to the list because of what was undoubtedly a Freudian omission. Please come to the next meeting.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm
Enclosures

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
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HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

March 16, 1962

Mr. Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Am I or am I not a member of the Southern Interagency Conference? I have received no minutes of the last meeting and no notice of the next meeting, which I hear rumored for April.

I make no guarantee that I will come to the meeting but write entirely out of injured pride.

Sincerely,

Harold

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Vice-President

HCF:EMA

PS - Tell me about AFSC sometime.
H.

Box 8112
Greensboro, North Carolina

March 20, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I will probably not be able to make the Interagency Conference meeting in Atlanta this trip; since we have the Spring Retreat of the North Carolina UCCF the 7 and 8, and I must be here to work on the arrangements.

Sincerely,

Carl

Carl J. Landes

CJL:va

Sorry date had to be Changed.
CJL

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

March 20, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for the invitation. I will be on hand in Atlanta on the 5th.

Could you let me know where the Conference will be held, at what time it starts and ends and could you also take care of hotel reservations for me and let me know what they are?

Looking forward to seeing you and the others again I remain,

Fraternally yours,

Don

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

P.S. If the meeting starts before 12 noon on April 5 , please make a reservation for me for the nights of April 4 and 5. If it starts in the afternoon, a reservation for the night of the 5th will be satisfactory. Thank you in advance for what you can do.

17

522-1741

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 22, 1962

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Rilling

The Southern Interagency Conference April 5 and 6 will be held at the Interdenominational Theological Center, 671 Beckwith Street, S.W., in Atlanta. Our meetings will be at the ITC, as will luncheon on Friday and Friday breakfast for those staying overnight at the Center. On Thursday evening, a dinner and social hour will be held at the Waluhaje Hotel, 239 West Lake Avenue, N.W.

The meeting will begin at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, April 5, and will end at 3:00 P.M. Friday. The meetings will be held in the student lounge in the ITC classroom building. Housing will be in the married student dormitory. (To reach the ITC from downtown Atlanta, go west on Hunter Street until you reach Walnut Street;turn left; go two blocks, then turn right on Beckwith Street - which can be identified by Oglethorpe Elementary School, on the corner of Beckwith and Walnut. ITC is mid-way of the block - 671 Beckwith.)

Accommodations will be quite limited because of the state convention of the Georgia Teachers' Association. For this reason we hope you will indicate whether or not you will be willing to share a double bed in one of the modern, attractive efficiency apartments available to us at ITC. These apartments will cost only $5.00 each ($2.50 per person) per night. If you cannot share a double bed we will still try and arrange accommodations elsewhere, although this will be difficult. If we have an unusually large group, we may be able to place a few persons at the Waluhaje.

We would appreciate it if you would send agenda suggestions to the Chairman, Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP, 859½ Hunter street, N.W., Atlanta.

P.S. Unless you indicate otherwise we will assume that you will be able to share an apartment if necessary.

PR:mm

Will Attend

1- Tartt Bell - no accomm.
2- H. Cabirac - ~~No accom~~ ROOM (1)
3 - J.C. Herrin - ~~No accom.~~ Room (1)
4 - John Morris - No accom.
5 - Ruby Hurley - No accom.
6 - Cornelius Taylor - No accom.
7 - Connie Curry - No accom.
8 - Charles Wittenstein - No accom.
9 - Will Campbell - ~~No accom~~ ROOM (7)
10 - Clarence Coleman - No accom.
11 - Art Levin - No accom
12 - Courtney Sicaloff - Room (2)
13 - Stephen Wilson - Room (3)
14 - Esther Payne - Room
AFSC
15 - H Long - ROOM (6)
16 - J Fairfax - Room (4)
17 - Rep. for F. Harris - Thursday - Slaiman - Room (5)

Will Not Attend

1 - Harold Kramer
2 - Gordon Carey
3 - Harry Fleischman
4 - Foy Valentine
5 - Mrs. Robert Wilcox
6 - Gus Falk
7 - Seymour Samet
8 - Irv Schulman
9 - Mrs. Ben Russell
~~10 - Ed Brown~~
11 - Earl Henderson
12 - Rabbi Sajowitz
13 - Matt Ahmann
14 - Carl Landes
15 - Malcom Calhoun
16 - John Marion
17 - J. Metz Rollins

Hold Room (8)

8

12

18. Mrs. Pauley -
19 - Ed Brown

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

EMPLOYMENT ON MERIT PROGRAM ★ 2314 SOUTH MAIN STREET, NO. 136 ★ HOUSTON 2, TEXAS ★ JA 3-3447

March 27, 1962

Mr. Paul Rilling, Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rilling:

Please make two reservations for us at the Southern Interagency Conference. Mrs. Esther Payne and I plan to attend.

Yours very truly,

Stephen G. Wilson

Stephen G. Wilson,
Director

SGW/mjr

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (Rev-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

528P EST APR 3 62 AF471

A A WA178 NL PD

FAX WASHINGTON DC 3

PAUL RILLING, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA

OK BUT WOULD BE SATISFACTORY WITH BED SHARING IF EASIER

DON SLAIMAN.

Proposed Agenda, Southern Interagency Conference
Atlanta, Georgia - April 5-6, 1962

I. Analysis of federal support of civil rights
-Les Dunbar

II. School desegregation developments

1. New Orleans -Henry Cabirac
2. Chattanooga -Dick Shapiro
3. Pensacola -Paul Rilling
4. Other

III. Significance of Supreme Court decision on legislative reapportionment -Charles Wittenstein

IV. Status report on trials of Freedom Riders
-John Morris

V. Jean Fairfax on Prince Edward County

VI. Discussion of the role in the South of the "new" Southern Field Office of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
-Henry Cabirac

VII. Possible agency assistance in crisis areas

1. Baton Rouge, La. -Connie Curry
-Wiley Branton
2. Birmingham, Ala. -Dick Shapiro
-Charles Wittenstein, etc.
3. Albany, Ga. -Frances Pauley
-Vernon Jordon
4. Lebanon, Tenn. -Will Campbell
5. Augusta, Ga. -Frances Pauley

VIII. Discussion in depth of voter registration and citizenship education -Wiley Branton

1. Progress report on voter education project
2. General discussion of status of voter registration, problems, agency plans, etc.

IX. Other

X. Selection of secretary, time and place of next meeting.

SCHEDULE

Thursday, April 5

2:00 P.M. - Meeting begins. Student Lounge, Classroom Building, I.T.C.

5:30 P.M. - Adjournment.

7:00 P.M. - Dinner, Waluhaje Hotel, 239 West Lake Avenue, N.W.

8:00 P.M. - (following dinner) Informal Social hour.
Social committee: Connie Curry, Clarence Coleman, Dick Shapiro, Paul Rilling.

Friday, April 6

7:00 A.M. - 7:30 A.M. - Breakfast, for those staying at I.T.C. Dining Hall.

9:30 A.M. - Meeting begins. Student Lounge. Classroom Building. I.T.C.

12:00 Noon - Luncheon. Dining hall.

3:00 P.M. - Adjournment.

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
April 5-6, 1962, Atlanta, Georgia

1. Analysis of Federal Support of Civil Rights

Les Dunbar gave a report on what the Kennedy administration has done to further the progress of Civil Rights. The administration has put a great deal of stress on executive power, for example, the President's Executive Order on Equal Employment Opportunities. Some progress has been achieved. The administration hasn't shown much interest in attempting to pass new laws in the Civil Rights field. There were comments from those in attendance that President Kennedy feels that he has in his pocket the majority of people who are interested in furthering Civil Rights and that he has been trying to win the more conservative element.

The motion was made and passed that a committee will be appointed prior to the next meeting to present various aspects of federal government support for Civil Rights. This committee would be assigned the job of discussing this in depth at the next meeting.

2. School Desegregation Developments

New Orleans - Henry Cabirac gave a report on the desegregation of the Catholic schools in the Archdiocese of New Orleans which includes 153 schools and 75,000 students for all 12 grades. Despite such vocal objections by rabid segregationists represented by Leander Perez, Mrs. Gaillot and others, it appeared as if the majority of the Catholic and non-Catholic community of New Orleans were reluctantly accepting the order. The minutes of the Public Relations Committee of the Catholic Council on Human Relations were read, indicating that the plan was to attempt to avoid all discussions and arguments on the matter and make it look as routine as possible.

It was reported that New Orleaneans were fearful of the consequences of Judge Wright's recent order desegregating all Orleans Parish public schools through the 6th grade. The school board was appealing the case. Since then, Judge Ellis, Wright's replacement, has stayed the order.

Chattanooga - Richard Shapiro of ADL gave a brief explanation of the comprehensive plan ADL had prepared for the school board of Chattanooga at their request. At that time everything seemed to be going according to schedule and it did not appear that large scale difficulties would be encountered. It was brought out that this is the first time that a southern human relations agency has been officially called in to help prepare the community. In answer to the question as to how many Negro students would be affected in the coming desegregation, it appeared at this point that there would be 88.

Pensacola - It was reported that in anticipation of the court order to desegregate the public schools in Pensacola, there was an all-white group which was concerned about conditioning the community for the order. A pupil placement plan will be followed whereby around 15 Negro children are expected to be admitted to all grades of the Pensacola schools. At this point no organized opposition is visible. There will be a joint meeting of the principals of the white and Negro schools later to try to work out some of the details.

Other - It was decided that major time will be devoted to the discussion of pupil placement plans at the next Southern Interagency Meeting in September.

3. Discussion of the Role in the South of the New Southern Field Service of the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

Henry Cabirac pointed out on a map of the Archdioceses and Dioceses of the United States the territory which he had been assigned; i.e., the fourteen southern states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky, the provinces into which they were divided and functions and authority of the ordinary (ruling bishop, archbishop or cardinal) of each diocese and province. He also indicated what had been accomplished in various places and what needed to be accomplished, and urged the other representatives of the southern human relations agencies to attempt to furnish him information, particularly in the case of where public schools were being desegregated, in order that he might attempt to encourage the desegregation of parochial schools if they had not already been desegregated. He explained that there were many different organizations and facilities in the total Catholic community and that schools were only a part of this system, and because of this the Southern Field Service had a concern with the total Catholic community which includes hospitals, retreat houses, diocesan organizations, schools, etc., plus the total community and all of its facilities. He indicated that the role of the Southern Field Service was to encourage southern Catholics to participate in Civil Rights movements in the Catholic and non-Catholic community and to form Catholic Councils on Human Relations or Interracial Councils.

4. Possible Agency Assistance in Crisis Areas

Baton Rouge, La. - It was noted that efforts to have the bail of the CORE and SNCC people reduced were successful and consequently they were released on bail.

CORE and SNCC leaders were arrested because they were attempting to promote integration. Forty Southern student leaders belonging to CORE and SNCC were expelled from Southern University and a suit was filed by the various organizations to help them be able to return. In the meantime, scholarships were being offered by other southern universities in order that they would not lose any time.

Lebanon, Tenn. - The filing of suits for desegregation of public schools plus "pop-ins" have created a highly explosive situation in the community. Fears of lack of police protection are grave.

Augusta, Ga. - Progress is being made and apathy appears to be the main barrier to further progress. Lunch counters have been successfully desegregated and the main moving force appears to be Negro high school students. The event of the Masters' Tournament was used to advantage to desegregate the lunch counters and further negotiations are going on with the Mayor. Success has created an incentive to further accomplishments and the fact that local high school students rather than outside college students are leading this movement seems to have a better effect on the white community.

Birmingham, Ala. - The refusal of the white community to comply in any way with the federal court order to desegregate the various facilities in the community has resulted in a successful unification of the Negro community and an effective boycott which is being led by the students at Miles College. One of the reasons for the success of this movement is that the majority of the students are from Birmingham and are not regarded as outsiders. There are no demonstrations being held because there is a fear that this would crystallize the opposition. There are meaningful communications between the white and Negro leadership, particularly the white merchants who are feeling the effects of the boycott. The initial demands of the Negro community are the removal of signs at the water fountains and rest rooms and merit employment opportunity. "Bull" Connor, who was running for governor of Alabama, is one of the large obstacles in the path of progress. He appealed for votes by displaying an extremist attitude. Several professionals who have made on the scene visits and who have constituency in this community indicated that outside agencies should stay out in order not to give the impression to the white community that there is outside interference.

Albany, Ga. - There are more demonstrations now in Albany than at any other time and at the present the main purpose of these demonstrations appears to be unification of the Negro community and voter registration. At the moment the big problem seems to be a lack of communication between the white and the Negro community and a slowing down of efforts because of the large amount of time spent on securing money for bail, legal defense funds, travel, etc..

One of the problems in the community is that the buses have been eliminated because even after desegregation was declared by the utility company, the bus lines were not used. Negroes accounted for 70% of the bus company's customers and they are feeling the loss of buses more than the white community. It is necessary to raise $25.00 a week for carpools to bring Negroes to work. The future is uncertain and the movement seems to be continuing but without any sense of direction.

5. <u>Discussions in Depth of Voter Registration and Citizenship Education</u>

Wiley Branton, an attorney who has been involved in civil rights cases for some time, will head the voter registration drive, which will be handled by a special project set up by SRC. He gave some pertinent information on the drive such as the fact that it will last probably through the 1964 presidential election and that Taconic Foundation has pledged a total of $225,000 over a two year period and the Field Foundation $75,000 for the first year and probably $75,000 for the second year. The main participating organizations are the NAACP, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Urban League, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality. Besides these main organizations, there have been requests from other organizations to participate. He stated that of the total of 6,000,000 Negroes eligible to vote in the Deep South, only 1.3 million were registered.

The Southern Regional Council's role in this will be to act as a coordinating agency and to study and analyze the methods and results.

Representatives of the various participating agencies then discussed to some extent their methods of operation. One particular problem was to try to establish sufficient incentives over a long period of time to register voters. It was felt that the general apathy would be the biggest obstacle to be overcome.

6. The next meeting will be held September 13 and 14 in Atlanta, Georgia.

SIC

April 17, 1962

Expenses connected with social,
Southern Interagency Conference,
April 5:

Cocktail Service
(Sandwiches, Nips, etc.)—$18.54

Beverages——————————40.79

TOTAL $59.33

Amount due from each member
of social committee——————————$14.83

Please make checks payable to
the Southern Regional Council.

SIC
atl
April 5-6

April 17, 1962

Mr. William Shields
Business Manager
Interdenominational Theological Center
671 Beckwith, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Bill;

May I express my appreciation and that of the Southern Interagency Conference for the fine facilities and warm cooperation provided us in connection with our recent meeting at ITC. We had a good time and a fruitful session and will probably be back in the future.

Sincerely,

Paul M. Rilling
Director of Field Activities

PR:mm

IA Conf
Atla
April 5-6

- $149.87

Waluhaje Apartments

239 West Lake Avenue, N.W.

Atlanta, Georgia

Expenses, Dinner Meeting, Southern

Interagency Conference, April 5

May 4, 62

Paul M. Rilling

SJC.
Atlanta
9/13-14

August 21, 1962

Mr. William Shields
Business Manager
Interdenominational Theological Center
671 Beckwith, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Shields:

The Southern Interagency Conference, comprised of representatives of various agencies with race relations concerns in the South, will meet again in Atlanta on September 13 and 14. You will remember that this group used your conference facilities last April. Would ITC be able to accommodate the September Conference? Required would be:

1. A conference room seating at least 35-40 persons, for meetings scheduled for Thursday afternoon, September 13, from 2:00 P.M. until 6:00 P.M., and Friday, September 14, from 9:00 A.M. through 3:00 P.M..

2. Breakfast and lunch Friday, September 14 only. Probably only 8 to 10 persons would breakfast at ITC; some 30-35 would require lunch.

3. Eight rooms for Thursday evening, of the same type made available for the April (4th and 5th) meeting.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

August 23, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Rilling

The Southern Interagency Conference September 13 and 14 will be held at the Waluhaje Apartment-Hotel, 239 West Lake Avenue, N.W., in Atlanta. Our meetings will be in the hotel's Bamboo Room. On Thursday evening there will be a dinner and social hour at the Waluhaje, and conference participants will also have lunch at the hotel on Friday. Friday breakfast will also be available to those who desire it.

The meeting will begin at 2:00 P.M. Thursday and will end at 3:00 P.M. Friday.

Please send agenda suggestions to Chairman Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP, 859 - 1/2 Hunter Street, N.W., Atlanta.

PR:mm

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

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WM. F. SCHNITZLER, SECRETARY-TREASURER

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

September 4, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

Sorry I won't be able to attend the September Southern Interagency Conference : my wife is going to have a baby shortly and I have decided, for the best interest of all, to stay in Washington!

With best wishes for a successful meeting,

Fraternally yours,

Don

Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

department of racial and cultural relations

national council of the churches of christ in the u.s.a.

475 riverside drive, new york 27, n. y. riverside 9-2200

j. irwin miller, president rev. roy g. ross, general secretary

PR

john w. thomas
chairman
j. oscar lee
executive director

Southern Project
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville 12, Tennessee
September 6, 1962

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive
Director Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Les:

I will be in Atlanta Wednesday, September 12, 1962, and will stay for the Southern Interagency meeting.

Hope to visit with you then.

Sincerely yours,

Elbert Jean

Elbert Jean,
Ass't Director

EJ/blg

galen r. weaver, vice chairman • theressa hoover, recording secretary • will d. campbell, s. garry oniki, assoc. executive directors

a unit of the division of christian life and work

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SE 1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

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WASHINGTON DC 12 353P EDT

PAUL RILLING, SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTHE ST NORTHWEST ATLA

REGRET THAT CONSULTATIONS WITH THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT WILL PREVENT EITHER HAROLD OR MYSELF FROM ATTENDING THE SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE ON SEPTEMBER THIRTEENTH AND FOURTEENTH

REGARDS TO ALL

ARTHUR J LEVIN POTOMAC INSTITUTE.

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Atlanta - September 13-14, 1962

A new participating agency representative, Vincent Harding of the Mennonite Service Committee, was introduced and briefly described the program of the Committee.

There was discussion of New Orleans desegregation developments. It was noted that 36 Roman Catholic schools opened on a desegregated basis in September, 1962. The exact number of Negro students involved was unknown. 20 public schools with 108 Negro students were involved.

There was a report on the desegregation this September in the Chattanooga public schools. There was no trouble or violence in the community due to the efforts of the Mayor's committee and the activities of the police. The community had been prepared for the maintenance of law and order. There has been some movement of white families from their old residences to areas which do not involve desegregation. There is severe overcrowding of Negro Junior High Schools in which Negro students have to attend school from 2:30 in the afternoon until 7:30 at night. There was a boycott initially of 600 of the 800 students attending one school.

North Carolina developments were noted. Seven or more of the North Carolina communities have some desegregation this year, bringing the total up to 19. Four school boards in North Carolina have taken desegregation action voluntarily this year.

Atlanta representatives advised that 10 schools were now desegregated involving 44 Negro students in Atlanta.

It was reported that 83 motels have been desegregated through the efforts of CORE and NAACP in Florida. There was discussion of the fact that there is a need for more integrated groups to stop at motels that have been desegregated.

Fred Routh, Executive Director of NAIRO, outlined the role of his organization. He stated that NAIRO is interested in the well being of intergroup relations professionals, the development of professional performance, the encouraging of employment of professionals rather than individuals being selected on the basis of politics. Routh also advised that NAIRO is developing projects in cooperation with the federal government and private agencies.

Routh also described the annual conference of NAIRO which will take place in Washington November 28 to December 1. The theme of the conference is the role of government in intergroup relations.

There was discussion of the Albany situation. The difficulties have been increased by personality and organizational splits

in the Negro community and leadership. There were suggestions for future cooperation between intergroup agencies.

It was proposed that the tactics in Albany may project for agencies the strategy that demonstrations be held in tough areas so as to have the segregationists suggest court action to resolve the crisis situations as they did in Albany, with the segregationists stating in effect "why don't you (Negroes) take a gradual approach in the courts." Others questioned whether there was a danger for some agencies in having their resources completely involved in demonstrations and not being used constructively to deal with substantive issues. The question was also raised whether the stirring up of a situation generally has any effect upon segregationist thinking.

Les Dunbar presented a discussion of the current status of pupil placement laws, tokenism and recent legal challenges. He outlined the various existant plans. The Baltimore plan provides for free choice: a child can go to any school in the city. The Washington-St. Louis plans utilize vigorous academic criteria. The Louisville plan involves free choice. As one proceeds further south, the plans are designed to minimize desegregation. Pupil placement actually involves the selective assignment of children after they apply for transfer. Outside of the states of North Carolina and Virginia, the Alabama plan, which has been upheld on its face as constitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court, is the model for other southern states.

Pupil placement laws have led to token desegregation involving about 5,000 Negro children in 11 states, exclusive of West Texas.

Dunbar discussed the recent judicial decisions in Memphis, New Orleans and Roanoke, Virginia, which indicate that pupil placement laws cannot be used as a desegregation plan. They can only be used after schools are already desegregated. We are apparently approaching a significant legal turning point in the concept of pupil placement. There are apparently more cases regarding school desegregation being filed in the North at this time than in the South, leading to the possibility that some of these northern decisions will have an effect upon southern cases. A number of these cases are grappling with the concept of neighborhood schools.

Dunbar suggested that we are now running out of the "soft spots" involving peaceful change. We may now be entering a period of crisis again with the breakdown of law enforcement in more difficult areas. Examples given were Birmingham, Mississippi, and Albany, Georgia. It was strongly suggested that our respective agencies plan for this new crisis.

Justin Finger discussed the activities of radical right organizations in the South. He suggested that they had little impact in the Deep South, that most of their strength is present in Texas and Florida. Finger discussed the recent indications of a resurgence of Klan activity and the association of the Klan with the National States Rights Party. Finger pointed to increased activities in Georgia, Alabama and elsewhere.

There was evaluation of the use of time during the Conference period. There were some who felt that the early evening period could be used for business with the late evening reserved for social activities.

It was agreed that the next conference would be held in Atlanta on January 3 and 4.

Wiley Branton gave a progress report on the Voter Education Project. He discussed the current programs: Atlanta has brought in 5,015 new registered voters; Durham, N.C., 3,700; Raleigh, N.C., 1,641; Mississippi, 61; Baton Rouge, La., 297; South Carolina, 1,135; Chattanooga, Tenn., 1,800; Knoxville, Tenn., 1,000; Virginia, 3,100; the project to date has spent $32,000 for a total of 21,000 reported new voters. Branton also reported on the harrassment of organizational leaders who attended the Voter Education meetings in Clarksdale, Mississippi.

Branton discussed the problems the Project has had in relationship to publicity which the Southern Conference Education Fund and its field representative had received in the Jackson Daily News in Mississippi.

Proposed Agenda, Southern Interagency Conference
Atlanta, Georgia - September 13-14, 1962

I. Introduction of new participating agency: Mennonite Service Committee. -Vincent Hardy

II. School desegregation developments:

1. Chattanooga -Ruby Hurley
2. New Orleans -Irwin Schulman -Henry Cabirac
3. Prince Edward County -Jean Fairfax
4. Other significant developments
5. Consideration of pupil placement laws, their effectiveness to date, token desegregation, recent legal challenges. -Leslie Dunbar

III. Report on Memphis hearings of Civil Rights Commission. -Courtney Siceloff

IV. Introduction of new Executive Director of NAIRO; discussion of NAIRO's role in the South. -Fred Routh

V. Recent trends on the Extreme Right. -Justin Finger

VI. The Prayer Pilgrimage rides again. -John Morris

VII. Lessons of the Albany situation. -Frances Pauley -Wyatt Walker

VIII. Voter Education Project, the first ninety days. -Wiley Branton

IX. Other.

X. Evaluation of Southern Interagency Conference, possible changes in format, et cetera.

XI. Selection of chairman, secretary, time and place of next meeting.

SCHEDULE

Thursday, September 13

2:00 P.M. - Meeting begins. Bamboo Room, Waluhaje Hotel, 239 West Lake Avenue, N.W.
5:30 P.M. - Adjournment
7:00 P.M. - Dinner
8:00 P.M. - Informal social hour. Social committee: Jean Fairfax, Courtney Siceloff, Thornton Merriam, Henry Cabirac.

Friday, September 14

9:30 A.M. - Meeting begins. Bamboo Room.
12:00 Noon - Luncheon.
3:00 P.M. - Adjournment.

NOTE: Those staying overnight at Waluhaje Thursday must check out by 3:00 P.M. Friday unless other arrangements are made.

September 26, 1962

Mr. Courtney Siceloff
Director
Penn Community Services
St. Helena's Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Siceloff:

Paul Rilling has asked me to let you know that the amount due from each member of the social committee for the last Southern Interagency Conference is $9.00. Please make your check payable to the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

September 26, 1962

Dr. Thornton W. Merriam
Director, Leadership Development Project
Southern Area Council of YMCA's
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Merriam:

Paul Rilling has asked me to let you know that the amount due from each member of the social committee for the last Southern Interagency Conference is $9.00. Please make your check payable to the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

September 26, 1962

Miss Jean Fairfax
National Representative for
Southern Programs
American Friends Service Committee
160 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania

Dear Miss Fairfax:

Paul Rilling has asked me to let you know that the amount due from each member of the social committee for the last Southern Interagency Conference is $9.00. Please make your check payable to the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

September 26, 1962

Mr. Henry Cabirac
Southern Field Service
National CatholicaConference
for Interracial Justice
1046 Baronne Street
Suite 2
New Orleans 13, La.

Dear Mr. Cabirac:

Paul Rilling has asked me to let you know that the amount due from each member of the social committee for the last Southern Interagency Conference is $9.00. Please make your check payable to the Southern Regional Council.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

September 10, 1962

Waluhaje Apartment Hotel
239 West Lake Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

ATTN: Mrs. Anderson

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

The following persons who will attend the Southern Interagency Conference have indicated that they will want overnight accommodations Thursday, September 13:

1. Miss Jean Fairfax
2. Mrs. Charles Herbin
3. Mr. Courtney Siceloff
4. Mr. John Marion
5. Mr. Irwin Schulman
6. Mr. Charles Davis
7. Mr. Bill Bagwell
8. Mr. B. Tartt Bell.

We appreciate your making the Waluhaje facilities available for this conference.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

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C O P Y

October 12, 1962

The Rev. Cornelius Tarplee
P.O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Va.

Dear Mr. Tarplee:

I am writing to you because I understand that you are the current chairman of the Southern Interagency group.

Carl and I are very much upset because of something we understand occurred at the last meeting of this group. According to reports, there was a full-dress discussion of events involving us in Mississippi, we were raked over the coals, criticized, and condemned---and all of this occurred without our being given any opportunity to present our side of the story. We were not at the meeting, we had not been invited, and no one had made any effort to get our side of the story before the matter was brought up and discussed.

It seems to us that this is grossly unfair, and I might add that I personally feel that it is an immoral method of procedure---shocking among people who are supposedly devoted to the establishment of a greater degree of morality in human affairs.

I, of course, do not include everyone in the group in this complaint. Some of the people there made a point of coming to us as soon as possible afterward and asking for our side of the thing; others, I am sure, would have done this if they had known us personally or known where to reach us. Perhaps no one there realized that an unjust thing was being done; it is just one of those things that can happen sometimes when people are joined together collectively---things that no one individual in the group would do alone.

Some of the facts concerning the Mississippi episode, as it was presented at this meeting, were simply not true. In regard to others, there are possibilities of differing interpretation; people attending the meeting have heard one interpretation; they should also hear another, in order to make their own judgment of the situation.

Since the inter-agency meeting, I have spoken personally with Wiley Branton, who raised the Mississippi affair. He was

most fair and sympathetic in his attitude toward our outrage as to how the matter was handled---and he explained that he did not intend to do us an injustice, that if he had known us well, whihh he did not, he would have undoubtedly called us before the meeting to get our side of the story. I am sure this is true--- and I certainly bear no personal grudge toward Mr. Branton.

However, I do feel that we are entitled to certain steps that might at least help to correct the injustice that has been done. I would like to request the following, and the request comes from both Carl and me:

1. We would like the opportunity for one or both of us to attend the next meeting of the inter-agency group and discuss this entire matter, so that those in attendance will hear both sides.

2. But since I understand that there will not be another meeting until after Christmas, this seems like a long time to wait, and in the meantime, much false information about us is being spread abroad, with no opportunity for people to also know the other side. Therefore, we would like to have a list of the names and addresses of the people in the inter-agency group so that we might send to them a copy of a memorandum that I wrote to Mr. Branton (after the inter-agency meeting) setting forth the facts of the Mississippi situtation as we know them and as we interpret them and also raising other questions as to the handling of the whole matter.

We will be most appreciative if you will cooperate with us on these two requests.

Sincerely,

Anne Braden

P.S.: I have been delayed in writing you this letter, as I did not know until a few days ago who was the present chairman of the inter-agency group.

November 5, 1962

The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee
P.O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Va.

Dear Mr. Tarplee:

In October I wrote to you, as current chairman of the Southern inter-agency group, in regard to what I feel was an injustice done to Carl and me at the last meeting of this group. At that time, a situation in which we were involved in Mississippi was discussed in a manner most derogatory to us, and we were given no opportunity whatsoever to present our side of the story.

I made two requests of you: (1) that we be invited to attend the next meeting of this group to give our side of this episode, and (2) since this meeting will probably not be soon, that we be provided with names and addresses of the members of the inter-agency group so that might send them a memo on the subject by mail.

You replied that as chairman you were not authorized to grant such requests as these and that you would take the matter up with your steering committee, with which you expected to meet prior to the next inter-agency meeting. You did not say when or how soon you expected to see the steering committee.

I feel considerable sense of urgency about this matter, and I would have replied to your letter long before now, except that I have been away from home and it was delayed in reaching me.

I feel myself to be a victim of the grossest injustice in this situation, and for that reason, I guess, I feel that your method of procedure is much too slow. I have therefore made ten (10) copies of my original letter to you, and I am making ten copies of this letter, all enclosed, and I am hereby making the further request that you send these to your steering committee and poll them by mail on the matter. I do not know how many people are on the steering committee; I should imagine that 10 copies are sufficient, but if not let me know and I will send more.

In regard to one other matter raised in your letter: you say it is generally the policy of the inter-agency group not to give out lists of those in attendance. I have no particular desire to acquire your list, and if I could be assured that the material I want to send these persons would reach them, I would be glad to send copies to you or someone else for re-mailing to the other members. However, I gather the inter-agency group is a loose organization with no permanent office and, I assume, no office staff---so I imagine this would present clerical problems. It therefore seemed to me simpler for me to mail the material myself. If you send me the list, I will of course make no use of it except for the purpose I have requested it.

I might add that I of course know who most of the people were who were in attendance at the meeting---these things, as I am sure you are aware, are no secret. But I have refrained from simply sending a mailing to all these people on my own, because it seemed to me more courteous and more organized to take it up with the chairman and go through proper channels. I would like to continue to handle this matter in a courteous and organized way. I would greatly appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely,

Anne Braden

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 6, D.C. • DEcatur 2-5566

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

November 27, 1961

Mr. Paul Rilling
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Enclosed is a letter from Burke Marshall which is self-explanatory. Accepting also is Harris Wofford who telephoned us Wednesday of last week indicating that he will appear before the SIC group as scheduled.

It will be good to see all of you in January. Hope you and Miggie are well - please say hello to her for me.

Sincerely,

Mildred

Mildred Flowers

MF
Encl. - 1.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

November 26, 1962

TO: Participating Agencies, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Rilling

You will note that the next Southern Interagency Meeting will be January 3 and 4 in Atlanta, place to be announced. A return card is enclosed for your convenience.

At the last meeting we were instructed to circulate a questionnaire to participating agencies for the purpose of compiling an up-to-date roster. We hope you will therefore complete and return the enclosed questionnaire by December 10, so that the roster can be ready for the next meeting.

In view of the increasing burden for the secretariat in connection with the Southern Interagency Conference, I take pleasure in telling any of you who may not know that I will be leaving SRC in December and will therefore have nothing to do with the questionnaire, arrangements for the next meeting, et cetera. Replies or complaints concerning the next meeting should be directed to Marge Manderson, Administrative Secretary, Department of Field Activities, Southern Regional Council. As of December 10 I will assume my new duties as Executive Director of the Commissioners' Council on Human Relations of the District of Columbia.

Cheers, et cetera.

Enclosures:
Minutes, previous meeting
Questionnaire
Reply card

PR:mm

Corrected copy elsewhere -

December 5, 1962

L PA (cc: LWD) PR

Conclusions of Atlanta Steering Committee, Southern Interagency Conference, meeting December 3.

1. It was agreed that Anne Braden's memorandum to Wiley responding to his comments at the last Interagency Meeting will be circulated to all persons who are present at the' meeting. Bill Higgs' letter to Wiley will be included. Neil Tarplee will notify Anne Braden. Mrs. Braden will provide copies of her memorandum, which we will mail out to agencies present at the last sessions. Marge has the list of such agencies. It was further agreed that the Bradens will not be invited to appear personally at the next interagency meeting as they requested.

2. There was no positive consensus on inviting SNCC to participate in future Southern Interagency Meetings. Consequently, no invitation will be issued concerning the next meeting.

3. It was agreed that the members of the Atlanta Steering Committee will meet with Neil Tarplee on the morning of Jan. 3, prior to the convening of the regional meeting in the afternoon to consider further the whole question of membership and criteria for membership. It is also thought that the discussion should range over the philosophical differences dividing various agencies, et cetera. In the light of this discussion, the suggestion that SNCC be invited to participate in the Southern Interagency Conference will be considered by the Steering Committee. The secretary is reponsible for reminding members of the Steering Committee about the meeting the morning of the third and scheduling a place for it. Neil Tarplee will be on hand to ~~provide~~ preside.

4. It was agreed that in the future host agencies will provide a secretary to keep the minutes of Southern Interagency Discussions so that participating members will not be so burdened. SRC will

furnish a secretary for the meeting January 3 and 4. This responsibility will rotate pending on where the meetings are held, etc..

5. It was suggested that the secretariat ~~ard~~ arrange the next meeting for January 3 and 4 at the Peachtree Manor Hotel. It was suggested that SRC discuss the matter with the management of the Peachtree Manor and make the arrangements unless the management of the hotel feels that this will be a sensitive meeting that might embarrass the establishment. If it is not found convenient to hold the meeting at the Peachtree Manor, the Waluhaje or ITC are possibilities.

6. The secretariat, as usual, will make contacts with persons who will have program responsibilities, and arrange their involvement. The agenda agreed upon at the Steering Committee Meeting is attached. In arranging the agenda it should be remembered that the group decided last time to have an early evening session followed by a later evening social hour.

7. As has been our ~~r/practice/~~ practice, ~~the~~ three members of the group will be listed as hosts for the social hour and will share the costs of the refreshments. Or maybe it is four. Marge will have the list of ~~the~~ those who have so far shared this ~~responsibility~~ responsibility. The secretariat must make the arrangements for the social hour, although if it is at the Waluhaje, Ruby Hurley has been willing in the past to handle this. The reception could be at the Waluhaje even if the meeting were at ITC.

Retype - cc Neil Tarplee

Suggested Agenda, Southern Interagency Conf.
January 3 and 4

1. Announcements and notices. Anyone wishing to pass on a program announcement or notify the group of pending developments may do so at this time.

2. The significance of the President's Housing Order and discussion thereof. Discussion leader, Harold Fleming or Art Levin.

6 3. The Oxford incident, its implications for the future. Will Campbell.

5 4. Whither goest Alabama? Norman Jimerson, Dick Shapiro.(It was suggested that SRC bring ~~S~~ Jimerson over if possible. If not, Neil Tarplee will contact the campus minister of the University of Alabama for the same purpose.)

5. Department of Justice. (This would be for the purpose of informal exchanges between a representative of the Department of Justice and the Interagency Group. Burke Marshall could be asked to designate who might come, or come himself. John Doar was also suggested for this purpose.)

6. The following format was devised, with the thought that it might be preferable at this time to have discussion in depth of a smaller number of topics.

Schedule

Thursday, January 3

2:00 P.M.	-	Meeting begins.
5:30	-	Adjournment
~~7:00~~ 6:30	-	~~Dinner~~
~~8:00~~ 7:30	-	Evening session of meeting.
9:30	-	Adjournment
9:30	-	Social hour.

1:00

Friday, January 4

9:30 A.M.	-	Meeting begins.
12:00 Noon	-	Luncheon.
3:00 P.M.	-	Adjournment.

L Paschall

2 - LUN

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

Room 714 Congress Bldg. • 111 N.E. 2nd Ave. • Miami 32, Florida • FR 9-6195

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BEATRICE MUSKAT

LILLIAN MAMLET
President
Florida Women's Division

LEWIS STERNSHEIN
Treasurer

BELLE KAMEN
Secretary

HAROLD KRAMER
Regional Director

December 12, 1962

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Att: Marge Manderson

Dear Mrs. Manderson:

I am planning to attend the next Southern Interagency Meeting in Atlanta on January 3 and 4th, and would greatly appreciate receiving a schedule, so that I might be able to plan my trip and obtain plane reservations.

Thank you for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

Harold Kramer

Harold Kramer
Regional Director

HK:c

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

December 14, 1962

MEMORANDUM

TO: Atlanta Steering Committee,
Southern Interagency Conference

FROM; Paul Anthony

The enclosed has been received and copies are being sent to each of you as it may have some bearing on our meeting on the morning of January 3rd.

Enc.
PA:mm

December 17, 1962

Mr. Harold Kramer, Regional Director
American Jewish Congress Southeast Regional Office
Room 714 Congress Building
111 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami 32, Florida

Dear Mr. Kramer:

The coming Interagency Conference will begin at 2:00 P.M., Thursday, January 3; it will adjourn at 3:00 P.M., Friday, January 4. The suggested schedule, at this point still subject to change, but in all probability the one which will be followed, is:

Thursday, January 3.

2:00 P.M.	-	Meeting begins.
5:30	-	Adjournment.
6:30	-	Dinner.
7:30	-	Evening session of meeting.
9:30	-	Adjournment.
9:30	-	Social hour.

Friday, January 4.

9:30 A.M.	-	Meeting begins.
12:00 Noon	-	Luncheon.
3:00 P.M.	-	Adjournment.

The sequence of agenda items within this schedule has not yet been arranged.

The place of the Conference, not announced in our earlier letter, has now been determined: it will be the Waluhaje Hotel, 239 West Lake Avenue, N.W.. We have reserved a room for you for Thursday evening; let us know if your travel schedule will require accommodations for any other nights and we will be happy to arrange them.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Field Services

LWD

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

December 17, 1962

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Participating Agencies, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Southern Regional Council

RE: Place of January 3 and 4 meeting.

All sessions of the next Southern Interagency Conference will be in the Bamboo Room of the Waluhaje Hotel, 239 West Lake Avenue, N.W., Atlanta. Overnight accommodations have been arranged at the Waluhaje for those who have indicated a need for housing.

The meeting will begin at 2:00 P.M. Thursday, January 3, and will adjourn at 3:00 P.M. Friday, January 4. Dinner on Thursday evening will be followed by an evening business session prior to our usual social hour.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

December 20, 1962

By Air Mail

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W. Rm. 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

I thought I'd drop you a line just in case the card I put in the mail today might get lost in the Christmas rush!

This is to confirm that Mr. Donald Slaiman plans to attend the sessions of the Southern Interagency Conference on January 3 and 4, and plans to attend the dinner on Thursday evening. He will also need a reservation at the Waluhaje for Thursday night.

Cheery greetings for the Holiday Season!

Sincerely yours,

C. Rasmussen

(Mrs.) Claudia Rasmussen
Secretary to Mr. Slaiman

Gordon W. Lovejoy
NAME

I (will) (~~will~~ can not) attend the Southern Interagency Conference January 3 and 4, 1963, in Atlanta.

I (do) (do not) wish overnight housing to be arranged for me Thursday evening, January 3.

I (will) (will not) attend the Thursday evening dinner. (Those indicating they will attend who are not present at the dinner must still be held responsible for its cost.)

December 28, 1962

Waluhaje Apartment Hotel
239 West Lake Avenue, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

ATTN: Mrs. Anderson

Dear Mrs. Anderson:

We have received requests for overnight accommodations (for Thursday evening, January 3) from the following people who will be attending the Southern Interagency Conference January 3 and 4, 1963:

1. Mr. Henry Cabirac
2. Mr. Tom Barnwell
3. Mr. J. C. Herrin
4. Mr. J. Metz Rollins
5. Mr. Harold Kramer
6. Mr. John Marion
7. Mr. Don Slaiman
8. Mr. Richard Haley
9. Miss Jean Fairfax.
10. Mr. Norman Jimerson

We are looking forward to your usual good hospitality.

Best wishes for the new year.

Sincerely,

11. Mr. Tarff Bell

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Services

Reservations for dinner, SIC, January 3, 1963

✓1. Cabirac
✓2. Barnwell
✓3. Herrin
4. McEvoy
✓5. Curry
✓6. Fairfax
✓7. Tarplee
✓8. Schlactus
✓9. Brown
✓10. Rollins
✓11. Kramer
12. Colemannor Sweatt
✓13. Slaiman
✓14. Haley
✓15. Collingson
✓16. F. Pauley
✓17. B. Pauley
✓18. Holmes
✓19. Yungblut
✓20. Yungblut
21. Dunbar
✓22. Anthony
23. Long
✓24. Jimerson
✓25. Minnis
26. ~~Manderson~~ ✓ [Mrs. Collingson?]
27. Mr. Kgrawe
28. Mrs. Kgrawe
✓29. Hurley
✓30. Bell

✓31. Bofnick
✓32. Finger
✓33. Harding
✓34. Dawson
✓35. Morris

Total given Mrs. Anderson →

~~37~~ 35

Dinner
LWD

Schedule, Southern Interagency Conference

Jan. 3 and 4

THursday, January 3

2:00 P.M.	-	Meeting begins
5:30	-	Adjournment
6:30	-	Dinner
7:30	-	Evening session of meeting
9:30	-	Social hour.

Friday, January 4

9:30 A.M.	-	Meeting begins
12:00 Noon	-	Lunch.
3:00 P.M.	-	Adjournment

Proposed Agenda, Southern Interagency Conference
Atlanta, Georgia - January 3-4, 1963

I. Announcements and notices.

II. Discussion of Southern Interagency Conference organization, membership policies, and related matters.

III. Report on recent conference: The Ethical Demands of Integration.

IV. Discussion of forthcoming National Conference on Religion and Race.

V. Whither goest Alabama? -Norman Jimerson

VI. The Oxford incident, its implications for the future. -Will Campbell

VII. Other.

SCHEDULE

Thursday, January 3.

2:00 P.M. - Meeting begins. Bamboo Room, Waluhaje Hotel.
5:30 - Adjournment.
6:30 - Dinner.
7:30 - Evening session of meeting.
9:30 - Social hour.

Friday, January 4.
9:30 A.M. - Meeting begins.
12:00 Noon - Luncheon.
3:00 P.M. - Adjournment.

Note: Those staying overnight at the Waluhaje Thursday must check out by 3:00 P.M. Friday unless other arrangements are made.

MINUTES, SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA - JANUARY 3-4, 1963

Administrative.

Suggestions of the Steering Committee on several matters were approved: (1) henceforth costs for the social hour will be pro rated among those attending each meeting, excepting any persons who inform the secretary that he or she does not wish to share in this cost; (2) for the current meeting participants will be billed by the secretariat for their meals and other costs; (3) for future Atlanta meetings, where costs can be accurately estimated, participants will be charged in advance in the nature of a registration fee. When meetings are not held in Atlanta procedures will still be determined by the host agency and the conditions involved.

The Steering Committee, acting on a formal request from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, recommended to the full group that that agency be invited to participate. Following discussion, it was voted that SNCC be invited to participate in future meetings. Another recommendation by the Steering Committee, that agencies not be represented by persons receiving salaries from organizations and agencies not invited to participate, was disapproved by the full Conference.

In response to the suggested need for formal structure to cover certain areas, it was agreed that a committee be formed for the purpose of proposing to the Spring meeting a minimum structure. It was emphasized that the committee's mandate is to suggest a minimum structure. Jean Fairfax, Vincent Harding, Ruby Hurley, Charles Wittenstein, and Paul Anthony were selected and agreed to serve, with Anthony as chairman.

Conference on "The Ethical Demands of Integration."

This meeting, recently held in Nashville under the co-sponsorship of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen and the Southern Regional Council, was discussed in some detail by those present who had participated. Individuals were urged to share their reactions with the sponsors.

Discussion of National Conference on Religion and Race.

Interagency participants who will be present were asked to form themselves as a committee to meet during the national conference and begin thinking about problems of follow-up in relation to the way SIC agencies operate; a report to the Spring meeting was requested. Wyatt Walker will serve as chairman.

Fund for Rebuilding of Burned Churches.

Wyatt Walker reported on decisions of a meeting of groups receiving donations toward the rebuilding of burned churches in southwest Georgia. The first Sunday in February has been selected as ground-breaking date and successive services will be held at the sites of the three churches. Four churches were burned in this area of Georgia; the congregation of one decided not to share in the

rebuilding fund. Approximately $63,000 cash is now available and will be used for building actual physical facilities. It is hoped that lighting fixtures, pews, communion tables, etc., will be donated when they are needed.

Report on Alabama - Norman Jimerson, Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Politically, the one big factor in the state is the election of Gov. Wallace. In November the people of Birmingham voted to change the form of city government from a commission to a Mayor-Council by a margin of some 700 votes. Alabama has also become the first state to have its legislature reapportioned by federal court order. There has been significant voter registration activity. Little change in traditional patterns of Negro employment has occurred during the last year. Police brutality and blatant Ku Klux Klan activity continue.

In the schools, within the next few months a suit will probably be filed in Huntsville to desegregate Madison Pike School, which is contiguous with Redstone Arsenal. Reportedly, legal counsel has been retained on behalf of from five to fifteen Negro students, children of military personnel. The University of Alabama has announced that it has received applications from three Negroes; registration for spring quarter was closed before applications from the three were considered. The president of Auburn University has announced that he has received applications from Negroes. The University of Alabama will very likely have a Negro student by September, 1963; Auburn will likely face a court suit by next fall. A suit to desegregate Birmingham public schools was heard in October, 1962, and it is anticipated that there will be a ruling sometime this Spring. It is a matter of speculation as to whether the court will order actual desegregation of Birmingham schools in September, or merely submission of a plan for desegregation.

Some discussion of what agency efforts might be most significant in the Alabama--and particularly the Birmingham--situation followed.

It was decided that the reinstitution of emergency meetings of SIC in connection with crisis situations is desirable. The group agreed to devote the major portion of the regular Spring SIC meeting to the Birmingham situation, meeting in Atlanta and bringing in resource persons from Birmingham.

Other.

A brief report on Albany emphasized the feelings of hopelessness and frustration on the part of Negroes in that city. The Georgia Council on Human Relations and SNCC are, so far as is known, the only groups now doing work there. In surrounding towns, however, there is apparently not so much fear.

The Oxford, Mississippi insurrection and some of its effects were discussed, and members of a Quaker team which went to Mississippi reported their experiences. One of the purposes and accomplishments of the Quaker mission was to raise questions with some people in responsible positions about what next steps they might take to pull the state out of its present tragic situation. It was observed that in Mississippi there had been virtually no place for moderates to take a stand.

In a short report on progress of the Voter Education Project, it was noted that October, November, and December are fairly slack months due to schedules of registration offices. Most groups encouraging registration are prepared to resume full activity this month. Programs in Huntsville (Madison County) and Birmingham, Alabama, and in Florida were mentioned. The NAACP is conducting a program in the Gulfport, Laurel, and Hattiesburg areas of Mississippi, and in East Texas, not, however, with VEP funds. A new staff member will join VEP as of February 1; preparation of materials to stimulate registration is planned after his arrival.

Suggestions for future agenda were brought up throughout the meeting and SIC participants were urged to send further suggestions to the chairman.

January 21, 1963

January, 1963

INTERGROUP AGENCIES

AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights
Don Slaiman, Assistant Director
815 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

American Baptist Home Mission Societies
J. C. Herrin
Box 188
Chapel Hill, N. C.
942-2804

American Friends Service Committee Community Relations Division
Jean Fairfax, National Representative for Southern Programs
160 North Fifteenth Street
Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania
LOcust 3-9372

American Friends Service Committee Southcentral Regional Office
Garnet Guild, Executive Secretary
4717 Crawford
Houston 4, Texas

American Friends Service Committee Southeastern Regional Office
B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina
882-0109, 2-0100, 3-6416

American Jewish Committee, Atlanta Area Office
Charles Wittenstein, Director
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 703
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 3-8451

American Jewish Committee, Southeast Area Office
Seymour Samet, Area Director
1208 Congress Building
Miami 32, Florida
FRanklin 3-4749

American Jewish Committee, Southwest Regional Office
Gustave Falk, Regional Director
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas
RIverside 7-3531

American Jewish Congress, Southeastern Region
Harold Kramer, Executive Director
Room 713 Congress Building
111 N. E. 2nd Avenue
Miami 32, Florida
FRanklin 9-6195

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Florida Regional Office
Nathan Perlmutter, Director
330 Seybold Building
Miami, Florida

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Southcentral Reg. Office
Irwin Schulman, Regional Director
535 Gravier Street
New Orleans 12, Louisiana
JAckson 2-9534

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Southeastern Reg. Office
Monroe Schlactus, Director
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 3-1618

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Southwest Reg. Office
Theodore Freedman, Regional Director
2405 San Jacinto Street, Suite 209
Houston 2, Texas

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Virginia-N.C. Reg. Ofc.
Robert Kohler, Director
216 North Second Street, Room 306
Richmond, Virginia

Congress of Racial Equality
Richard Haley, Assistant to National Director
38 Park Row
New York 38, New York
CO. 7-6270

Disciples of Christ, United Christian Missionary Society
Louis Deer
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana
FLeetwood 7-1166

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
John B. Morris, Executive Director
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 200
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 5-7975

Jewish Labor Committee
Emanuel Muravchik, Director, Field Services
25 East 78th Street
New York, New York
LEhigh 5-3700

Mennonite Service Committee
Vincent Harding
540 Houston Street
Atlanta, Georgia
688-0594

The Methodist Church, Women's Division, Dept. of Christian Social Relations, Board of Missions
Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox, Secretary, Southeastern Jurisdiction
16 Minnekahola Place
Chattanooga 5, Tennessee
267-2598

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Southeastern Regional Office
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director
859-1/2 Hunter Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia
MUrray 8-8868

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Southwestern Regional Office
Clarence Laws, Director
2600 Flora Street
Dallas, Texas

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, Southern Field Service
Henry Cabirac, Director
1046 Baronne Street, Suite 2
New Orleans 13, Louisiana
523-2901

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Southeastern Div.
Gordon W. Lovejoy, National Program Consultant
P. O. Box 3587
Greensboro, North Carolina
273-8800

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Georgia and Alabama
Don McEvoy, Director, Georgia and Alabama
1144 Bank of Georgia Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
688-7510

National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
Will D. Campbell, Associate Executive Director
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee
CY. 1-7850

National Council of Jewish Women
Miss Hannah Stein, Executive Director
1 West 47th Street
New York 36, New York
CIrcle 6-3175

National Council of Negro Women
Miss Dorothy Heights, President
Miss H. Elsie Austin, Director
1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.
COlumbia 5-4434

National Labor Service
Harry Fleischman, Director
165 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York
PLaza 1-4000

National Urban League Southern Regional Office
Clarence D. Coleman, Director
Heman M. Sweatt, Associate Director
250 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 511
Atlanta 3, Georgia
MUrray 8-8778

Penn Community Services
Courtney Siceloff, Director
St. Helena Island
Frogmore, South Carolina

The Potomac Institute, Inc.
Harold C. Fleming, Executive Vice President
Arthur J. Levin, Staff Director
1501 - 18th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.
332-5566

The Presbyterian Church in USA, Board of Christian Education
Malcolm P. Calhoun
8 North Sixth Street
Richmond, Virginia
MIlton 3-6691

Protestant Episcopal Church
Cornelius C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia
VI. 5-8995 or VI. 6-8937

Southern Baptist Convention, Christian Life Commission
Foy Valentine, Executive Secretary-Treasurer
161 Eighth Avenue, N.
Nashville, Tennessee
ALpine 4-1631

Southern Christian Leadership Conference
Wyatt Tee Walker, Director
334 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia
524-1378

Southern Regional Council
Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia
522-8764

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
James R. Forman, Executive Secretary
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia
688-0331

Union of American Hebrew Congregations
(staff unknown at present)
816 Congress Building
Miami 32, Florida

Unitarian Service Committee
Ernest Lent, Director
9 Park Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO, Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department
Earl H. Henderson, Field Representative
3304 Capital Trail
Cranston Heights, Wilmington, Delaware

United Church of Christ Board of Homeland Ministries
Carl J. Landes
5606 Oak Street
Guilford College, North Carolina

United Church of Christ Council for Christian Social Action
S. Garry Oniki, Associate Secretary on Race Relations
289 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

United Church of Christ
Edward M. Brown, Consultant on Christian Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 3-0775

United Church of Christ, Fisk University
Herman H. Long
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

United Presbyterian Church in the USA, Department of Social Education and Action
Mrs. Jean Russell
824 Tusculum Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

United Presbyterian Church in the USA, Regional Office, Church and Society
J. Metz Rollins, Jr., Special Field Representative
John H. Marion, Jr., Special Field Representative
2011 Grand Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee
CY. 2-2509

U.S. National Student Association Southern Student Human Relations Project
Constance Curry, Director
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 701
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 3-8322

YMCA's, Southern Area Council of
Thornton W. Merriam
Dunbar Reid (in absentia, 1962-63)
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 1-0352

YWCA National Student Council
Miss Rosetta Gardner
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 5-2372

YWCA Southern Regional Office
Miss Florence C. Harris, Correlator
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta 3, Georiga
JAckson 5-2381

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY COUNCIL

This brief report is divided into sections according to those problems in human rights to which CORE devotes most of its time.

Public Accommodations - It was mentioned in the last meeting of this body that CORE and NAACP had collaborated in opening 83 motels in Florida. This work has continued; there has been a concentration of activity in North Carolina, and there is an expected opening of Howard Johnson facilities in all of Texas except the eastern part within a short time. A correction must be made here however. This program was directed toward restaurants, not motels.

Recently, in New Orleans, James McCain, Director of Field Services for CORE, was refused the use of a room which he had previously reserved in a downtown hotel. As a result a civil suit has been filed in his behalf. The suit is aimed primarily at the state law which forbids "mixing" of guests in a commercial establishment.

Administration of justice - Local courts in the Baton Rouge area have begun to require an "interim" bond. That is, original bond expires after the first court case; another bond must be obtained for the appeal of that case. Between these two, however, the court requires an additional bond. This judicial practice is currently being studied in an effort to determine how best to attack it.

Two injunctions barring CORE from activity of any kind in the state of Alabama are scheduled for hearings early in 1963. We hope.

CORE's work in Voter Registration will undoubtedly be explained by Mr. Branton.

Some other matters not definitely connected with any of the above general areas, deserve mention. Recently CORE requested that the Attorney General of the state of New York halt the sale of southern school bonds. The reasoning behind this move is that these school bonds will support the building and operation of more segregated schools; the segregation itself is unconstitutional; hence the bonds do not meet the minimum requirements for placement on the open market. While the Attorney General has not yet acceded to our request, the possibility that this or some other legal development will impair the value of the bonds seems to be slowing their sale and distribution in the Wall Street area.

Another interesting development is controlled desegregation under the direction of the community's business interests. This method has been used in Dallas, Texas and, to an extent that cannot be determined, also in Houston. It has been reliably reported that a consultant from Dallas spent considerable time in Birmingham several months ago, discussing this approach with Birmingham businessmen. It seems to me important that social agencies take a prominent part in such procedures, and with a deeply analytical attitude. This is necessary because of the fairly safe assumption that the business community defines peace primarily as the absence of conflict --- not necessarily the presence of justice.

One of our Field staff recently wrote to us of the need to correct the balance between urban activity and rural activity. Her point was that small towns such as Lebanon, Tennessee not only have great need in the area of desegregation, but also a readiness to act on their own problems. This point is probably borne out also by the experiences of many of the people who are working in the Voters Registration Campaign.

CORE has been active in employment and Houseing in the north. And in both cases we try more and more to direct our attact to corporate enterprise: chain stores, manufacturers of nationally distributed products, builders and mortgage institutions that deal with housing developments rather than isolated instances of single dwellings.

Concurrent with the plans for action on the Howard Johnson front in North Carolina, CORE conceived the idea of a task force, so to speak. We have already accepted, trained and placed several such volunteer workers in different areas of the country, usually assisting a Field Secretary. These are dedicated young people who volunteered to serve for a specified length at a subsistance allowance. The resulting expansion of our small staff may make it possible for CORE to substantially increase the area of its direct impact.

The lessons learned and results gained should provide effective examples for work in employment and housing in the south --- the sooner the better.

Southern Interagency Conference - Jan. 3 and 4

Will attend	Will not attend	Room	Dinner
	1- Iru Schulman		
	2- Matt Ahmann		
1- Tartt Bell	—	No	No
2- Henry Cabinac	—	1- Cabinac	1- Cabinac
3- Tom Barnwell (Penn County Service)	—	2- Barnwell	2- Barnwell
4- J.C. Herrin	—	3- Herrin	3- Herrin
5- Don McEvoy	—	No	4- McEvoy
6- Carl Landes		No	No
7- Connie Curry	—	No	5- Curry
8- T.W. Merriam		No	[Will let us know later]
	3- Harold Fleming		
	4- Rosetta Gardner		
	5- Florence Harris		
	6- Herman Long		
	7- Foy Valentine		
	8- Malcolm Calhoun		
	9- Gus Falk		
	10- Nathan Perlmutter		
9- Fairfax	11- Lewis Deer	4- Fairfax	6- Fairfax
10- Neil Tarplee	12- Galen Weaver	—	7- Tarplee
11- Monroe Schlactus	13- Gordon Lovejoy	—	8- Schlactus
12- Ed Brown		—	9- Brown
13- Earl Henderson		—	—
14- J. Metz Rollins		5- J. Metz Rollins	10- Rollins

(Metz Rollins May on Bed Schedule)

Will attend	Will not attend	Room	Dinner
15- Harold Kramer		6. Harold Kramer	11- Kramer
16. John Marion		7. John Marion	- ? [Probably]
17- John Morris		—	— ? [Don't know]
[redacted]			12- Coleman or Sweatt
18- Clarence Coleman		—	
19- Herman Sweatt			
20- Don Slaiman		8- Don Slaiman	13- Slaiman
21- Richard Haley (CORE) ~~New York~~		9. Richard Haley	14- R. Haley

? 15- Noyes Collingson (?)
16- F. Pauley
17- Bill Pauley
18. Oliver Holmes
19- John Yungblut
~~20- Mrs. Yungblut~~
~~21- Les Dunbar~~
22- Paul Anthony
~~23- Maggie Long~~
? 24- Norman Jimerson
~~25- Jack Minnis~~
26- Marge Manderson
~~27- Mr. Kramer~~
~~28- Mrs. Kramer~~

(Lunch Wiley Branton)

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 7, 1963

Your expenses for meals and social hour, Southern Interagency Conference, January 3 and 4, 1963, were:

Dinner, Jan. 3:	$2.73	_____
Social hour:	.65	_____
Lunch, Jan. 4:	2.50	_____
TOTAL DUE:	$	_____

Please make your check payable to the Southern Regional Council. A return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

MM

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

FIELD SERVICES

January 16, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

In the absence of Dr. Marion I am acknowledging receipt of your letter proposing the dates April 18-19 for the next meeting. I have marked these dates on his calendar, however, if he cannot attend you will be notified in advance.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) June M. Weggins

Secretary to Dr. Marion

FIELD OFFICE FOR CHURCH AND SOCIETY

Rev. John H. Marion • Rev. J. Metz Rollins, Jr. • P.O. Box 1086, Nashville, Tenn. • CYpress 2-2509

mm

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

January 21, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I have your notice of the proposed dates for the next Interagency meeting -- April 18-19. My calendar is clear for these dates and I have put them down pending later confirmation.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Herman

Herman H. Long

TRUMAN B. DOUGLASS, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
HOWARD E. SPRAGG, TREASURER

DIVISION OF CHURCH EXTENSION
PURD E. DEITZ, GENERAL SECRETARY
287 PARK AVENUE SOUTH, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

CARL J. LANDES, COMMUNITY CONSULTANT
BOX 8112, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

UNITED CHURCH BOARD FOR HOMELAND MINISTRIES

mm

January 21, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta #3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I may not be able to make the April meeting of the Southern Interagency Council, but Ed Brown, who lives in Atlanta, usually briefs me concerning them when I am unable to attend.

So please do not change the date for me. I will make them if possible, if not I can get my information from Ed Brown.

Sincerely,

Carl Landes.

Carl J. Landes

CJL/bjs

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 23, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: Dates of Spring meeting

Since response to our recent memo indicates that April 18 and 19 will be satisfactory dates for the next Interagency Conference, we are definitely setting it for that time.

The meeting will be held in Atlanta, and you will receive more specific information as to place and time (together with a reply form) within a few weeks.

mm

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

BOARD OF CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

FIELD SERVICES

January 31, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I regret to inform you that because of a previous engagement, Rev. J. Metz Rollins, and Dr. John H. Marion will not be able to attend the next Interagency Conference scheduled for April 18-19.

We would appreciate it if you would send us a copy of the minutes when they are completed.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) June M. Weggeni

Secretary to Dr. Marion
and Rev. Rollins

FIELD OFFICE FOR CHURCH AND SOCIETY

Rev. John H. Marion • Rev. J. Metz Rollins, Jr. • P.O. Box 1086, Nashville, Tenn. • CYpress 2-2509

Oliver Holmes registered as non-drinker. Is that a reduction in fee?

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

Not at social hour:

1- Oliver Holmes
2- Tartt Bell
3- ~~Ot~~ Collingsons
4- Kramer
5- Yungbluts
6- Botnick

Dinner - 2.73 Socl. . 65 Lunch 2.50

All 3	Dinner + Socl.	Dinner + Lunch
2.73	2.73	2.50
65	65	2.73
2.50	3.38	5.23
5.88		

Lunch + Socl
$ 3.15

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **PAUL RILLING**

Meals - SRC people, SIC.

Dinner:

1 - Anthony — 2.73
2 - Minnis — 2.73 8.19
3 - Jimerson — 2.73

Social:

1 - Anthony — .65
2. Manderson — .65 1.95
3. Jimerson — .65

Lunch

1 - Anthony 2.50
2 - Manderson 2.50
3 - Jimerson 2.50 12.50
4 - Minnis 2.50
5 - Branton 2.50

(18 22.64

approx

Not at Social -

Dinner — (34)

@ $2.58
+ .15
2.73

34) $5.00 = .15¢
34
160
170
6

✓ 1. Ed Brown
✓ 2. Henry Cabrac
✓ 3. Richard Haley
✓ 4. J. C. Herrin
✓ 5. Don Slaiman
★ — ✓ 6. Oliver Holmes
7. ~~Art Anderson~~ Earl Henderson
✓ 8. Jean Fairfax
✓ 9. Mitz Rollins
★ ✓ ✓ 10. Jean & John Youngblut
★ — ✓ 11. Tart Bell
✓ 12. Vincent Harding
✓ 13. Jimerson
✓ 14. Barnwell
✓ 15. Neal Tarpley
✓ 16. John Morris
✓ 17. Frances Pauley & husband
✓ 18. Paul Anthony
✓ 19. Monroe Schlactus
— 20. Vernon Jordan
— 21. Charles Wittenstein
★ — ✓ 22. Bea Patrick
✓ 23. Ruby Hurley
✓ 24. Justin Finger
★ — ✓ 25. Kramer

✓ ★ ✓ 26. Noyes Collingson & wife
✓ 27. Dorothy Dawson
— 28. John Marcon
✓ 29. Connie Curry
— 30. Carl Zietlow
✓ 31. Jack Minnis

475 Riverside Drive

National Student Christian Federation ~~Association~~

34
31

Social
32
− 6
26
+ Marcon 27

~~66.5~~ .65¢
27) 17.53
162
133
~~135~~

34

Lunch -

29 @ 2.32
+ .18 tip
2.50

.18
29 | 5.00
29
210
232

Lunch

1. Schlactus
2. Merriam
3. Martin England
4. Coleeman
5. Branton
6. Wittenstein
7. Minnis
8. Manderson
9. Jimerson
10. Slaiman
11. Kramer
12. ~~Zittow~~ Ziettow
13. Fairfax
14. Curry
15. Herrin
16. Harding
17, Yungblut
18. Brown
19. Cabirac
20. Collingson
21. Bell
22. Barnwell
23. Tarplee
24. ~~Hal~~ Haley
25. Anthony
26. Hurley
27. Jordan
28. McEvoy
29. Morris

Mr. Nichols

alt

Mrs. Miles Clark

alternate for Robert

Mrs. Margaret Wilcox

~~get in touch~~ with

Theodoo

Make reservation - Dinner

Thurs

Atlanta People, not SIC representatives, to invite to SIC

will call

1. John + June Yungblut - DR. 3-7986

~~Thursday~~

2. ✓ Noyes Collincon - 523-4451
Dinner + Lunch

✓3. Frances Pauley - 525-6468

✓4 - Liza Paschall + Mac -
Liza DINNER + Lunch 523-1581

✓5. Ed Driscoll - JA 4-0971

By Ruby Hurley:
6. Vernon Jordan

By. Clarence Coleman ??
7 - Bob Thompson

By Rosetta Gardner -
8 - Ella Baker

C

Tuesday
Call & give guaranteed number
(up by 3 or 4)

Dunbar — meals —
PA

~~So~~ couple
ask steering cute

Dinner 7:00 —

Give Miss Dunbar details
~~Hs~~ on set up ~~pof~~ room —

9:00
1

(1)

Young

Minutes

Ancmts

(1)
W Mect N – Compliance or lack thereof with S/C decns on bbl redn, etc. – Be on look out 4 the

(2) corrco w Burke Marshall

Brief Galen Weaver – on b/N – pay hotel bill
~~bill paid~~ we'll absorb meal cost –

Cmtee – 20 – 100 members on cmte – 7 of Southern Churches
Charles Jones currently chmn.

Extended staff furnish travel – to work in their own staff

Proposed Change 2 "Committee of Sou. Churchmen"

J Russell –
HC
Tatt Bell
PA.
RH
RG
JM
VH
MSchlautus

6:00 – Either conf. room or CW's room

Wed. afternoon

[Encourag all 2 b alert
2 dvlpmts signfcnc
of respons 2 SC
rulns on bibl ~~ansln~~
for agenda Wntr mtn –]

2 New aplctns 4 partcptn –
Put on roster
(1) Galen Weaver – Nat'l Conference on Rel + Race
~~Motn~~ ✓ Unanimously
accepted + welcomed –
(2) F. of S. Ch. Unanimously
accepted, note change of name if that occurs
(reserv rit 2 mak
som furthr jndgmt
abt the personnel
involvd

Galen Weaver

1st NHI C was experimtal
~~attmpt~~ 2 take advantg
of new opnnss on part
of Rmn Cathlc church
(Pop John, new ecumenl Cncls) –
~~effort w~~ ~~tch~~ not
Tour de force 2 brng it afl –

Chgo mtn -
670 registrants, ~~seldm~~ ~~som~~ 20

Remarkable ~~that~~ +

delegates and at fels ++
somethn new - wonderf ~~wonderfu~~
hap

(1) interreligious confrontatn -
new + startlng to partcpnts -
people got acquainted 4
tt first tim

3

(2) impressed 2 learn
thr wz a consensus
which had nevr bn
artculated b4 -
Erelgs imperativrs shared -

~~genu~~ guilt, ~~if that word~~
~~ab~~ life of churches themselvs
had never found a way 2
put their proclamatns
nto effect

One yr continuation -
May 31, 1963 - May 31, 1964
will dcd whether 2 continue later

All addd up 2 determination 2 keep this alive + grown -

? [Name of 3 originators of conference (same as) and guarantors of 1 yr extension]

Program developments.
principal of Conf -
it shall be consultative serve, resource serve,
not competitive w other orgs,
not duplicate them

Matt Ahmann

Printed materials -
Race Challeng 2 Relgn
(1st edtn sold out.)

Catalogue of resources
? [Booklet cosponsored with ADL.)
Challeng 2 ~~Confrnc~~ Conscience -
Report of Reston's org -

1. periodic communctn w 600 odd delegates,

2. have loosly local cmty coordinators (Don McEvoy Boione),

3. hvn local confs. on relgn + race.—

proliferatn of actvty — emphass on action
Toledo, Pitts, Miami, Wash DC
Lit Rock, Omaha, N Y C
typical of cities havn conferences.
Weaver's ofc keeps up communcatn w
they groups - has newsletter

future publicatns
Revised
Manual correlatn xperiences of local confrnc

contemplating
annoted bibliog of paper backs

[After Segregatn: What? - realn hurts
w + N. this is contemplated (not
just pamphlet - what?]

Possible: 2 adress efforts 2 a
specfc cmty - Presently
workn on Danville

4 Commissions

Interlife of Ch + S in Ra
Ch in Relatn as Institns in cmty
~~do Institns in~~
Interlif

?

This may be important.

---

community
F a gun situatn arises in which
N conf could help - What?
- Go directly to
?[Emergency Commission - Bob Speight]

Specfly in Danville.
ad hoc cmte -
Sub cmtee - called N reps
from Danville - ideas abt strategy
devlpd -
(1) "Best Tobacco market in world"
complacent w power structure -
xert som influence w hi
interfaith ofcls of tobac companys -
high level calls ~~by~~ on
them - This hasn't been
done - deputation in suspens
at moment - To~~b. Co. peopl~~
~~said H~~

(2) Picketn - Injunctn hasn't bn lifted
(3) Heslip Lee - get Gov. Harrison 2 c a delagatn
of high level relgs leaders with bar asoc man -
Harrison will not c delagatn

6 - Publcty in lary publicat ns.
H. Fleischman Counseled 2 hold off a little on this
by local N leaders.

H. Cab ~~Par~~ Effect of ~~participation~~ picketn by religious groups -
Decsn has 2 b n hands of local folks -
DAN RIVER MILLS - no materials for consumers, directly -

J Fain agencies based n S - what kind of role, how can they make their resources avalbl 2 Natnly based orgs - Unfortunat, 4 xmpl, if Happy Lee had not been involvd in Danvl.

" Also, thules important 4 outsid groups 2 mak their own judgmt.

~~Question of putting your body in.~~
Putting 2gethr some force in white community.
into opposition force

[befor barnstorming as cmty get 2 know it.
also work as team w other groups rather than working unilaterally -
pooling in resources of other groups]

Calvine Somebody has 2 build bridges

Bell - NC ~~Resource for~~ NC 4 Resource 4 call'n attent'n
2 cmty

N Conf'n non-crisis situatn -
Don McEvoy - 1 of 10 target cities. effort
2 wark follow up conference
Mays noted group of some 50 persons
2 a report meetn - Also, Cncl of Bishops -
4-man Steering cmte selectd.
No 1) of N Conf's concern areas, internal lif
of church,

Survey - 100 w ch out of 450 w churches
say bds have policy statemnt determn 2 accept any -
(230 N ch)
?

Pastoral Conf of Leadn minstrs -
2 of them held - Policy makn -
1 - 3 point program. period self study w/in th church
2 - city wide workshop of laity + clergy -
3 - climax: Thanksgivn day - open policy
declaratn.
Sou. Baptists left at this -

Program now
Worked through
the Denominational ministerial fellowships

~~Decen~~ - ~~Worked~~ campaign worked through
women -

(Episc.)
Pilot program in 1 church begun -
areas of discsn 4 their own self study:
6 week session
1 - areas of common concern - readn
of what denom. bodies have said.
W/ the church, Layman will lead discussion -
2 - W/ Cmpbll book "The 3rd Race"? 2 b read, discussed
3 - Material ordered from Miss
WCC - ~~pu~~ biblical justification -
relate 2
4 - Dis - Ltr Frm Bham jail
appl 2 Cons.
5
6 - Plann of personal involvment

Bham -
=

Slaiman - Labor movmt has new cmty program devlpm

Follow up N- conf w other S cities -

Cabinet - N. Or

Leanda Perez org - Automatic answering serv
Parents + Friends of Cathlic Children
by distorting statement by Archbishop ? (Cody?)
discouraged efforts at follow up conference -
~~Apparently~~
Meeting (may or may not have been held) of top level relgs ldrshp -

Wevr

Agenda III -

Public agencies involved w / / / th S 2 a significant degree
4 1st time -
Virtually all new FG pros are in federal agencies -
Ata - Army, Navy, AF hired specialst 2 deal w govt contractors -

regular basis, ad hoc basis abt spcf. intersts?

Invite them in, or continue 2 b
xclusvly private -

Bell - ~~Usft 2~~

First seek out some 4 specl
confrnses of interst 2 US, not
partcptns as yet -

Slaiman - As resources yes, but dangers in
partcpatn - party connectn, 4 xampl -

Herrin - ~~Mmenc~~
Go 2 Wash, bring in government resources
occasionally

R Gardner - Contacts More current than once a yr -

Slaiman - Ad hoc
Bell - Really do a session on housing

Fairfax Spot. Matters of confidentiality

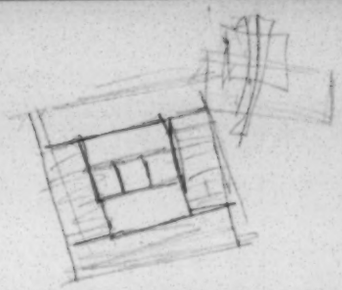
Henderson - Op

Steering cmte, when
Nvit thm 2 next meetN,
to attend as visitors, w/o
suggestN that they b considered
as regular participants —

After dinner, come back here.

- 6:00 cocktail -

Americus on agenda —



Evening -

Bham - situation builds & builds into monster -
Usual tactics don't apply -

Blake-Royal visitation - what will it really do?

Approaches made 2 people in B'ham reconsidered

Bombings - pursuance of a policy

What Federal establishment should do -
More FBI activity -
Troops.
President had staff select 50 key pepl on economic basis, com 2 whit house,
Tough straight talk - as of X date full power of fed. establishmt will b brought against you.
- economic thumb screws -
Keep in touch with pepl there, asks them what 2 do.

To Slaiman
Key group labor leaders goin 2 Jamie Moor - demands that somethn b done
Pressur 2 solv bombings.

See in all that has happened, new militancy, new violence
prelude 2 comn season

Important 2 understand current reactn
albany (Americus, Danville) Selma is entirely different
Atlanta, moral aproach doesn't work -
In these Moral + economic approach doesn't work
Think they are heroes, not succumbn
2 materialism, fightn 4 principl.

Tactics in militancy ~~perhaps~~ need
some changes
~~Guard agnst~~ cr

Bell - Why we aren't havn much more significant participatn from more militant groups. estrangement?

No confidence in groups like this -
What can b done

Earn right 2 b workn in cnty; but reserv
right 2 preserv your identity.

Get check-out time extended.
Lunch at 1:00.

~~One~~ Major thing of W conf should b to try to have meeting of minds with more militant groups.

Winter meeting -
Ian McCrae — Somebody actually making policy 4 Natl Co Conf on ~~Pol & Race~~ } ?
Council -> ? (Elbert Jean suggested)

(Give Moore # at 10:00)

Thursday AM

Preamble - accepted
~~Human~~

About 15

(14) - the difference (in

Campbell on Nashville Mayor's Cmte -

Events leading to formation of N Mayor's Cmte.

Contained none of people generally on such cmtes. no preachers, no do goodders - all bankers, all insurance co presidents, dept. store representatives. Men controlling upwards of 90% of wealth in cmty.

This was strength + weakness of cmte - businessmen, interested in getting back 2 makin money - ~~accomplished~~, had do goodders been on cmte, over long haul additional work could hav been don.

Comunity Still pushed 4 employment, further dev of scls, hospitals ~~by 1 business~~ ~~are~~ as businessmen see it demonstrations come back, 1 by 1, further progress is being made -

When trouble was really hot, they were recognizin anybody

Opposes 2 ~~effort~~ private agency

unstaffed.

Demonstrations made the difference (in goal of change rather than peace).

Ways 2 transfer ~~pan~~ lessons 2 other communities

other ingredients - Mayor was most persuasive

accomplishments as far as changes.

commitment from all downtown hotels, motels

(Not across the board - on individual basis)

Mahlon Griffith:

Plans 4 joint ancmt of 4 own firms

f.e.p. - won't say what firms involved

All banks plan 2 hire 2 Negroes each, all on same day.

(Same thing in Bham, banks hiring, with announcement through clearing house)

Belk - (Agencies as such asked 2 participate in)

Role of ~~private~~ voluntary agencies

K Jones - (The crite 95% of decision maker element on comte, vs. 1/3 of Negro pressure -)

Any white do gooders thought suspect -

Behind scenes pushing -

Some heckling, whiting, calk proposals things hoped 2 work on, trying 2 nform thro

Recruiting - machinery for c.o. employment hiring -

Slaiman

Has Memo on legislatu -

Package as presented by preoidat was very, very inadequate fro

Yet most serious put b/4 Congress

~~Neither great~~

~~F whole Congrel~~

Serious lacks, each title had serious lacks - blatantly absent: FEP -

Public accom section - doesn't have real Title III

Consensus was: quite an accomplishment 2 get it passed, 2 c it not watered down

Admstratn that it their package was the maximum

Ferment out in country caused some extension -
(1) Nonvd + effective effort by CR orgs on hill + n c
(2) Wash March
(3) B'ham events
(4) Nonvd activity by church groups

brought optimism, package is being strengthened - FEP
Public accom strengthened
Title III - Right 2 intervene extended -

(as it comes out of House Judiciary subcomittee - improved

Anything but out of woods, however -
(1) hysterical reaction; not only in South.
(2) Congress does not hv liberal majority.

F a fairly good CR bl does not pass, it will lead 2 a tremendous catastrophy -
(Fragmentation demoralization in N cmty -
blow 2 liberal coalition
strengthen of radical conservatvs

F passd
(1) moral victory
(2) tools
(3) later, disillusion becaus
it wont solv all proplems,
viz. laws xstn - p.a.
+ housn in many states

Impt. now tt thr b nceesd
work at grs. roots level
at getn support 2 pass
this legislatn

Good grounds 4 optimsm in mprovn
but it wl still fall short
of what s needed.

c.w.
Basis 4 optimism questned -
<u>Senate</u>, ~~estimated~~ line-up.

Serious attempts made 2 break
filibuster.

Strengthening
(all of this subcmte approval)

1- adn FEP

2- slight xtnsn of titl 3:
xtndn of authrty of atty genl -
over nto areas other than schs
libraries, parks, recreatnl facilitie

3. Sub cmte in hous actd permancy
of FEP

4 - Sub cmte in hous aprvd basis

5. sub cmte
Pubc acom xtndd coverage
on hotels, restau, movies (?)
~~cor~~ includd Mrs. Murphy

14th Amendmnt vs Commerce Clause -

CC is safer one
14 has broader basis of cov
CC is Demo. strategy } Politics
14 is Repub. " }
Who's going 2 get more milage -
Admnstratn attitud - put them both
n - 19th C ~~C R~~ b c n unsafe
b or SC decision made it slightly - ?

two impt -

[PA -
how much tip 4 room?
Pay my room w c/card]

Present plans 4 respons of CR orgs 4 period of filibuster -

Militancy - good or not depends on what happens - F filibuster looks like it will succeed, anything could be fine - F situation [ ], then militancy might provid xcuse

I wouldn't say hold back

Cmty relatns service -

[Tit 6 mor important than Tit 1 s]

Real recalcitrant states: Mpact on our Congressmen can soften up their recalcitrance on hill -
Groups

[Fairfax
Calln on Mid western congress (McCullouch - Ohio)
by Sou, constituents was helpful -]

[Moss - liberal, but never voted for cloture - → alternatv - wear them down - never really tried before -]

Americus, Ga. -

Last week in Jan.

Place left open - ~~possibility of~~ very tentatively for Wash., depends on where things are -

~~Sat~~ tentatively for
Jan 29-30, Wed. + Thursday
~~22 23~~ "

[check out w Potomac institute]

Americus.
R.G. ~~Sat in~~ on press conference.
~~Sat +~~ children who had been in jail + adults.
pictures of conditions in jail - deplorable conditions -
children from 11 - 15
+ accos parents not permitted 2 c them.
[Ga. prison stockade - closed last year
not suitable 4 habitation]
Mr. Williams, beaten + stomped by policemen -
leg broken -

some children
in as much as 47 days

FBI investgtd polic brutalty - said none -
~~A~~ 1 - Condtns in jal
2 - No proper FBI investgtn of
polic brutality

Youngsters arrested at school follown
demonstratn of some kind -
SNCC people, 2 CORE pepl
3 peopl ~~are~~ in jail on criminal anarchy chg -

1 - Write justc Dept problm fact +
FBI - MS incapbl of actn
2 - Protest of ~~excessive~~ bonds - C.B. King - lawyer would have to do this
Not unusual
3 . Get effectv Justc Dept representatn
in .

Country wide publicity in jail -
~~Should~~ Natl Conf on Rel + Rac enter here
pressure on ~~Hot~~ Justc Dept -
~~Some on~~ Bc Bob Speight has been -
This is almost after the fact -

Secretariat -

Check w SNCC
to make sure
~~to~~ everyone gets
mailings of the type
of the ~~SI~~ Americus
report - make sure
all of SIC is on
their mailing list -

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

February 15, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Southern Interagency Conference Participants

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: Arrangements for Spring Meeting

- -

The next meeting of the Interagency Conference will be held April 18-19 in Atlanta at the Peachtree Manor Hotel (826 Peachtree Street, N.E.).

The meeting will follow the usual schedule, beginning at 2:00 P.M. the 18th and ending at 3:00 P.M. on the 19th.

For those wishing hotel accommodations it may be necessary to share a room. At your earliest convenience, will you please let us know whether or not you want a room and if you will be willing to share it if necessary. Participants in the meeting will be billed by SRC for meals and other non-housing costs following the meeting.

Major items on the agenda will be to hear the report of the committee on organization and otherwise consider internal matters brought up at the last meeting and a detailed disucssion of situations and programs in Alabama.

This promises to be an unusually important meeting and we hope you will make every effort to attend.

PA:mm
Enc: Return card

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

688-0331

February 20, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the memo of February 20th.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will be represented at the Interagency meeting on April 18-19.

Our best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

James Forman

James Forman
Executive Secretary

JF:dm

Reading File

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 13, 1963

TO: Persons who attended the September 13-14, 1962, meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, Secretariat, SIC

The enclosed memorandum prepared by Mr. and Mrs. Carl Braden, Southern Conference Educational Fund, is being sent to you pursuant to an agreement made between Mr. and Mrs. Braden and the Rev. Cornelius Tarplee, Chairman, SIC.

NOTE: For copy of memo see folder marked: "Southern Conference Educational Fund - 1962-63"

Enc.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

Room 714 Congress Bldg. • 111 N.E. 2nd Ave. • Miami 32, Florida • FR 9-6195

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Secretary

HAROLD KRAMER
Regional Director

March 14, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Paul:

I would appreciate it, if you would send me an agenda of the April 18th-19th meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference as soon as the agenda has been prepared. It will help me to determine as to whether I will attend this meeting.

Sincerely,

Harold Kramer

Harold Kramer
Regional Director

HK:c

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Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

688-0331

March 25, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Field Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I am writing to inquire whether you received formal notification of our being present at the Interagency conference April 18-19. Some of our staff will be present. I was not sure if we had returned the card you enclosed, and now seem to have misplaced it.

You also said in your memorandum that you had enclosed a list of organizations which were part of the Interagency conference, but we apparently did not receive it as I believe it was not included in the envelope. I wonder if you will be kind enough to send us a list.

We shall see you at the conference, if not before.

Our kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Julian Bond

Horace Julian Bond
Administrative Assistant

HJB:dm

MM: Ignore this, except to note Art will be present

THE POTOMAC INSTITUTE, INC.
1501 Eighteenth Street, N.W. • Washington 6, D.C. • DEcatur 2-5566

March 26, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

This is a belated RSVP for the Southern Interagency Conference on April 18-19. I am planning to attend -- Harold will not be able to make it.

I would very much appreciate your making a single room reservation for me at the Atlanta Cabana Motor Hotel, for arrival at approximately 11 a.m. on April 18, and requesting a late check-out of 3:30 p.m. on the 19th. If this is not possible for any reason, could you then make a single room reservation for me at the Peachtree Manor Hotel? Confirmation from the motel or hotel would be appreciated.

In view of what may come up at the Interagency Conference, I think it would be a good idea for me to meet with Les Dunbar, yourself, and whoever else you all want to invite for a preliminary "strategy" session. I am planning to arrive at approximately 11 a.m. on the 18th, so that I could be at the SRC office any time after that, including lunch. I would appreciate your dropping me a note about this so I can arrange my schedule accordingly.

I would also appreciate your letting me know about the agenda items, and specify what is being planned for the evening of April 18 in order that I can arrange my personal schedule. Unless there is some compelling reason for me to be at dinner Thursday night, I will plan to have dinner with my son. I could return to the group later in the evening if there is a social get together planned.

Please let me know this as soon as possible. I look forward to seeing all of you again. Best regards to all.

Sincerely,

Art

Arthur J. Levin
Staff Director

AJL:hjh

The United Christian Missionary Society

Disciples of Christ

A. DALE FIERS, *president*
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A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE • FLEETWOOD 3-1491 • INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA

MG - fyi
PA - please note that interagency list adjusted

March 26, 1963

Mr. Lester Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

RECEIVED
MAR 28 1963

Dear Lester:

I have recently received the information from Mary Godwin that I am to receive NEW SOUTH on a complimentary basis for one year.

I am writing to thank you for continuing me on the mailing list of NEW SOUTH. As you probably know, a new staff person, Mr. Ian McCrae, has come to the staff with a primary assignment in the field of civil rights and civil liberties. In all probability Ian will be attending the meetings of the Inter-agency conference and you will be meeting him, I am sure, in many of the meetings of human relations people. I commend him to you; he is a tremendous person with a very deep interest in this field of race relations.

Again I thank you for continuing me on the mailing list. My interests are still with all things that occur to improve human relations, particularly in the south, but the job assignment has changed a little.

Sincerely,

Lewis H. Deer

Lewis H. Deer
Executive Director
Church and Community

LHD:h

Division of Church Life and Work

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Barton Hunter, Executive Secretary • **Executive Directors:** Lewis H. Deer, Church and Community; Robert A. Fangmeier, Christian Citizenship • **National Director:** Ian J. McCrae, Human Rights • **Administrative Assistant:** Mrs. Virginia M. Clarke • **Departmental Associate:** Miss Loisanne Buchanan • **Coordinator of Relief and Rehabilitation Services:** Miss Ella L. Williams.

The United Christian Missionary Society

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A Board of Missions and Education • 222 SOUTH DOWNEY AVENUE • FLEETWOOD 3-1491 • INDIANAPOLIS 7, INDIANA

February 6, 1963

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1963

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsythe Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have recently come to the position of National Director of Human Rights for our denomination. In this position I am continuing the work which was formerly handled by Lewis Deer.

I would appreciate it if my name would be placed on your mailing list. I shall plan to attend the next Interagency conference on April 18.

Sincerely yours,

Ian McCrae

Ian McCrae

IM:s-51A

Division of Church Life and Work

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN ACTION AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Barton Hunter, Executive Secretary • **Executive Directors:** Lewis H. Deer, Church and Community; Robert A. Fangmeier, Christian Citizenship • **Administrative Assistant:** Mrs. Virginia M. Clarke • **Departmental Associate:** Miss Loisanne Buchanan • **Coordinator of Relief and Rehabilitation Services:** Miss Ella L. Williams

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

March 27, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is to confirm that Mr. Slaiman plans to attend the April 18-19 meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference and would appreciate reservations at the Peachtree Manor Hotel if you have not already secured them.

Sincerely yours,

C Rasmussen

Mrs. C. Rasmussen
Secretary to Mr. Slaiman

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CARL J. LANDES, COMMUNITY CONSULTANT
BOX 8112, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

UNITED CHURCH BOARD FOR HOMELAND MINISTRIES

Opened BP
4/1/63

March 29, 1963

Southern Interagency Committee
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sirs:

I am sorry I will have to miss the spring Southern Interagency meeting again. This is not because I am uninterested but simply because of an unavoidable conflict.

Since Ed Brown is a collegue of mine with the same responsibilities, I will ask him to brief me on anything which concerns our work. I hope I shall be able to attend the September-October meeting whenever they are called.

Sincerely,

Carl J. Landes

Carl J. Landes

CJL/bjs

J. C. HERRIN
BOX 188
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

mm
Note
31 March 63

Dear Paul,

Cannot recall whether I made reservation – Martin England from our staff wanted again like ~~to~~ be included on the list – we will stay at Peachtree Manor and have meals as scheduled for the group –

Thanks for all your help.

J. C. Herrin

April 2, 1963

Mr. Julian Bond, Administrative Assistant
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee
6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

Dear Julian:

We are pleased to know you and others will be present for the Interagency Conference meeting. There will be dinner on the 18th and lunch on the 19th. As soon as possible would you let us know how many places to reserve for these two meals.

The agency list referred to in the organization committee's report was a recommendation that such a list, revised to remove inactive agencies, be a part of the circulated description of SIC. The present list of active and inactive participants as prepared some months ago is enclosed.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm
Enc.

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans 13, Louisiana • 523-2901

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DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

April 9, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Field Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Please make reservations for Matt Ahmann and me at the hotel where we will hold the Southern Interagency meeting in April. I have asked Matt to attend so he can be as knowledgeable about the South as possible and also, to give me his advice on some of the Interagency business.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Henry

HC/ej

P.S. Matt just told me on the phone he can't make it.

Quaker House 1384 FAIRVIEW ROAD, N.E., ATLANTA 6, GEORGIA, DRAKE 3-7986
ATLANTA MEETING OF THE RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

April 11, 1963

Committee on Membership
Southern Inter-Agency Group for Human Relations

Dear Friends:

I should like to submit a request for acceptance as a member of the Inter-Agency Group. I have by invitation attended a number of times over the last three years, and should like if possible now to become a regular member.

My soul claim of qualification for such admission is that I have carried on a good deal of work in Louisiana and Mississippi in 1959-60 and have continued since coming to Quaker House in Atlanta to keep these contacts together, getting over into Mississippi in particularly a number of times for the last two years. I have also been into South Carolina on one occasion to learn what I could about tha situation there to be of some help in the general area of school desegregation. Since I will continue to participate in the various phases of the work throughout the South and will continue to do some traveling on behalf of Dr. Allan Chalmers of the NAACP Legal and Defense Fund, I should like very much to be part of the Inter-Agency Group.

I hope you will be able to give favorable consideration to this request.

Faithfully yours,

John Yungblut

John Yungblut

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina
P. O. Box 1307 88 2-0109

CLAUDE C. SHOTTS
Regional Chairman
B. TARTT BELL
Executive Secretary
B. RUSSELL BRANSON
Finance Secretary

April 12, 1963

George O. Butler
President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity
Room 3836
General Accounting Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear George:

Thank you for calling so promptly to let me know that you can meet with the Southern Interagency Conference in Atlanta on Friday, April 19, at 10:30 a.m. It will be a plenary session. This means it will include representatives of some agencies which do not have specialized programs in the employment field. However, they are abviously working on related problems and need this information to educate their constituencies.

A number of the "old guard" will be on hand to discuss the development and problems. We will be anxious to have from you: (a) a brief summary of the present operations of the President's Committee, (b) an analysis of the problem areas, (c) your comments on the possibilities of cooperation between the federal programs and the efforts of the private agencies. Please confine your remarks to not more than twenty minutes. I am certain that your presentation will stimulate a valuable discussion period for the remainder of the morning. This will be "Family style," of course, not open to the press. So please be prepared to speak frankly with us. We look forward to your participation.

A reservation has been made for you at conference headquarters, the Peacetree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree Street, N. E. for Thursday night. Our conference will already be in session when you arrive. Contact either Paul Anthony or myself.

Cordial personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

cc: Paul Anthony ✓

AT NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
HAROLD EVANS, *Chairman* • HENRY J. CADBURY, *Honorary Chairman* • CLARENCE E. PICKETT, *Executive Secretary Emeritus* • COLIN W. BELL, *Executive Secretary*

J. C. HERRIN
BOX 188
CHAPEL HILL, NORTH CAROLINA

16 April '63

Dear Paul

Sorry, Martin England finds he cannot attend Inter-agency, and wants cancelled - See you Friday -

J. C. Herrin

6 men + 2 C. Wittenstein –
2 women

INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
April 18-19

Remind Gary we'll see
come by tomorrow afternoon to talk to him

Will attend	Room	Dinner
✓1. Neil Tarplee	No	1. Tarplee
✓2. Connie Curry	No	2. Curry
✓3. Richard Haley	1. Richard Haley	3. Haley
✓4. J.C. Herrin	2. J.C. Herrin	4. Herrin
✓5. Tartt Bell	✓ 3. Tartt Bell	5. Bell
✓6. Courtney Siceloff	4. Courtney Siceloff	6. Siceloff
✓7. Ian McCrae	No	7. McCrae
✓8. Monroe Schlactus	No	8. Schlactus
✓9. Jean Fairfax	5. Jean Fairfax	9. Fairfax
✓10. T.W. Merriam	No	10. Merriam ??
✓11. SNCC representative	–	11. ?
12. ~~Jean Russell~~	6. Jean Russell	12. ~~Jean Russell~~
13. ? Not signed (Atlanta)	No	13. Yes - Not signed (Atlanta)
✓14. Vincent Harding	No	14. Vincent Harding
15. Rosemarie Harding		15. Rosemary Harding
✓16. Wyatt Walker	No	?
✓17. Earl Henderson	No	?
✓18. Henry Cabirac	7. Henry Cabirac	16. Henry Cabirac
✓19. Ernest Lent	No	17. Ernest Lent
✓20. Ruby Hurley	Changed - 4/15/63 No	18. ?
✓21. Don Slaiman	8. Don Slaiman	19. ~~Don Slaiman~~
✓22. Herman Long	No	20. Herman Long (continued)

Will not attend

✓1. Garnet Guild
✓2. Carl Landes
✓3. Malcolm Calhoun
✓4 - Irv Schulman
✓5 - Nathan Perlmutter
✓6 - John Marion
✓7 - J. Metz Rollins
~~8 - Geo Falk~~ - Coming - Charles Wittenstein
9 - Matt Ahmann
✓10 - Gary Oiuki
✓11 - Foy Valentine
✓12 - Carl Landes

Will attend	Room	Dinner
23. Seymour Samet	Yes - (Reservation made by C. Wittenstein)	21. Yes
24. Gus Falk	Yes (Reservation made by C. Wittenstein)	22. Yes
25. Art Levin	[illegible]	23. Prob. not
26. John Morris	—	24. Yes
27 Martin England		

Not given to P. Manor 4/15/63

28. (Listed elsewhere)	Ernest Lent	
29	Government Man	?25 - Butler
30. Mrs. Miles Clark (alternate for Mrs. Robert Wilcox)	Mrs. Miles Clark	30. Mrs. Clark

Atlanta -

31 -		Lunch too - 26. Collinson
32 -		
33 -	Holand (No Paulay)	Lunch too - 27 - F. Paulay + O. Holmes
34		Lunch too. 28 - L. Paschall
35 -		29. MacPherson
36 - Yungblut	Lunch only	

34. Nigerian visitor

32 - Visitor's escort

Proposed Agenda, Southern Interagency Conference
Atlanta, Georgia - April 18-19, 1963
Peachtree Manor Hotel

Chairman: Neil Tarplee

I. Announcements and notices.

II. Report of organizational committee.
Discussion and action on the report.

III. Consideration of applications for participation.

IV. Special report on Mississippi.

V. Alabama.

VI. Merit employment and federal government participation.

VII. Other.

SCHEDULE

Thursday, April 18.

2:00 P.M. - Meeting begins.
5:30 - Break.
7:00 - Dinner.
(Remainder of evening - program and social, at discretion of participants.)

Friday, April 19.

9:00 A.M. - Meeting begins.
12:00 Noon - Break.
12:30 P.M. - Lunch.
3:00 - Adjournment.

NOTE: Hotel check out time: 4:00 P.M.

Agenda suggestions from April 18-19, 1963 SIC:

1. Herrin - State of desegregation in higher education in the South.

2. Brown - Summary of voter ~~education~~ registration campaigns during the summer.

3. Samet - Greater concern for analysis of trends; i.e., the significance of Conference on Race and Religion.

4. Fairfax - Over a period of time invite representatives of such federal programs and agencies, Area Redevelopment Administration, for example. SIC can serve the function of sensitizing such agecnies--not specifically civil rights agencies--to our concerns.

6. From previous meeting, Kramer - Consideration of interreligious tensions resulting from recent cases before Supreme Court, prayer decision, etc.

7. Cabirac - What churches are doing in their own communities as follow-up on National Conference on Religion and Race.

8. Levin - President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in Housing may be off the ground and some interpretation of its functions in order.

9/

MINUTES, SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA - APRIL 18, 19, 1963

Administrative.

The Organization Committee presented its recommendations for the definition and procedures of the Conference. Its report was unanimously adopted, with amendments and with the proviso that procedural rules go into effect immediately but the report will not be released until after the approval of a preamble, to be considered at the fall meeting. Amendments are: (1) the phrase "human relations" is to be changed to "intergroup relations" wherever it occurs; (2) item 7 under "Definition" will be deleted, and the Committee on Organization is instructed to prepare for the document a short preamble that will endeavor to state reasons why this group of people has an identity and purpose, to be presented to the next meeting; (3) the first paragraph under "Participants" will be changed to read: "Participation shall be limited to national and regional agencies having program in intergroup relations extending to more than one Southern state"; (4) under the section "Steering Committee," the word "selection" is changed to "election"; (5) under the section "Voting," paragraph 2, sentence 1 will read: "Issues shall be decided by majority vote of those present except in the matters of participation and the election of chairman, steering committee, and secretariat."

Requests to participate in S.I.C. from Quaker House and the Southern Conference Educational Fund were brought before the group. The chair ruled that Quaker House is ineligible to participate on grounds that participation is limited to agencies having program concerns extending to more than one Southern state. Participants, voting in an open ballot, declined to extend an invitation to participate to SCEF.

Mississippi - Jim Forman and Wiley Branton.

Recent so-called "demonstrations" in Greenwood were not a planned thing. Reports coming out of that city have confused the facts, making it appear that Greenwood police officers and officials were only preventing large numbers of people from gathering, not inhibiting access to the registrar's office. The facts were just the opposite.

There was no "agreement," insofar as is known, preceding the Justice Department's withdrawal of its request for a preliminary injunction against Greenwood and Leflore County officials; city and county officials would not formally agree to any change in tactics. Eight Negroes who had been jailed were released. Much of the harassment directed against voter registration efforts appears to have diminished and the city seems to be aware that it will be hurt unless earlier tactics are changed.

Local Negroes remain enthusiastic about the registration effort and this enthusiasm has overflowed into adjoining counties.

Alabama - Norman Jimerson and Paul Anthony.

There are two threats in the Birmingham situation: the possibility that current demonstrations might cause the state legislature to rescind the city's newly chosen form of Mayor-Council government, and the possibility that Governor Wallace might declare martial law in response to the demonstrations. There is some division in the Negro community in regard to supporting demonstrations at this time; however, it is probable that long-term demonstrations will foster coalescence and support.

The possibility of court ordered public school desegregation in any or all of three communities--Mobile, Huntsville, and Birmingham--remains, as does the assumption that in the event of desegregation Governor Wallace will empower himself to personally remove Negro students from desegregated schools, as he has threatened. Save Our Schools groups are active in these three locales.

It is conceivable that the Governor's hand will be called in June, at the level of higher education, and in Huntsville, where two Negroes (both employees at nearby federal installations) have applied for admittance to the Huntsville Center of the University of Alabama. They are asking for a court order for entrance to the Center for the summer quarter.

Merit Employment and Federal Government Participation - George Butler, President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Within the next year the President's Committee will probably be able to move into the area of requiring of contract holders affirmative action toward employment of minority group members. Until now, the Committee has deliberately avoided spelling out what constitutes affirmative action. Contract-holders will be turning increasingly to existing public or private agencies to produce qualified recruits. Individuals are urged to send complaints to the Committee in known cases of non-compliance on the part of government contract-holders.

Other.

Nominations for chairman, steering committee, and secretariat for the coming SIC year were approved by the group: Chairman, Charles Wittenstein; Steering Committee, Ruby Hurley, Vincent Harding, Paul Anthony, John Morris, Monroe Schlactus, Rosetta Gardner, Tartt Bell, Henry Cabirac, and Jean Russell; Secretariat, Southern Regional Council.

The CORE representative requested that all SIC participants send him descriptive material on their program and function.

Wednesday and Thursday, September 25 and 26, were selected as the dates of the next meeting, and the Steering Committee was asked to explore several possibilities and determine a suitable location.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

May 10, 1963

TO:

FROM: Department of Field Activities, SRC

Your expenses for meals and conference room facilities for the Southern Interagency Conference, April 18-19, 1963 were:

Dinner	$3.53*	_____
Lunch	2.45*	_____
Pro rated fee for use of conference room	.35	_____
	TOTAL DUE:	$

*Includes tips.

Please make your check payable to the Southern Regional Council. A return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

For those persons who have not yet paid for meals for the previous conference (January 3 and 4) the amount due is indicated below.

Thanks.

Enc.

SIC
Gen

May 27, 1963
AIR MAIL SPECIAL

MEMORANDUM

TO: Jean Russell
Tartt Bell
Henry Cabirac

FROM: Paul Anthony

A special meeting of the steering committee of the Interagency Conference has been called for Friday, May 31, at the SRC office in Atlanta, beginning at 10:00 A.M...

The primary purpose of the meeting is to consider what, if anything, can be done toward the June 10 opening of the University of Alabama.

Hope you can make it.

SIC
Gen
LWD
MM

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Southeast Area Office

Room 703, 41 Exchange Place, S. E. • Atlanta 3, Georgia • Jackson 3-8451 • Charles F. Wittenstein, Area Director

May 31, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General
of the United States
Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

I am writing you as Chairman of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference which, as you will recall, is composed of virtually all inter-group agencies working on a regional basis in the South. The Steering Committee of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference met this morning for a discussion of the approaching crisis at the University of Alabama.

On June 10th there will be a small contingent of inter-group professionals at both Tuscaloosa and Huntsville. I have been requested by my colleagues to advise you that we will be available as resource people for purposes of consultation in both of these cities. We would welcome the opportunity to establish contact with your deputies on the scene at these two cities so that we may share information and interpretation with you. Each of the inter-group professionals involved is experienced in dealing with racial conflict in the South and is, I am positive, anxious to be of assistance to the Justice Department.

The following plan to be in Tuscaloosa: The Rev. Will Campbell (Nashville) or The Rev. Elbert Jean (Nashville), National Council of Churches; Henry Cabirac (New Orleans), The National Catholic Council for Interracial Justice; Justin Finger (Atlanta), Anti-Defamation League; and I.

The following plan to be in Huntsville: Paul Anthony (Atlanta), Southern Regional Council; Monroe Schlactus (Atlanta), Anti-Defamation League; Constance Curry (Atlanta), Southern Student Human Relations Project of the National Student Association.

I hope that you will inform me who will be representing the Justice Department in Tuscaloosa and in Huntsville and whether or not your people would welcome the kind of cooperation which we are offering.

Cordially,

CHARLES F. WITTENSTEIN, SE AREA DIRECTOR

CFW:ru

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COMMUNITY AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

RICHARD MAASS, Chairman

A. HAROLD MURRAY, Director

SIC
Gen

July 3, 1963

Mr. Galen Martin, Executive Director
Kentucky Commission on Human Rights
168 Capitol Annex
Frankfort, Kentucky

Dear Galen:

Detailed arrangements have not yet been made for the next meeting of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference but unless unforeseen circumstances interfere, it will be held in Nashville, September 25th and 26th. You are, of course, perfectly free to set up a mid-South meeting of NAIRO in Nashville either immediately preceding or following the Inter-Agency Conference, which would normally terminate at about 2:00 to 3:00 P.M., on its second day. I think my preference would be to have the NAIRO meeting follow the Inter-Agency Conference.

Of course, many of the participants in the Inter-Agency Conference will be from the southeastern region of NAIRO rather than the mid-South region, and some members of NAIRO are affiliated with agencies which do not participate in the Agency conference. While the Southern Inter-Agency Conference does invite guests to its meeting, and might welcome a number of the mid-South professionals who are not regular participants, I cannot give you blanket assurance that all mid-South NAIRO members could be invited to participate in the Inter-Agency Meeting. Indeed, it would not be appropriate to issue such invitations to professional representatives of any Agency which has been specifically excluded from the Inter-Agency Conference.

I do not want to discourage you from proceeding with plans for a mid-South Conference held in conjunction with our meeting in Nashville. But, I do think there are some details that we would have to work out together if the two meetings were to dovetail smoothly. I enjoyed seeing you recently in Atlanta and trust you will have Kentucky straightened out in no time at all.

Cordially,

Chas

CHARLES F. WITTENSTEIN, Southeast Area Director

CFW:ru
cc: Paul Anthony

Telegraph
254-1441

SIC

OK

VIA AIR MAIL
August 22, 1963

Mr. William Berfield
Holiday Inn
1800 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Berfield:

Would it be possible for the Holiday Inn to accommodate a conference group of some 30 people for meetings, overnight lodging, and two meals on September 25 and 26?

The group desiring such accommodations is the Southern Interagency Conference, not a formal organization, but rather a vehicle for periodic consultation among professional staff representatives of organizations concerned with intergroup relations and civil rights in the Southern region. The Southern Regional Council serves as secretariat for the Interagency Conference.

Meeting facilities would be required for an estimated 26 to 30 people for an afternoon meeting beginning at 2:00 P.M. on Wednesday, September 25, breaking for dinner, then reconvening until around 9:30 P.M., and for a Thursday, September 26 meeting from 9:00 A.M. until 3:00 P.M. (with a break for lunch). A rather large conference room is desirable, so participants may sit at tables in a horse shoe or rectangular arrangement rather than in auditorium fashion.

The two meals which participants (again, an estimated 26 to 30) would want served to them as a group are Wednesday evening dinner and Thursday lunch.

Rooms for an estimated 15 men and 6 women for Wednesday evening, September 25, will be necessary. Participants will not object to sharing double rooms. A few people may need a room for more than one night, arriving on Tuesday evening or remaining in Nashville through Thursday evening, due to plane schedules.

If you can accommodate the Interagency Conference, we will notify regular participants immediately and then begin to send definite room reservations to you, by name, as they are received in this office. We will give you an accurate count of the number of persons who will comprise the dinner and luncheon group about a week prior to the conference.

We would appreciate an answer and, hopefully, a confirmation, at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

TELEPHONE ALpine 4-1441
TELETYPE 615 244-1564

615

Holiday Inn® OF NASHVILLE—WEST END AVE.
U. S. HIGHWAY 70 SOUTH • 1800 WEST END AVENUE
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

2 September 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Good morning Miss Manderson:

My apologies for not having answered sooner; however, I am now...we will be happy to accomodate your group.

Menu requirements and scheduling should be in my hands no later than 15 September 1963/

Kindest regards and look forward to your visit with us.

Sincerely,

Holiday Inn West End Avenue

by: W M Berfield
W. M. Berfield, Innkeeper

M E M O R A N D U M

September 3, 1963

TO: Steering Committee, Southern Interagency Conference (Ruby Hurley, Vincent Harding, John Morris, Monroe Schlactus, Rosetta Gardner, Tartt Bell, Henry Cabirac, Jean Russell.)

FROM; Marge Manderson, for Secretariat

A Steering Committee meeting has been called for 10:00 A.M. on Monday, September 9, in the office of the Southern Regional Council. Every effort will be made to end the meeting by noon. Please let us know as quickly as possible whether or not you will be able to attend. We will notify you if an insufficient number of people are able to attend and the date must be changed; however, if at all possible the meeting will be held on the 9th.

Setting the agenda for the Spetember 25-26 Interagency Conference in Nashville is the main item of business to be considered by the Steering Committee at this meeting.

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
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Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
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A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

September 3, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Southern Interagency Conference Participants

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: Fall Meeting, Southern Interagency Conference

The fall meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference, September 25 and 26, will be held in Nashville, Tennessee, at the Holiday Inn-West End Avenue, located at 1800 West End Avenue.

The usual schedule will be followed, with the meeting beginning at 2:00 P.M. on Wednesday, the 25th, and ending at 3:00 P.M. on Thursday, the 26th.

Since the meeting will not be in Atlanta, last minute arrangements will be difficult and it is therefore particularly important to let the secretariat know definitely whether you wish overnight hotel accommodations and whether you will be present for meals. Please return the enclosed postal card as quickly as possible, since we must give the Holiday Inn a definite count of persons needing meals and rooms by September 15.

Participants in the meeting will be billed by mail by SRC for meals and other non-housing costs following the meeting.

Enc.

M E M O R A N D U M

September 3, 1963

TO: Steering Committee, Southern Interagency Conference (Ruby Hurley, Vincent Harding, John Morris, Monroe Schlactus, Rosetta Gardner, Tartt Bell, Henry Cabirac, Jean Russell.)

FROM; Marge Manderson, for Secretariat

A Steering Committee meeting has been called for 10:00 A.M. on Monday, September 9, in the office of the Southern Regional Council. Every effort will be made to end the meeting by noon. Please let us know as quickly as possible whether or not you will be able to attend. We will notify you if an insufficient numberoof people are able to attend and the date must be changed; however, if at all possible the meeting will be held on the 9th.

Setting the agenda for the Spetember 25-26 Interagency Conference in Nashville is the main item of business to be considered by the Steering Committee at this meeting.

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

1046 Baronne Street • New Orleans 13, Louisiana • 523-2901

September 4, 1963

Mrs. Marge Mandersen
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Mandersen:

It will be necessary for me to attend a meeting in Chicago September 9 and therefore I will not be able to be present for the Southern Interagency Steering Committee meeting. I would however like to suggest a couple of items to be put on our agenda to be discussed at the Interagency meeting on September 25th and 26th. They are: (1) Follow-up on the National Conference on Religion and Race at local levels; and (2) Merit employment clauses in church related construction contracts.

Yours sincerely,

Henry

Henry Cabirac

fl

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Rev. John LaFarge, S.J., *New York*
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Mathew Ahmann
DIRECTOR, SOUTHERN FIELD SERVICE
Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

4

September 10, 1963

Mr. Galen Weaver
National Conference on Religion and Race
c/o United Church of Christ
289 Park Avenue South
New York 10, New York

Dear Galen:

The steering committee of the Southern Interagency Conference has asked us to invite you to report to the next meeting on September 25-26 on the progress and follow up of the Conference on Religion and Race. An announcement of that meeting is enclosed and we very much hope you can make it. If you can come, but only for one day, please let us know and we will schedule your section accordingly.

In these matters the Conference is not so much interested in statistical reports, though some factual information is helpful, as a general analysis of trends and their significance. Your report will serve as a stimulus to a general discussion of the significance of the new efforts of the church and religious groups in the area of race relations.

Should you want the Conference on Religion and Race invited as a regular participant in the SIC, please write us to that effect and your application for membership will be acted on at the Nashville meeting.

Again, we hope you can attend this meeting and look forward to seeing you then.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

VIA AIR MAIL
September 10, 1963

Mr. Don Slaiman
Assistant Director
AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights
815 - 16th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Don:

The steering committee of the Southern Interagency Conference has today asked that I write you requesting that you do an analysis of the President's Civil Rights package: the chance of passage, the likely aftermath of whatever is or is not done, etc., at the coming SIC meeting. Will you do it?

Look forward to seeing you in Nashville, on the 25th.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR AND CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NATIONAL 8-3870

September 12, 1963

Mr. Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I received your letter of September 10 requesting that I do an analysis of the President's Civil Rights package at the coming SIC meeting.

I will attempt to provide such analysis for you. Looking forward to seeing you in Nashville I am,

Sincerely yours,

Don Slaiman

Don Slaiman ev
Assistant Director
Department of Civil Rights

(letter sent per
request of Mr. Slaiman)
CR

OFFICE EMPLOYES INTERNATIONAL UNION

September 12, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Ruby Hurley
Jean Fairfax
Charles Wittenstein
Vincent Harding

FROM: Paul Anthony

RE: Preparation of Preamble for Southern Interagency Conference Document on Organization and Procedures

You will remember that the Committee on Organization was instructed to prepare for the document on definition and procedures of SIC a brief preamble to "state why this group of people has an identity and purpose," which is to be presented to the September 25-26 meeting.

In order to do so, the Committee on Organization will meet on the morning the Conference opens, Wednesday, September 25, at 10:00 A.M. at the Nashville Holiday Inn on West End Avenue.

Changed to 1:00 P.M., tentatively

September 12, 1963

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Steering Committee, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Secretariat

The Steering Committee will meet at 11:30 A.M., the morning of the first day of the coming Interagency Conference, Wednesday, September 25, at the Holiday Inn (West End Avenue) in Nashville.

September 16, 1963

Mr. W. M. Berfield
Innkeeper
Holiday Inn of Nashville-West End Avenue
1800 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tknnessee

Dear Mr. Berfield:

The following people will require rooms for Wednesday evening, September 25, for the Southern Interagency Conference meeting at the Holiday Inn:

1. Don McEvoy, Atlanta, Ga.
2. Tartt Bell, High Point, N.C.
3. Cornelius Tarplee, Lynchburg, Va.
4. Earl Henderson, Wilmington, Del.
5. Henry Cabirac, New Orleans, La.
6. Richard Haley, New York, N.Y.
7. J. C. Herrin, Chapel Hill, N.C.
8. Don Slaiman, Washington, D. C.
9. Carl Landes, Guilford College, N.C. Cancel →
10. Paul Anthony, Atlanta, Ga.
11. Charles Wittenstein, Atlanta, Ga. (also, Tuesday evening)
12. Galen Weaver, New York, N.Y. (reservation made earlier)
13. Miss Jean Fairfax, Philadelphia, Pa.
14. Miss Ruth Lois Hill, Atlanta, Ga.
15. Miss Rosetta Gardner, Atlanta, Ga.
16. Miss Marge Manderson, Atlanta, Ga.

15

Please note that Mr. Wittenstein will require a room for Tuesday as well as Wednesday evening. It is my understanding that Mr. Galen Weaver, listed above, has gotten in touch with you directly to make a reservation for himselv, so please do not duplicate his reservation.

Our schedule will be as follows:

10:00 A.M. Wednesday - A meeting of not over 6 people, Reorganization Committee, which can be held in any available space.

11:30 A.M. Wednesday - A meeting of not over 8 people, Steering Committee, which can be held in any available space.

2:00 P.M. Wednesday - Meeting of some 25-30 people convenes, for which private meeting room is required, with tables set up in a horse shoe or circular arrangement, chairs all on outside of the horse shoe or rectangle so participants can face each other. This meeting will continue until it's necessary to break for dinner.

7:00 P.M. Wednesday - Dinner for some 23-25 people, see below. The room in which dinner is served should be available until about 9:30, for meeting to continue during and following dinner. Tables may be quietly cleared during meeting if necessary, or it is possible for participants to move to a nearby meeting room following dinner if this is more convenient to your staff.

9:00 A.M. Thursday - Meeting reconvenes, some 25-30 people, as above.

12:30 P.M. Lunch.

1:30 P.M. Meeting reconvenes.

3:00 P.M. Adjournment.

I still do not have a definite count of persons who will attend lunch and dinner, however, if you must have a firm number at this time we will take a chance and assume responsibility for 23 persons for dinner, 22 for lunch. (The actual number may be either higher or lower.)

Thank you very much for your good service.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

P.S. We prefer that participants pay you directly for their room on check-out; the Southern Regional Council will pay all charges for the group dinner and lunch and any charge for use of the meeting room immediately upon notification of the amount of these charges.

11:30 - Steering Committee

Memorandum AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated, 160 NORTH 15TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

To: Paul

Date: September 17

From: Jean

Subject: Nashville Meeting

I have the choice of getting to Nashville at 3:00 a.m. or at 10:13 a.m. next Wednesday. I'm willing to arrive at 3:00 if we are definitely going to have the meeting at 10:00 and if this is the only time available. I note you said we will have only an hour. If the others will be there, I'll be noble! Let me know by Friday. Thanks.

Time changed - until 1:00 (tentatively)

Get in touch with Wittenstein. Leave word for Jean at desk as to definite time - 1:00

(others won't be there anyway -)

SIC - Sept 25-26

September 18, 1963

Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

The next meeting of the Southern Inter-Agency Conference will be held in Nashville, September 25 and 26. As you know, virtually all of the inter-group agencies operating in the South on a regional basis participate in the Southern Inter-Agency Conference.

In view of the increasing frequency of demands upon your Department to perform a community relations service and play a mediating role in tension situations, and the relevance of such activities to the work of the inter-group relations agencies in the South, I would like to invite you or one of your deputies to meet with the Southern Inter-Agency Conference on Thursday morning, September 26th, for some interpretation and discussion of these significant activities. The meeting will be held at the Holiday Inn on West End Avenue, Nashville.

Please advise me whether someone from the Department will join us and if so, who it will be.

Cordially,

Charles F. Wittenstein

CHARLES F. WITTENSTEIN
Chairman, Southern Inter-Agency
Conference, 1963-64

CFW:ru
cc: Southern Regional Council, Secretariat,
Southern Regional Conference
Inter-Agency

Memorandum AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated, 160 NORTH 15TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

To: Paul

Date: September 21

From: Jean

Subject: Committee Meeting

Our secretaries chatted together yesterday and decided that our committee on the THING could meet at 1:00 p.m. However, I have a feeling that this is not going to be convenient because you and others will probably be involved in a steering committee meeting. So I have decided to take a midnight flight which will get to Nashville about 3:00 a.m. I'll just plan to sleep until we meet - whenever that will be!

Proposed Agenda, Southern Interagency Conference
Nashville, Tennessee - September 25-26, 1963

Chairman: Charles Wittenstein

I. Announcements and notices.

II. Consideration of new applications.

III. Should government agencies be invited to participate in the Southern Interagency Conference? If so, on what basis?

IV. National Conference on Religion and Race: progress and follow-up; recent trends. - Galen Weaver and others.

V. The President's Civil Rights package: prospects of passage and consequences of defeat. - Don Slaiman.

VI. Report on the Nashville Mayor's Committee. - Will Campbell. Discussion of role of private agencies with official committees.

VII. Consideration of preamble to document on organization and procedures.

VIII. Good and welfare.

SCHEDULE:

Wednesday, September 25

2:00 P.M. - Meeting begins.
5:00 - Break.
7:00 - Dinner.
(Remainder of evening - program and social, at discretion of participants.)

Thursday, September 26

9:00 A.M. - Meeting begins.
12:00 Noon- Break.
12:30 P.M.- Lunch.
3:00 - Adjournment.

MINUTES, SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
Nashville, Tennessee - September 25, 26, 1963

Administrative.

Participants were asked to be alert to developments significant of Southern response to Supreme Court rulings on bible reading and prayer in the schools, for purposes of discussion during the winter meeting.

Requests to participate in S.I.C. from the National Conference on Religion and Race and the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen were brought before the group. The National Conference on Religion and Race was accepted and welcomed. The latter agency's request for representation evoked some discussion; its letter of application is appended herewith. With the notation that a change in name (probably to the Committee of Southern Churchmen) is contemplated, and with reservation of the right to make some further judgment about the personnel involved, the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen was accepted and welcomed into SIC.

It was agreed that an invitation to visit one meeting may be extended to government agencies by the Steering Committee when it seems appropriate, but that such agencies should not be considered for regular participation.

The following preamble to the document on organization and procedures was adopted: "Having a common concern for the improvement of intergroup relations in the South, representatives of a number of organizations meet periodically in a Southern Interagency Conference. This group shares an abhorrence for racial, religious, and ethnic discrimination and prejudice. They seek the elimination of these evils through the democratic process and reject all forms of totalitarianism as being inconsistent with their commitments. Here follow those minimum necessary policies and procedures which have been deemed appropriate for this consultative process."

Dates for the winter meeting were tentatively set for January 29-30, 1964, with a decision as to place left to the Steering Committee.

National Conference on Religion and Race: Progress and Follow-up: Galen Weaver.

Enthusiastic response to the First National Conference resulted in its continuation as a staffed operation. A one year continuation, through May 31, 1964, is assured; a decision as to further extensions will be made later. The Conference is designed as a consultative service and a resource service. It does not duplicate efforts of other organizations. The proliferation of activity on the local level, with an emphasis on action, is a major aim. Special efforts in crisis situations are contemplated, and are now in the experimental stage. Conferences and other follow-up efforts have taken place in a number of cities. In Atlanta, where follow-up has focused on the internal life of the church, a survey of racial inclusiveness in the city's churches has been completed; a pilot program of discussion and study is underway in one church. A forthright program of action was stymied--temporarily, it is hoped. In New Orleans, efforts toward follow-up have met with discouragement and organized opposition.

Birmingham: General Discussion.

In a special evening session of discussion of the Birmingham situation, there were strong arguments to the effect that the usual intergroup relations tactics don't apply; they have been employed in Birmingham without success for years. Among actions deemed advisable for the federal "establishment" are: vigorous FBI activity--"plants" in hate groups, for example--to apprehend dynamiters and prevent further crimes; the ordering of federal troops into the area; tough, straight talk from the President to the area's key economic leaders, involving the use of economic thumb screws. It was speculated that recent events are merely the prelude to the coming season, which Southwide will be one of a new militancy and a new violence. Segregationist reaction in Birmingham, Americus, Albany, Danville, Selma, is of a new breed; in countering it, neither the moral nor the economic approach works.

Report on Nashville Mayor's Committee: Will Campbell.

The composition of the Nashville Committee is perhaps unique: upwards of 90% of the community's wealth is represented on it. This is both its strength and its weakness. Had the usual do-gooder types been represented, while the committee would have not been so powerful, its sights would have been set beyond the mere resolution of immediate problems. Another ingredient in the Nashville progress was a most persuasive Mayor. Voluntary agencies provided pressure, information, behind-the-scenes pushing, proposals of specific things to work on, and now, recruiting and machinery for equal opportunity hiring.

The President's Civil Rights Package: Don Slaiman.

Although the administration's civil rights legislation as presented by the President was very, very inadequate, it was thought to be the very maximum which could be passed; however, ferment out in the country has caused some extensions and, as it comes out of the House Judiciary Subcommittee, the package has been improved. Factors permitting this improvement are: increased and effective effort by civil rights organizations on the hill and in the country; the Washington march; events in Birmingham; increased activity by religious groups. It is anything but out of the woods, however, because of an hysterical conservative reaction (not only in the South) and because Congress does not have a liberal majority.

If a fairly good bill does not pass, it will lead to tremendous catastrophe. It will produce fragmentation and demoralization in the Negro community; it will be a blow to the liberal coalition; it will increase the power of the radical conservatives. If passed, it will provide a moral victory; it will provide some tools for progress; later, there will be disillusionment as it becomes apparent that all problems will not be solved. A militant response from civil rights organizations during the period of the filibuster may or may not be good, depending on the exact circumstances.

Americus, Georgia: General Discussion.

Intolerable conditions under which children have been incarcerated and blatant police brutality have existed during recent months in Americus. Suggestions for action include communication to the Justice Department: (1) protesting the fact that the FBI seems incapable of acting in Americus, and (2) urging that effective Justice Department representation be brought in. The secretariat will request that a SNCC report on the situation (and future reports such as this) be mailed to all Interagency participants.

C O P Y

Nashville, Tennessee

Mr. Charles Wittenstein
41 Exchange Place
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

This is to apply for membership in the Southern Inter-Agency Conference.

Other organizations to which I am now or have been a member are:

1. The Baptist Church (Southern Baptist, known occasionally as S.B.)
2. The Masonic Lodge (Liberty, Mississippi #37)
3. The U S Airforce Reserve (currently assigned to Barry Field, Tenn.)
4. The Lions Club International from which I resigned when the Club to which I belonged served Martinis at meetings. Instead of Mint Julips.

I am not now nor have I ever been a member of a subversive organization. I did once by mistake in New Orleans attend a Henry Wallace rally. I thought it was a Youth For Christ meeting. Since you will want to be informed fully of my past associations I did once shake hands with Walter Reuther.

My children know all stanzas of the national anthem and have been taught to stand up on those occasions when Dixie is substituted.

My wife does not believe morality can be legislated. She wishes it could.

If admitted into membership I agree not to photograph any fellow member dancing with Abner Barry, especially if said member is not a girl.

The purpose of the organization for which I work is to do good across ethnic lines.

Your PAL*

Will D. Campbell

*Preacher At Large

JAMES M. DABBS, PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE PRESIDENT
MARION A. WRIGHT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOSEPHINE WILKINS, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN H. WHEELER, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
JOSEPH HAAS, COUNSEL
LESLIE W. DUNBAR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 2-8764

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

October 7, 1963

TO:

FROM: Department of Field Activities, SRC

Your expenses (other than room) for the September 25-26 Southern Interagency Conference were:

Dinner	$2.66*	_____
Lunch	1.77*	_____
Social	1.03	_____
Fee for secretarial expenses and use of conference room	1.80	_____
TOTAL DUE:		

*Includes tips.

Please make your check payable to the Southern Regional Council.

(For those who have not yet paid for costs of the April 18-19 conference, the amount due is indicated below.)

Thanks.

Enc: Return envelope

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
December 12, 1963

Memorandum to: Participants
Southern Interagency Conference
From: Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

The next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held in Washington on February 12-13. The details are uncertain, but we wanted you to have an opportunity to place these dates on your calendar.

The meeting will be held at the Potomac Institute beginning at 2:00 p.m. on the 12th and ending at noon on the 13th.

An agenda, arrangements with a convenient hotel, and other information will be sent to you shortly after the first of the year. Your suggestions will be welcomed.

Please accept the Secretariat's best wishes for the season.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 23, 1964

M E M O

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

Enclosed is the proposed agenda prepared by the steering committee for the Southern Interagency Conference in Washington, February 12-13.

The meetings will be held at the Potomac Institute unless the attendance gets too large for the Institute facilities. In the event the meeting place has to be changed you will be notified.

The meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M. on February 12 and end at noon on the 13th. At 2:00 P.M. on the 13th transportation will be provided for those who wish to visit President Kennedy's grave in Arlington.

Enclosed is a reservation card for a hotel convenient to the meeting site. Please send this to the hotel if you wish reservations. Please return the second card to us as soon as possible so we can plan according to the number who will be in attendance.

Look forward to seeing you then.

PA:mm
Enclosures

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

41 EXCHANGE PLACE, S.E., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MONROE SCHLACTUS
Regional Director

January 24, 1964

MM
Please do

Dear Paul:

Will you please make sure that Mr. Jayson Silverman is invited to the Southern Interagency Conference to be held in Washington on February 12-13. He will attend for the Anti-Defamation League.

I'm still sorry that I can't make your meeting.

Regards,

Monroe

Monroe Schlactus
Regional Director

ms/bw

P.S. Jayson Silverman's address is 1640 Rhode Island Ave., NW, Washington, D.C.

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta, Ga.

January 28, 1964

Mr. Jayson Silverman
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Silverman:

Monroe Schlactus, Southeastern Regional ADL Director, informs us that you will be attanding the fortheoming meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference for the ADL. The enclosed agenda and memorandum will give you details of meeting place and time. We look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely,

Marge Manderson
Administrative Secretary
Field Activities

MM: Please start building up file for use for DC meeting — w and this to it

January 29, 1964

Edward F. Snyder
Friends Committee on National Legislation
245 E. Second St., N.E.
Washington 2, D. C.

Dear Ed:

On February 12 and 13 the Southern Interagency Conference will hold a quarterly session at the Potomac Institute. We are inviting as special guests and observers a few people from Washington. I would be very glad to have you join us for this occasion if you can find the time to do so.

Harold Fleming at the Potomac Institute can tell you something about the program and shhedule. May I suggest that you give him a call to let him know what sessions you might be able to attend. Apparently there is going to be some question about the ability of the Institute to handle the group. We, therefore, need to know how many people to expect. In case the attendance is too large we'll have to move to other quarters.

This group has been composed of the representatives of agencies with programs in the southeast. I would like for some of these people to know you and think you'll find it worthwhile to know some of them.

I'll look forward to seeing you. Warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/vps
cc: Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

Agenda suggestions for Winter meeting:

1- As announced, S. response 2 S.C. decisions on prayer, bible reading.

2. Major concern of meeting should be to try to have a meeting of minds with more militant groups. (Tartt Bell.)

3. Somebody actually making policy with the National Council of Churches (?) Ian McCrae

---

Secretariat:
Check with SNCC to make sure everyone gets mailings of the type of the Americus report - Make sure all of SIC on SNCC mailing list -

PENN COMMUNITY SERVICES, INCORPORATED

St. Helena Island Frogmore, South Carolina

Courtney Siceloff
Director

Noted -
MM

Paul —

Will be for interagency on 16th but will have to leave early Fri for a Teamsters meeting.

Am writing Mrs Alterman for appointment; many thanks for suggestion

Courtney

Next week

Call someone (Julian)
from SNCC
and urge them
to be here

Out of country -

Courtland Cox -

February 3, 1964

Rev. John F. Cronin
1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Father Cronin:

The Steering Committee of the Southern Interagency Conference has asked me to invite you to our February 12 and 13 meeting in Washington. You will be sent a suggested agenda by the Southern Regional Council, which, as you can see, deals primarily with the various branches of the Federal governemnt and the services they offer in relation to the work which the Civil Rights agencies are doing in the South.

I do hope that you will be able to at least make some of the sessions if not all.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Cabirac

fl

cc: Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

My phone do

Done
3/4/64

D. C.—MARYLAND REGIONAL OFFICE

ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE

Of B'nai B'rith

1640 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036, EXECUTIVE 3-5288

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J. HAROLD SAKS *Administration*
LESTER J. WALDMAN *Organization and Planning*

JASON R. SILVERMAN *Director, D.C.-Maryland Regional Office*

February 3, 1964

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Thank you for your invitation to attend the Southern Inter-agency Conference, February 12-13.

I will plan to attend the session. I will not require hotel reservations as I live in the city.

I look forward to meeting you on the 12th.

Cordially,

Jason R. Silverman

JRS:ebo
cc: Monroe Schlactus

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
February 12-13, 1964
Washington, D. C.

Will attend:

1 - John Marion ✓
2 - ? Courtney Siceloff ✓
3 - Charles Wittenstein ✓
4 - ? Mary Alice Baldinger ✓
5 - Shirley B. Smith
6 - Susan Goodwillie
7 - Dick Shapiro ✓
~~8 - Garnet Guild~~
8 - Henry Cabirac ✓
9 - Neal Tanplee ✓
10 - ? Tartt Bell ✓
11 - Will Campbell
12 - ? Earl Henderson ✓
13 - Irv Schulman ✓
14 - Don Slaman ✓
15 - Hugh Brimm (maybe)
~~16 - Harry Fleischman~~
17 - Matt Ahmann (Maybe) ✓
(over)

Will not attend:

1. J.C. Herrin
2 - Herman Long
3 - Dunbar Reed
4 - Garnet Guild
5 - Foy Valentine
6 - Ian McCrae
7 - Richard Haley ✗
~~8 - Jno Sat~~
8 - Monroe Schlactus
9 - Elbert Jean
10 - Vincent Harding
11 - Thelma Stevens

Will attend:

18. [?? Edward Snyder, AFSC]
19 - Jean Fairfax
20 - ~~Ruby Hurley~~
21 - Ruth Lois Hill
22 - Roland Watts
23 - Seymour Samet
24 - H. C. Fleming
25. Art Levin
26. Paul Rilling
27. Fred Routh
28. Burke Marshall
29. Clarence Mitchell
30. Ray Millenson
31. ~~Rosetta Gardner~~
32 - Ed Brown
33 - Jason R. Silverman
34 - ? Galen Weaver (Will try)
35 - Mrs. Olga Margolin - N.C. of Jewish Women

TENTATIVE AGENDA
Southern Interagency Conference
The Potomac Institute, 1501 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
February 12-13, 1964

1. The Johnson Administration - Harold C. Fleming

2. Anticipated Southern Programs of the National Sharecroppers Fund - Fay Bennett

3. The Civil Rights Commission - William L. Taylor

4. The Administration's Anti-Poverty Program: Implications for Civil Rights - F. Peter Libassi

5. Prospects of Civil Rights Legislation as of Mid-February - Arnold Aronson

6. Current Programs and Concerns of the Justice Department - Burke Marshall

7. New Developments in Southern Programs

Schedule:

Wednesday, February 12
10:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.
2:00 P.M. - 5:30 P.M.
5:30 P.M. - Reception
Evening session optional

Thursday, February 13
9:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.
12:30 P.M. - Adjournment
2:00 P.M. - Transportation provided for those who wish to visit President Kennedy's grave.

NOTE: No provisions will be made for meals.

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY MEETING

Potomac Institute, Washington, D. C.
February 12-13, 1964

The major portion of the meeting was given over to conferences with the following federal officials:

Mr. Burke Marshall, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice
Mr. William Taylor, General Counsel, Commission on Civil Rights
Mr. Peter Libassi, Director of Programs, Commission on Civil Rights.

The Johnson Administration

This being the honeymoon period for the Johnson administration and also an election year, one can expect caution in the administration's approach to civil rights. Johnson has started by vigorously pushing civil rights. However, a better indication of his commitment will come with several decisions he may have to make in the near future: the vigor with which he pushes the civil rights bill, in its present form, through the Senate; the nature of his appointments to the Civil Rights Commission (both as to commissioners and the director); how he reacts if confronted with a crisis of national proportions in the South. The war on poverty has civil rights implications; there are some indications, however, that there are few new programs involved and existing programs may be emphasized without much new money. Agencies should study the implications of civil rights legislation as well as existing programs. Some programs, such as compulsory kindergarten or pre-kindergarten, may not be as dramatic or popular as other issues but may provide part of the real solution to some of the problems.

New Southern Programs

AFSC will open a three year community relations program in Jackson, Mississippi as soon as personnel is found. One of the first efforts will be in the area of school desegregation. Other desegregation programs are planned by AFSC in Southside Virginia and in three towns in South Carolina.

The National Sharecropper's Fund has undertaken two new programs: the first involves conferences in several areas for the purpose of describing how to take advantage of new government rural and retraining programs. The second is an attempt to recruit 1500 students in six Southern states into retraining programs at several predominantly Negro colleges.

Memorandum

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

Date 1/28/64

To: Jean Fairfax cc: Paul Anthony, Southern Regional Council

From: Tartt Bell

Subject: AFSC Representation at SIC Washington Conference February 12 - 13

By now you have received a copy of the agenda for the Interagency Conference in Washington. At our steering committee session in Atlanta last week we also discussed the question of attendance at this Washington session, realizing that there will be a number of people in the Washington-New York area who perhaps will want to attend at least some of the sessions. I felt that you might want to take responsibility for inviting any special AFSC staff or committee members for this occasion. We are anticipating there will be a good many requests for invitations. Since the facilities at the institute are somewhat limited this may pose a problem. Use your judgement and please let Paul know who will be attending from the national office besides you.

File: Cooperating Agencies
See Notes Minutes

LWD

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

March 20, 1964

M E M O

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

A special meeting of agencies concerned with our concerns related to public accommodations ("Operation Compliance") will be held in Atlanta on March 31. The meeting will be held at the SRC conference room beginning at 10:00 A.M. and running most of the day.

We especially hope those agencies who have taken responsibility for pilot cities will be represented. This should be the last planning and coordinating session before Operation Compliance does something.

Please let us know on the enclosed card whether or not you can attend.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

April 7, 1964

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Secretariat

This is a reminder of the next scheduled meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference which will be held in Atlanta on April 16-17. Please note: the meeting will be held at the SRC Conference Room, Fifth Floor, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W.

We will be happy to make hotel reservations for you or otherwise be of assistance. Please indicate whether or not you plan to be with us and any special request you have on the enclosed card.

If you prefer to make your own arrangements we would suggest the Peachtree Manor Hotel, 826 Peachtree, N.E.

Major program items include further discussion of programs in support of public education and in support of the anticipated public accommodations law. Representatives of the Departments of Defense and Justice have been invited.

We hope you can be with us.

SIC - April 16-17

April 7, 1964

Mr. St. John Barrett
United States Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Barrett:

At the suggestion of Miss Jean Fairfax of the American Friends Service Committee, I would like to invite you to the next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. The meeting will be held in Atlanta, at this office, on Thursday, April 16, beginning at 2:00 P.M.

The Southern Interagency Conference is an informal association of some forty agencies and groups concerned with race relations in the region. We anticipate about twenty-five persons representing about eighteen agencies at this meeting.

One of the major program items will be the development of programs in support of public schools in those areas which will face school desegregation for the first time in September. As you know, there is wide-spread sentiment in the Deep South for the closing of public schools and/or the establishment of private schools. We think Prince Edward County has taught us that it is important to do everything possible in these areas to preserve public schools before the fact rather than after.

It would be very helpful to us if you or someone else appropriate from the Justice Department could give us a brief description of the present legal situation as it relates to the Department's involvement and any observations you might wish to share on Prince Edward County, programs with impacted areas, etc. You might also wish to know of some of the plans and programs of the private agencies.

We hope you can be with us on the 16th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

April 7, 1964

Mr. Alfred B. Fitt
Deputy Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights
Department of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Fitt:

At the suggestion of Miss Jean Fairfax of the American Friends Service Committee, I would like to invite you to the next meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference. The meeting will be held in Atlanta, at this office, on Thursday, April 16, beginning at 2:00 P.M.

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It would be very helpful to us if you or someone from your department could give us a brief description of the concerns and involvement of the Department of Defense and any observations you might wish to share about programs with impacted areas, etc. You might also wish to know of some of the plans and programs of the concerned private agencies.

We hope you can be with us on the 16th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

4/8/64

Paul:

Sorry I can't be there for the 16th + 17th. My regrets to the gang -

Jack Marion

NASHVILLE TENN.
APR
1960

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

4¢ U.S. POSTAGE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Field Activities

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

April 9, 1964

TO: Participants, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Secretariat

The schedule for next week's interagency meeting is as follows:

April 16:

1:30 P.M.	First session
5:30 P.M.	Adjournment, first session
5:45 P.M.	SRC reception

April 17:

9:30 A.M.	Second session
1:00 P.M.	Adjournment

All meetings will be held at the SRC office.

Proposed Agenda, Southern Interagency Conference
Atlanta, Georgia - April 16 - 17, 1964

April 16 - 1:30 P.M.

Appointment of Nominating Committee and other administrative matters

Report from Mississippi - Jean Fairfax
- Power Hearn

Continuing programs regarding public schools:

The Department of Defense - Robert E. Jordan, II

Developing plans for Mississippi and elsewhere - Jean Fairfax and others

SIC agencies and anticipated summer events

April 17 - 9:30 A.M.

Report of nominating committee and action by SIC

Continuing programs regarding Operation Opportunity

Other business

12:30 P.M.

Adjournment

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Ga.

Reservation for Mrs. Niles C. Clark made

Peachtree at Sixth
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Peachtree Manor Hotel

Dear Miss Manderson: April 10, 1964

We are reserving for ~~xxx~~ arrival April 15th
the following accommodations: Single room for two days for Power Hearn.

Your request is greatly appreciated and we are looking forward to your visit with pleasure.

By: Norma Sinatra

PEACHTREE MANOR HOTEL

This Reservation Accepted Subject to Strikes, Failure of Guests to Vacate or Conditions Beyond Our Control. All Reservations Cancelled After 6 P. M. Unless Notified

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MEMORANDUM

August 24, 1964

TO: Steering Committee, Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

Enclosed is the announcement of the fall Southern Interagency Conference meeting, being mailed today.

At your earliest convenience will you please send us your suggestions for the agenda.

PA:mm

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N. W. ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
JAckson 2-8764

LESLIE W. DUNBAR,
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

M E M O R A N D U M

August 24, 1964

TO: Southern Interagency Conference

FROM: Paul Anthony

The fall meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference will be held in Atlanta September 24-25, beginning at 2:00 P.M. on the 24th and ending at noon on the 25th. The meeting will be held in the SRC conference room.

Please let us know on the enclosed card whether or not you plan to attend. Also, if you wish us to make hotel reservations please indicate that as well as your preference of hotels.

Information on the agenda will be sent as soon as we hear from the steering committee.

You will recall Don Slaiman was elected as president at the Spring meeting and the following were elected to the steering committee:

Charles Wittenstein
Ruby Hurley
Vincent Harding
Rosetta Gardner
Paul Anthony
Jean Fairfax
Henry Cabirac
Neil Tarplee
Ed Brown.

PA:mm

Southeast Regional Office

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION AFL—CIO

1065 GORDON STREET, S. W.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30310

Telephone PLaza 3-1151

DAVID DUBINSKY, *President*
E. T. KEHRER, *Southeast Regional Director*

September 3, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Since I will be in Washington at the Fall meeting of our General Executive Board, I am asking Assistant Director Nick Bonanno to attend the Inter-agency Meeting.

Sincerely,

E. T. Kehrer, Director
Southeast Region, ILGWU

ETK:s

cc: Mr. Nick Bonanno

September 11, 1964

Mr. Richard Haley
CORE Southern Regional Office
2211 Dryades Street
New Orleans, La.

Dear Dick:

Delighted you can make the SIC meeting. A reservation has been made for you at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, several blocks from our office.

On the agenda will be a consideration of joint efforts in the employment field, similar to earlier work on public accommodations; a discussion with a representative of the Civil Rights Commission about their plans in this field; a report on voter registration and a discussion of the Mississippi summer.

We can use you in all these and look forward to seeing you.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Director of Field Activities

PA:mm

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

6 Raymond Street, N.W.
Atlanta 14, Georgia

688-0331

September 15, 1964

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

T he Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee would like very much to be represented at the fall meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference to be held September 24 and 25. We will arrange for a member of our staff to attend the sessions. (No card was enclosed with the memorandum).

We look forward to the meeting.

Sincerely,

Carole E. Merritt

Carole E. Merritt
Educational Committee
SNCC

Paul - My fault - This was second memo, sent after telephoning.

"One Man, One Vote"

WELCOME to the office of the management

PIEDMONT HOTEL

YOUR Hotel in Atlanta

• MISS JEAN FAIRFAX

SINGLE ROOM SEPT. 24

WE WILL LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU ON _____

ALL RESERVATIONS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO STRIKES, FAILURE OF GUESTS TO VACATE, OR CAUSES OR CONDITIONS BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

RESERVATIONS CANCELLED AT 6 PM UNLESS NOTIFIED

Visit the Terrace Lounge

In order to make your visit to the Piedmont even more pleasant the following services are available:

ROOM SERVICE
Delicious meals expertly served in your own room.

OAK ROOM
Wonderful meals served from 6:30 A.M. to 9 P.M.

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Complete one day laundry service.

VALET SERVICE
Suits and dresses pressed or dry cleaned.

TELEVISION
In all rooms.

FREE GARAGE
Service to and from the garage by attendants. No charge.

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A Harper Method Beauty Salon.

ICE AND BEVERAGE SERVICE
Beverage and automatic ice machines on each floor.

the piedmont—your hotel in atlanta

completely air conditioned

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A wholly owned subsidiary of
Transcontinental Investing Corporation

Free Parking for Registered Guest

98 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30301
Phone: JA. 4-2461
Area Code—404

It is a pleasure to confirm your reservation for:

REQUIREMENTS	No. Persons	FIRM
Single	1	LENGTH OF STAY 1

Cancelled

Ms. Marge Manderson
5 Forsyth St.N.W. (5th Floor)
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

"ALL RESERVATIONS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO STRIKES, FAILURE OF GUESTS TO VACATE, OR CAUSES, OR CONDITIONS BEYOND OUR CONTROL."
RESERVATIONS HELD UNTIL 6 P.M. UNLESS REQUESTED

Reservation for:
Mr. Ted Freedman

PLEASE CANCEL THIS RESERVATION . . . IF IT CAN NOT BE USED.

FREEDMAN, TED S/R SEPT. 24TH 6:P.M.

WELCOME to the PIEDMONT HOTEL office of the management
YOUR Hotel in Atlanta

•MR. TARTT BELL

SINGLE ROOM MIN SEPT. 24

WE WILL LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU ON_____

ALL RESERVATIONS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO STRIKES, FAILURE OF GUESTS TO VACATE, OR CAUSES OR CONDITIONS BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

RESERVATIONS CANCELLED AT 6 PM UNLESS NOTIFIED

WELCOME to the PIEDMONT HOTEL office of the management
YOUR Hotel in Atlanta

• MR. JACK SISSON

SINGLE ROOM MIN SEPT. 24

WE WILL LOOK FORWARD TO SEEING YOU ON_____

ALL RESERVATIONS ARE MADE SUBJECT TC STRIKES, FAILURE OF GUESTS TO VACATE, OR CAUSES OR CONDITIONS BEYOND OUR CONTROL.

RESERVATIONS CANCELLED AT 6 PM UNLESS NOTIFIED

DINKLER PLAZA HOTEL
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Free Parking for Registered Guest

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Single	1	LENGTH OF STAY 1

Ms. Marge Manderson
5 Forsyth St. N.W. (5th Floor)
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

"ALL RESERVATIONS ARE MADE SUBJECT TO STRIKES, FAILURE OF GUESTS TO VACATE, OR CAUSES, OR CONDITIONS BEYOND OUR CONTROL."
RESERVATIONS HELD UNTIL 6 P.M. UNLESS REQUESTED

Reservation for:
Mr. Richard Haley

PLEASE CANCEL THIS RESERVATION IF YOU CAN NOT BE USED

-- HALEY, RICHARD S/R SEPT. 24TH 6:P.M.

Jim
Bevel -

Happy to have
him

Will attend I. A. Conference Sept. 24-25

Need hotel room

1. Don Slaiman — ✓1. Yes. Sept. 24, P'tree. Manor

2. Jack Sisson — ✓2. Yes. 9/24 Piedmont

3. Will Campbell

4. Tartt Bell — ✓3. Yes - 9/24 (presumably) Piedmont

5. Dunbar Reed

6. Clarence Coleman

7. Martin England — ✓4. Yes - P'tree Manor 9/24

8. Nick Bonanno

9. JACK MARION

10. Hayes Mizelle

11. Pat [? name]

12. Rosetta Gardner

13. Richard Haley — ✓5. Yes. one close by Dinkler JA 4-2461

14. Jean Fairfax

~~15. Ted Freedman — ✓6. Yes - Cancel - On next page~~ Dinkler

16. John Morris

~~17. Someone from SNCC (Courtland Cox)~~

Will not attend -

JC Herrin

Harold Kramer

C. Wittenstein

Falk

Garnet

Schulman

Sissel

Foy Valentine

Ruby Hurley

AL Kehrer

Mrs. R.L. Wilcox

Garnet Guild

Neal Tarplee

Galen Weaver

688-8600

Continued -

17 - Art Levin

18 - Ted Freedman
Houston

19 - Don McEvoy

20 - Monroe Schlachter

21 - Someone from SNCC

22. Charlotte Nicoll (for Ruth Lois Hill)

✓7 - Yes - Americana

✓8 - Yes - Americana - Wed + Thurs

TENTATIVE AGENDA
Southern Interagency Conference
Atlanta, Georgia
September 24-25, 1964

Report on Voter Registration	-Wiley Branton
Reports on Recent Elections of Interest	-All
Civil Rights Commission	-F. Peter Libassi
Consideration of Program with Title VII	-Art Levin
Report on Recent AFL-CIO Conference	-Don Slaiman
Mississippi	-SNCC ESCRU (McComb) AFSC SRC

(All meetings held in the SRC Conference Room)

Schedule:

September 24	2:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M.
September 25	9:30 A.M. - 12 Noon

MINUTES
SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE
September 24 - 25, 1964
Atlanta, Georgia

Administrative

The Southern Baptist Home Mission Board was accepted into the Interagency group. It was agreed that the Steering Committee should decide on a replacement for Henry Cabirac, who has resigned from that Committee due to change in employment.

Report on Voter Registration

The Voter Education Project, launched in 1962, is in its third and final year. As the registration deadline is reached in the states in which VEP is active, funds to voter registration projects will be terminated. A limited get-out-the-vote program probably will be undertaken. After the completion of a written report on the Project, consideration will be given to its continuation. More than 600,000 new Negro voters have been registered in eleven states by VEP.

Civil Rights Commission

The Commission is establishing a field division, moving away from inflexible research reports. Four divisions now exist: the field division, the research division, the office of general counsel, and the federal programs division. Title 6 of the Civil Rights Act, which requires each federal agency administering a program of financial assistance to eliminate discrimination under the program, provides a new mechanism for reaching institutions previously beyond reach. Private organizations can determine what local hospitals, colleges, etc., must do to comply with this Title. Publications in preparation include civil rights handbooks, with basic information, and a project to determine what federal money is actually going into what hospitals, universities, etc.

Consideration of Program With Title VII

Operation Opportunity (a program of interagency cooperation to promote compliance with the Public Accommodations section of the Civil Rights Act) was successful; should a similar effort be made to promote compliance with Title VII? Title VII will go into effect July 2, 1965; in 1966 it will apply to employers (in industries which affect interstate commerce) with 100 or more employees, those with 75 or more in 1966, those with 50 or more in 1967, and those with 25 or more in 1968. Such an interagency project to assist compliance would not delve as deeply into problems of employment discrimination as the program of the Urban Leagues and AFSC. Its object would be to render the kind of aid to companies which would achieve our objectives.

It was the general consensus that this would be a worthwhile effort.

Mississippi

The COFO summer program in Mississippi was undertaken because: (1) rural areas had generally been neglected in previous program; (2) civil rights workers had experienced a great deal of terror in McComb and other parts of the state in 1961; (3) Mississippi is unlike other Southern states in that it is a police state, yet like them in that all of their ailments are not only present but pointed up. Programs included: Freedom Schools, community centers, the Freedom Democratic Party, and voter registration efforts. The last did not receive much emphasis during the summer, but is now being emphasized again. The summer program was successful in opening up, to a slight extent, the closed society and in involving people in their destiny to some degree.

Community preparation efforts for school desegregation in Mississippi provided the first occasion for moderates to challenge the WCC. The fact that school desegregation was peaceful shows that, even in Mississippi, when responsible people of the community have to choose between chaos and compliance, some leaders will choose compliance. The Negro community in Mississippi is now putting a higher priority on school desegregation than before. Currently, there are pressures for school desegregation in 22 Mississippi counties.

Other

It was suggested that federal employees in positions concerned with civil rights should be involved in some form of communication with SIC. The question of how such communication can best be effected was referred to the steering committee.

A decision on time and place of the next meeting was left to the steering committee.

MINUTES

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

June 22, 1966 -- Atlanta, Georgia

The meeting was called to order in the conference room of the Southern Regional Council at approximately 10:10 A.M. by Miss Jean Fairfax, Chairman. The following were in attendance:

Rev. Edward Brown	Comm. on Rel. and Race, Nat'l Council of Churches
Rev. Will Campbell	Committee of Southern Churchmen
Constance Curry	American Friends Service Cttee.
Rev. Martin England	American Baptist Convention
Jean Fairfax	NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund
Winifred Falls	American Friends Service Cttee.
Joe Giordana	Office of Equal Health Opportunity
Al Kehrer	AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department
Patricia B. Miller	Louisiana Council on Human Relations
Rev. John Morris	Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
Francis Pauley	Georgia Council on Human Relations
Revelle Pergament	National Urban League
Courtney Siceloff	Penn Community Services
Jack Sisson	National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
J. E. Stanfield	Southern Regional Council
Charles Wittenstein	American Jewish Committee

Mr. Giordano of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Equal Health Opportunity, reported the progress of current compliance checks to certify hospitals for participation in the Medicare program in keeping with the provisions of Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The problems of securing desegregation in hospitals were discussed at some length.

Jack Sisson described "Project Equality," which is now being promoted by the National Catholic Council for Interracial Justice. It is a plan for using the buying power of religious bodies to require non-discrimination of companies doing business with them.

Jean Fairfax, Constance Curry and Winifred Falls reported on school desegregation efforts under the new Office of Education guidelines. Again there was discussion. There was general agreement that the current guidelines, as applied, were not effective to eliminate the dual school system.

Vernon Jordan of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council reported VEP's progress and commented on the political situation in the South.

The following were elected to the Steering Committee for 1966-67:

Al Kehrer, Chairman
Jean Fairfax
Ed Brown
Jack Sisson
Ted Freedman
Oscar McCloud
Courtney Siceloff
Clarence Coleman
Bruce Hanson
Ed Stanfield (Secretariat)

The Southern Regional Council was re-elected the Secretariat.

The meeting adjourned at about 5:00 P.M.

June 5, 1959

Mr. John McKenzie
Higgins-McArthur Printing Company
302 Hayden, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear John:

Please deliver 500 copies each of "Violence, Intimidation and Reprisal" to the following:

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. Charles Wittenstein
American Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Mr. William Oliver
United Automobile Workers
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Mr. Will D. Campbell
National Council of Churches
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville, Tennessee

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842
Box 1083

REV. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE
President
REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary
REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
Associate General Secretary
CHARLES E. WILSON
Treasurer

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SAMUEL H. SWEENEY
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RALPH M. ARKUSH
Vice Chairman
OLIVIA PEARL STOKES
Recording Secretary

J. OSCAR LEE
Executive Director
ALFRED S. KRAMER
Associate Executive Director
WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director
GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

Rel. Ept

June 12, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have received our copies of the joint report and a copy of the news release.

It occurs to me that the religious press services should receive the release. The following would cover it I believe:

Religious News Service
Miss Lillian Block
43 West 57th St.
New York, N.Y.

Evangelical Press Service
Stony Brook
Long Island, N.Y.

Christianity Today
1014 Washington Bldg.
Washington, D.C.

Christian Century
407 S. Dearborn
Chicago, Ill.

Religious News Service covers more than 600 papers and Evangelical Press reaches many of the conservative papers throughout the country. Christianity Today is sent to virtually every minister in the nation-free or otherwise. Its conservatism would help us.

I have no thoughts at the moment on distribution to government agencies. I would hope that every member of Congress plus all state governors may receive a copy of the report. Most government agencies which occur to me are too obvious to mention. Who should do this? The National Council Washington office does some of this sort of thing. They have a good relationship with the Legislative Research and Information Service of the Library of Congress. If this is a possibility I can go to work on it next week.

Cordially yours,
Will Campbell
Will D. Campbell

9. CHATTANOOGA TIMES
JUN 15 1959

INTEGRATION RULE BROUGHT EROSION OF LAW AND ORDER

530 Specific Cases Cited by 3 Agencies—Defiance Held 'Contagious'

ATLANTA (AP)—Racial violence, reprisal and intimidation in the South during the past four years show deterioration of law and order in the section since the U.S. Supreme Court's school decisions, a report by three agencies declared Sunday.

The report pointed to killings, beatings, bombings and mob action in the South from Jan. 1, 1955, to Jan. 1, 1959.

It was published jointly by the American Friends Service Committee, High Point, N.C., the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ, New York City, and the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta. The regional council is a biracial group working toward better race relations.

The three groups listed 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation and said the record points to widespread erosion of individual liberties.

Leaders' Example

"Although political leaders of Southern states have declared their opposition to lawlessness," the report stated, "one may fairly ask whether legislative and executive policies of evasion and defiance of decisions of the federal courts have not set an example whose contagion is uncontrollable."

An introduction to the report said incidents chronicled were taken from newspapers and that other reports, however reliable, were not used.

"They are reports of actions taken by private groups and individuals and sometimes by mobs, who have wielded violence and economic power in a bitter and defiant protest against a new order of race relations.

Resistance Groups

"Resistance groups, typified by the White Citizens Council born in Mississippi in 1954, have spread across the South. By 1956 they had an estimated 300,000 members. Their characteristic tactics have been economic pressure, propaganda and lobbying.

"Other groups, such as a revived but disjointed Ku Klux Klan and some extremist offshoots of the citizens councils, have advocated and participated in cruder methods of intimidation. Gunpowder and dynamite,

See Page Eight, Column Six

BROUGHT EROSION OF LAW, ORDER

From Page One

parades and cross-burnings, anonymous telephone calls, beatings and threats have been the marks of their trade. These attacks have been directed not only at Negroes but at some white persons who have strayed from local customs. Also, anti-Semitism flared and synagogues have been attacked."

The publication said another accounting could be given of patience, responsibility, courage and good will by both Negroes and whites. It added:

"But we feel an obligation to call attention to the dangers posed by the record that follows —danger for which all of us, through silence or inaction, must share the responsibility."

The list of incidents included six Negroes killed; 29 individuals, 11 of them white, shot and wounded in racial incidents; 44 persons beaten, five stabbed; one Negro emasculated and 30 bombings of houses. In one of the 30 bombings, at Clinton, Tenn., 30 homes were damaged by a single blast.

Other incidents included 15 homes struck by gunfire and seven stoned; school bombings in Jacksonville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Clinton; seven churches bombed; a church burned in Memphis; Jewish centers bombed in Miami, Nashville, Jacksonville and Atlanta; bombing attempts on Jewish buildings in Gastonia, N.C., Birmingham and Charlotte; YWCA building in Chattanooga and an auditorium in Knoxville dynamited; two schools burned.

Included were stories of school trouble at Little Rock, the University of Alabama, Hoxie, Ark.; Clinton, Tenn., and Mansfield, Tex.

THE KANSAS CITY TIMES
June 15, 1959

DISORDERS RISING IN SOUTH

Report by Three Agencies Shows Growing Lawlessness Since U. S. Supreme Court's Decision on Schools.

RECORD OF 530 CASES

Killings, Beatings, Bombings, and Mob Action Are Tabulated.

Atlanta, June 14.(AP)—Racial violence, reprisal and intimidation in the South in the last four years show deterioration of law and order in the section since the U. S. Supreme Court's school decisions, a report by three agencies declared today.

The report pointed to killings, beatings, bombings, and mob action in the South from January 1, 1955 to January 1, 1959.

Work of These Groups.

It was published jointly by the American Friends Service Committee, High Point, N. C., the department of racial and cultural relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ, New York City, and the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta. The latter is a bi-racial group working toward better race relations.

The three groups listed 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation, and said the record points to widespread erosion of individual liberties.

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An introduction to the report said incidents chronicled were taken from newspapers and that other reports, however reliable, were not used.

Gives Some Statistics.

The list of incidents included six Negroes killed; 29 individuals, 11 of them white, shot and wounded in racial incidents; 44 persons beaten, 5 stabbed; 1 Negro emasculated and 30 bombings of houses. In one of the 30 bombings, at Clinton, Tenn., 30 homes were damaged by a single blast.

Other incidents included 15 homes struck by gunfire and 7 stoned; school bombings in Jacksonville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Clinton, Tenn.; 7 churches bombed; a church burned in Memphis; Jewish centers bombed in Miami, Nashville, Jacksonville and Atlanta; bombing attempts on Jewish buildings in Gastonia, N. C., Birmingham and Charlotte; YWCA building in Chattanooga and an auditorium in Knoxville dynamited; 2 schools burned.

Associated Press

Chow for the Birds

Three-week-old robins brought home by Donald Fischer Jr., 13, of Baltimore, are fed a special diet of water, moist bread, hard-cooked egg and ground beef rolled in pablum. Set for the eyedropper is Larry while Moe and Curly wait their turn.

Lawlessness Menaces South, 3 Groups Report

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

A report of 530 cases of racial violence, reprisal and intimidation within 11 Southern states during the past three years was released today.

The record was published jointly by the Southeastern Office, American Friends Service Committee; Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA., and the Southern Regional Council.

In the introduction to the booklet, the publishers contend the detailed record is "evidence of deterioration of law and order" in the South since the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision in 1954.

"It points to a widespread erosion of individual liberties," they said.

All of the cases were taken from newspaper articles during the three-year period ending Jan. 1, 1959. Only those

Virginia ranks lowest in acts of violence with only two cases—the stoning of a Negro home in Yorktown in Nov., 1957, and the stoning and shooting of a Negro home in Alexandria in the spring of 1958.

Virginia is tied with last place in acts of reprisal with one—the 1956 firing of two Appomattox County teachers accused of being "integrationists."

In the field of intimidation, Virginia ranks relatively high among the 11 states with several incidents ranging from the bomb threat at the Arlington Unitarian Church last November to four cross burnings in Charlottesville.

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Associated Press

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Three-week-old robins brought home by Donald Fischer Jr., 13, of Baltimore, are fed a special diet of water, moist bread, hard-cooked egg and ground beef rolled in pablum. Set for the eyedropper is Larry while Moe and Curly wait their turn.

Lawlessness Menaces South, 3 Groups Report

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

A report of 530 cases of racial violence, reprisal and intimidation within 11 Southern states during the past three years was released today.

The record was published jointly by the Southeastern Office, American Friends Service Committee; Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA., and the Southern Regional Council.

In the introduction to the booklet, the publishers contend the detailed record is "evidence of deterioration of law and order" in the South since the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision in 1954.

"It points to a widespread erosion of individual liberties," they said.

All of the cases were taken from newspaper articles during the three-year period ending Jan. 1, 1959. Only those cases attributable to increased racial tensions after the Supreme Court decision are used.

Publicized Cases

The cases include the widely publicized Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott, Clinton, Tenn., school bombing and the Little Rock story.

"Though most have been less publicized, in their cumulative force they are just as indicative of the weakness of discipline and the strength of lawlessness menacing the South today," the publishers said.

They note that Southern political leaders have declared their opposition to lawlessness. But the publishers raised the question of whether these leaders share the responsibility for the cases recorded through their example of "evasion and defiance" of the Federal court decisions.

The publishing organizations also stress that their report describes only the "angry, violent side of the picture" and not the "patience, responsibility, courage and goodwill shown by Negroes and whites in other instances.

Obligation Cited

"But we feel an obligation to call attention to the dangers posed by the record that follows — dangers for which all of us, hrough silence or inaction, must share the responsibility," the publishers said.

The 30-page booklet, entitled "Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis," contains itemized reports of 225 cases of violence, 95 of reprisal and 210 of intimidation.

The acts of violence included six Negroes killed, 18 Negroes and 11 whites wounded in racial incidents, 44 persons beaten, 5 stabbed, 30 homes bombed, 8 homes burned, 6 Negro and 1 white churches bombed, 4 Jewish temples or centers bombed, 4 schools bombed and 17 towns and cities threatened by mob action during the three-year period.

Virginia ranks lowest in acts of violence with only two cases—the stoning of a Negro home in Yorktown in Nov., 1957, and the stoning and shooting of a Negro home in Alexandria in the spring of 1958.

Virginia is tied with last place in acts of reprisal with one—the 1956 firing of two Appomattox County teachers accused of being "integrationists."

In the field of intimidation, Virginia ranks relatively high among the 11 states with several incidents ranging from the bomb threat at the Arlington Unitarian Church last November to four cross burnings in Charlottesville.

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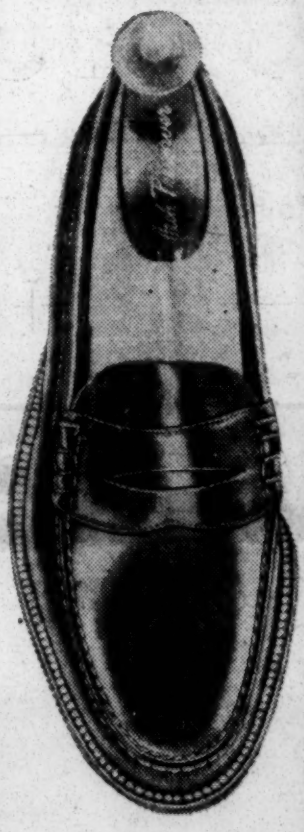

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N.Y. TIMES - PAGE - 1

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1959.

DEFIANCE OF LAW GROWING IN SOUTH, 3 GROUPS REPORT

Violence, Intimidation and Reprisal Found Increased Since Desegregation

By The Associated Press.

ATLANTA, Jue 14—Law and order have deteriorated in the South since the United States Supreme Court's outlawing of school desegration, a report by three agencies said today.

The report pointed to killings, beatings, bombings and mob action since 1955.

It was published jointly by the American Friends Service Committee, the department of racial and cultural relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ and the Southern Regional Council, a biracial group working toward better race relations.

The report listed 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation, and said the record pointed to a widespread erosion of individual liberties.

Although political leaders of Southern states have declared their opposition to lawlessness," it observed, "one may fairly ask whether legislative and executive policies of evasion and defiance of decisions of the Federal courts have not set an example whose contagion is uncontrollable."

Based on Newspapers

An introduction to the report said that the incidents listed have been taken from newspapers and that other reports, however reliable, had not been used.

"They are reports of actions taken by private groups and individuals, and sometimes by mobs, who have wielded violence and economic power in a bitter and defiant protest against a new order of race relations," it noted.

"Resistance groups, typified by the White Citizens Council born in Mississippi in 1954, have spread across the South. By 1956, they had an estimated 300,000 members. Their characteristic tactics have been economic pressure, propaganda and lobbying.

"Other groups, such as a revived but disjointed Ku Klux Klan and some extremist offshoots of the Citizens Councils, have advocated and participated in cruder methods of intimidation.

"Gunpowder and dynamite, parades and cross burnings, anonymous telephone calls, beatings and threats have been the marks of their trade. These attacks have been directed not only at negroes but at some white persons who have strayed from local customs. Also, over anti-semitism flared and syna-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

VIOLENCE FOUND GROWING IN SOUTH

Continued From Page 1, Col. 4

gogues have been attacked."

The report said another accounting could be given of patience, responsibility, courage and goodwill by Negroes and whites. It continued:

"But we feel an obligation to call attention to the dangers posed by the records that follows, danger for which all of us, through silence or inaction, must share the responsibility."

The list showed six Negroes killed in racial incidents and twenty-nine persons, including eleven whites, shot and wounded; forty-four persons beaten, five stabbed and a Negro emasculated.

There were thirty bombings of houses, the report said; in one, at Clinton, Tenn., thirty homes were damaged by a blast.

Other incidents included fifteen homes hit by gunfire and seven stoned; school bombings in Jacksonville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Clinton; seven church bombings; a church burned in Memphis; Jewish centers bombed in Miami, Nashville, Jacksonville and Atlanta; bombing attempts on Jewish buildings in Gastonia, N. C., Birmingham and Charlotte; a Y. W. C. A. building in Chattanooga and an auditorium in Knoxville dynamited and two schools burned.

The report showed school trouble at Little Rock, and Huxie, Ark., the University of Alabama, Clinton and Mansfield, Tex.

Law, Order Drop Reported Since '54 Mix Decision

By MARGARET SHANNON

The Southern Regional Council and two other race relations agencies Monday said law and order have deteriorated in the South since the 1954 U.S. Supreme Court school integration decision.

A report by the agencies listed 530 cases of what they term "racial violence, reprisal and intimidation" which occurred from Jan. 1, 1955 to Jan. 1, 1959, in 11 Southern states.

The report was issued jointly by the Southeastern office of the American Friends Service Committee, High Point, N.C.; the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of the Churches, New York, and the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta.

* * *

IT RELATES what it classifies as instances of intimidation in Georgia, at Atlanta, Summerville and Gray; instances of reprisal in Shellman, Atlanta, Gwinnett County, Lakeland and Columbus, and instances of violence in Atlanta, Rossville, Americus, Ringgold, Dawson and Columbus.

"This record is one aspect, and the ugliest, of the intolerance of dissent, the dedication to conformity which has pervaded the South these last few years," the report said. "It points to a widespread erosion of individual liberties."

But the report, said the agencies, "cannot show the coincident erosion of patience, of good nature, of relaxed social atmosphere."

* * *

THE SPONSORING agencies emphasized that the report deals with only the "angry, violent side" of reactions to the Supreme Court decision. They added:

"Another accounting could be given of patience, responsibility, courage and good will by both Negroes and whites. . . . But we feel an obligation to call attention to the dangers posed by the record—dangers for which all of us, through silence or inaction, must share the responsibility.

About intimidation, the report said that "the old methods have had, however, a new refinement. Roving troublemakers have appeared, perhaps an expected development in this age of specialization."

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IN THE FIELD of reprisals, said the report, "leaders and other respectable elements of the white community" have used "superior economic strength to discipline the Negro."

The report added that reprisal

Turn to Page 6, Column 2

ATLANTA JOURNAL
June 15, 1959

REPORT ON SOUTH

Continued From Page 1

"is, of course, a weapon which Negroes now have the strength to wield, and they have done so."

It cited the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., and "the virtual strangulation" of Tuskegee, Ala., as examples.

Incidents of violence were termed by the report as "the fruit of the tree of defiance of law and of orderly process." The fruit results naturally from "irrational abuse and preachments of defiance of due process by persons in public life," the report contends.

* * *

BUT THE AGENCIES predict that the Southern "graciousness, good manners, relaxed living and political sagacity" will prevail in time instead of violence.

The 530 cases listed in the report were drawn from newspapers, mainly Southern ones. Only occurrences attributable to increased racial tensions were included.

Among the instances of violence in Georgia included in the report are the Atlanta Jewish Temple bombing, repeated vandalism at Koinonia Farms near Americus and two Negro deaths at Dawson in police incidents.

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CASES OF reprisal cited include those of a Lakeland schoolteacher who let a white boy ride a Negro school bus after his own was gone, the Gwinnett County teacher asked to quit because of her views on integration, two ministers—one Baptist, one Presbyterian—forced out of their pulpits

ATL JOURNAL 6-15-59

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The intimidation incidents included Ku Klux Klan activities at Gray and Summerville and bomb threats and cross burnings in Atlanta.

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STATES INCLUDED in the report are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

The report cites these totals on racial incidents in the four-year period: 6 Negroes killed; 29 persons, 11 whites included, shot and wounded; 44 persons beaten; 5 stabbed; 1 Negro emasculated; 30 bombings of homes; 5 attempted bombings of homes; 4 schools bombed; 2 conspiracies to bomb schools; 7 churches bombed; 1 church bombing attempt; 1 church stoned; 4 synagogues bombed; 3 attempted bombings of Jewish buildings; 1 YWCA building dynamited; 1 auditorium dynamited; 2 schools burned; 15 homes struck by gunfire; 7 homes stoned; 17 towns and cities threatened in varying degree by mob action.

File: Violence Rpt.

Decline of Law Is Seen In South Since Court's School Integration Rule

Atlanta, June 14 (AP). — Racial violence, reprisal and intimidation in the South in the last four years show deterioration of law and order since the United States Supreme Court's school decisions, a report by three agencies declared today.

The report noted killings, beatings, bombings and mob action in the South from January 1, 1955, to January 1, 1959.

It was published jointly by the American Friends Service Committee of High Point, N. C., the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ of New York city and the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta. The latter is a biracial group with a goal of better race relations.

The three groups listed 530 cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation and said the record showed widespread erosion of individual liberties.

Example of Defiance

"Although political leaders of Southern states have declared their opposition to lawlessness," the report said, "one may fairly ask whether legislative and executive policies of evasion and defiance of decisions of the federal courts have not set an example whose contagion is uncontrollable."

An introduction to the report said incidents chronicled were taken from newspapers and that other reports, however reliable, were not used.

"They are reports of actions taken by private groups and individuals and sometimes by mobs, who have wielded violence and economic power in a bitter and defiant protest against a new order of race relations.

Spread of Resistance

"Resistance groups, typified by the White Citizens Council born in Mississippi in 1954, have spread across the South. By 1956 they had an estimated 300,000 members. Their characteristic tactics have been economic pressure, propaganda and lobbying.

"Other groups, such as a revived but disjointed Ku Klux Klan and some extremist offshoots of the Citizens Council, have advocated and participated in cruder methods of intimidation. Gunpowder and dynamite, parades and cross burnings, anonymous teelphone calls, beatings and threats have been the marks of their trade. These attacks have been directed not only at Negroes but at some white persons who have strayed from local customs. Also, anti-semitism flared and synagogues have been attacked."

The publication said another accounting could be given of patience, responsibility, courage and good will by Negroes and whites. It added:

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List of Incidents

The list of incidents included six Negroes killed; 29 individuals, 11 of them white, shot and wounded in racial incidents; 44 persons beaten; five stabbed; one Negro emasculated, and 30 bombings of houses. In one of the 30 bombings, at Clinton, Tenn., 30 houses were damaged by a single blast.

Other incidents included 15 houses struck by gunfire and seven stoned; school bombings in Jacksonville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Clinton, Tenn.; seven churches bombed; a church burned in Memphis; Jewish centers bombed in Miami, Nashville, Jacksonville and Atlanta; bombing attempts on Jewish buildings in Gastonia, N. C., Birmingham and Charlotte; YWCA building in Chattanooga and an auditorium in Knoxville dynamited; two schools burned.

Included were accounts of school trouble at Little Rock, the University of Alabama, Hoxie, Ark.; Clinton, Tenn., and Mansfield, Tex.

South Racial Violence Pinpointed

By Joseph H. Baird
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Are individual liberties in the South being seriously menaced as a result of bitter racial feeling resulting from the antisegregation decision of May, 1954, by the United States Supreme Court?

Three major organizations—two religious and one social—united June 15 in a vigorous affirmative answer, detailing 530 cases of "violence, reprisal, and intimidation" that have occurred in the 11 southern states during the last four years. They said they had ignored "crimes which are part of other continuing social and legal problems. . . ."

Combining to sponsor the report were the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta; the southeastern office of the American Friends Service Committee, High Point, N.C.; and the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America, New York City.

Patience Saluted, Too

Murder, burnings, bombings, stabbings, threats, and economic reprisals combined to cast a dark social shadow over the South as viewed by the three organizations. But they observed:

". . . This is not a comprehensive survey of southern reactions to the desegregation decision. It describes only their angry, violent side.

"Another accounting could be given of patience, responsibility, courage, and good will by both Negroes and whites. Though this aspect of the South is not viewed in the report, it is an authentic and undimmed face of the South, to which each of the sponsoring agencies has paid tribute more than once.

"But we feel an obligation to call attention to the dangers posed by the records. . . ."

One of the most salient aspects of the report is its inquiry into the share of blame for violence, intimidation, and reprisal that must be taken by the South's political leadership.

"Although the political leaders of the southern states have declared their opposition to lawlessness," the report said, "one may fairly ask whether legislative and executive policies of evasion and defiance of decisions of the federal courts have not set an example whose contagion is uncontrollable."

Newspapers Checked

This thought is directly in line with that of a column in the Atlanta Constitution which recently won Ralph McGill, editor, a Pulitzer prize. He asked whether southern politicians by open defiance of federal authority had not planted the seeds which grew into the bombing of a Jewish temple in Atlanta and of a schoolhouse in Clinton, Tenn.

An introduction to the three-organization report explains that of the 530 cases listed, all are taken from the American press, and largely from south-

stroy the buildings of Matthew Academy forced Methodist officials to remove a group of young white and Negro church workers from the campus of a Negro school. Earlier, a cross had been burned.

In Texas, a 12-foot cross was burned in the front yard of Mrs. Charles White, who had been electd as the first mmber of the Houston School Board the previous week. Later, she reported, air pellets struck the windshield of her car.

Under the section on "reprisals," the report noted that "intimidation is a technique more natural to a rural than an urban, industralized society." In these more sophisticated areas, economic pressure often replaces the threat of a gun or lash.

"Most commonly associated with the White Citizens' Council," the report said, "the weapon of reprisal has deprived Negroes and non-conforming whites of jobs, of credit, of supplies for their businesses."

As an example of this technique, the report quotes Roy Harris of Augusta, Ga., president of the Citizens' Councils of America, Inc., speaking at a Citizens' Council rally in Orlando, Fla. as advocating a boycott of all merchants who fail to join and actively support racial segregation. At the same rally, the report said, Mr. Harris urged "straightening out" all clergymen who preached "the brotherhood of man" and forcing Editor McGill "clean out of the state of Georgia."

Economic Pressure Told

One prominent educator, Dr. Guy H. Wells, president-emeritus of George State College for Women, was stripped of his honorary title by the State Board of Regents because of his racial views.

In Clarendon County, S.C., the report said, three Negro teachers said they were not rehired by the Summerton School District because their father and the husband of one signed an integration petition.

In Lexington, Miss., it was charged, Walter D. Smith lost his job as administrator of the Lexington Community Hospital because his wife, Mrs. Hazel Brannon Smith, a newspaperwoman, had criticized the mistreatment of a Negro prisoner.

The most lurid aspect of the report is its third section, dealing with "violence."

This lists six Negroes killed, 29 individuals—11 of them white—shot and wounded in racial incidents, 44 persons beaten, five stabbed, 30 homes bombed, eight homes burned, four schools bombed, four Jewish temples or centers bombed, as well as less serious cases of violence.

Koinonia Case Cited

One of the cases cited was the long reign of terror at Koinonia Farms near Americus, Ga., a biracial Christian cooperative venture. During 1956 and 1957 the farm's roadside market was dynamited, a vacant house on the farm was burned, there were several instances of bullets being fired into farm buildings from speeding cars, and crosses were burned. The trouble started when the farm's leader, the Rev. Clarence Jordon, offered to endorse entrance applications for two Negroes who wanted to enter a white state college.

At Clinton, Tenn., the Clinton High School, which had been ordered desegregated, was wrecked by three pre-dawn explosions. Damage was estimated at $300,000.

The three-organization report said that while there have been men and women across the entire South who have expressed anger and disapproval of acts of intimidation "too many of them since 1954 have acquiesced."

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An introduction to the three-organization report explains that of the 530 cases listed, all are taken from the American press, and largely from southern newspapers. The researches ignored all purely verbal reports, regardless of how credible their sources might be.

The report is divided into three sections: (1) Intimidation. (2) Reprisals. (3) Violence. All, it notes, have played a part in the reaction of a southern minority to the Supreme Court decision.

The victims have not been Negroes entirely. Eleven white men have been shot and wounded in racial incidents, and countless others have suffered social or economic reprisals as a result of standing against racial zealots.

As an example of intimidation, the report cited the burning of two effigies in the court square of Montgomery, Ala., one labeled "NAACP" (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) and the other (a white man) tagged "I talked for integration." Police and several hundred spectators milled around the gallows.

Threats Recorded

In Atlanta, a Negro family which had moved into a white neighborhood received a newspaper clipping showing a picture of a bombed home and the notation in red ink, "Take warning from this."

In Camden, S.C., the report said, anonymous threats to de-Academy forced Methodist officials to remove a group of young white and Negro church workers from the campus of a Negro school. Earlier, a cross had been burned.

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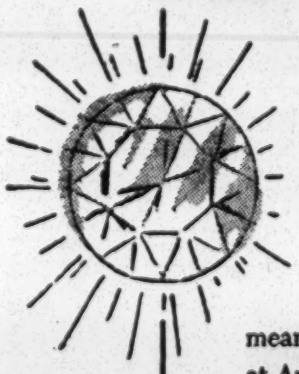

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NEWS RELEASE

FOR MORNING PAPERS
MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1959

Southeastern Office
American Friends Service Committee
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
National Council of Churches
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

JA. 2-8764

In the past four years, the South has experienced widespread erosion of individual liberties, a report released today asserted.

It listed 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation in the 11 Southern states during the four-year period from January 1, 1955, to January 1, 1959.

The report was issued jointly by the Southeastern Office of the American Friends Service Committee, the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches, and the Southern Regional Council.

The cases were drawn from the general press of the nation and in large part from Southern newspapers. The list was confined to occurrences attributable to the increased racial tensions of the past few years. Crimes which are part of other continuing social and legal problems were not used.

The sponsoring agencies emphasized that while the report dealt only with the angry, violent reactions to the desegregation decisions, another account could be given of patience, responsibility, courage and good will by both whites and Negroes.

However, it was added, "We feel an obligation to call attention to the dangers posed by the record--dangers for

which all of us, through silence or inaction, must share the responsibility."

The record, cited as evidence of the deterioration of law and order in the South since the 1954-55 school desegregation decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, includes:

6 Negroes killed;

29 individuals, 11 of them white, shot and wounded in racial incidents;

44 persons beaten;

5 stabbed;

1 Negro emasculated;

30 bombings of houses (in one of these incidents, at Clinton, Tenn., 30 homes were damaged by a single blast); attempted blasting of 5 other homes;

15 homes struck by gunfire and 7 homes stoned;

4 schools bombed, in Jacksonville, Nashville, Chattanooga and Clinton, Tennessee;

2 conspiracies to bomb schools, in Charlotte and Clinton;

7 churches bombed, one of which was for whites; an attempt made to bomb another church;

1 church burned, in Memphis, and another church stoned;

4 synagogues or Jewish centers bombed, in Miami, Nashville, Jacksonville and Atlanta;

3 bombing attempts on Jewish buildings, in Gastonia, N. C., Birmingham, and Charlotte;

1 YWCA building in Chattanooga and an auditorium in Knoxville dynamited;

2 schools burned.

Also, at least 17 towns and cities in the South were threatened in varying degree by mob action.

In all, the violence section of the report listed 225 acts against individual liberties and public peace. Included were the widely publicized incidents involving the appearance of Negroes at formerly white schools and colleges--the stories of Little Rock; the University of Alabama; Hoxie, Ark.; Clinton, Tenn., and Mansfield, Texas. Here, too, the Klan-Indian fight at Maxton, N. C., and the multiple attacks on Koinonia Farm in Georgia were recounted.

The section dealing with reprisals covered 95 cases. It was pointed out that this figure, as well as the overall total of 530 cases, could not tell the whole story, for some of the instances counted as a single item involved hundreds of men and women. For example, listed as one item were the voting purges of Louisiana, where names of thousands of Negroes were removed from registration lists.

Also, city-wide protest movements were counted as units. These include the stories of bus boycott in Montgomery; economic protest movements in Tallahassee; Tuskegee, Ala., and Orangeburg and Rock Hill, S. C.

On a more widespread practice, the report commented:

"Some Southerners since 1954 have elaborated and organized the methods of economic reprisal until a recognizably new and modern instrument has taken form. Most commonly associated with the White Citizens Council, the weapon of reprisal has

deprived Negroes and non-conforming whites of jobs, of credit, of supplies for their businesses."

The 210 instances of intimidation include mail and telephone threats, and at least some of the rash of bomb scares, Klan meetings and cross burnings. They range also from the arrest of Negro ministers in Alabama to police detention of a white Methodist minister who lectured on peaceful means to attain civil rights. Negroes seeking their rights under law and some white persons who have voiced their support of this move for legal equality; churches; ministers, priests and rabbis; Negroes who have bought homes in predominantly white neighborhoods--all were among the victims.

The report said that while there have been men and women across the South who have expressed anger and disapproval over the intimidation, "too many of them since 1954 have acquiesced."

-END-

Atl. Journal 6-16-59

Many Different Answers

THREE AGENCIES interested in race relations have made official what should be apparent to everyone--the fact that race relations have worsened since the 1954 decision of the U.S. Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools.

The agencies are the Southern Regional Council, the American Friends Service Committee and the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches. Their report deals with instances of violence, reprisal and intimidation between Jan. 1, 1955, and Jan. 1, 1959, in 11 Southern states.

The report enumerates the many unfortunate instances which have been the result of increased strain between the races. It can only guess at the damage done in the form of "coincident erosion of patience, of good nature, and relaxed social atmosphere."

And there, of course, is where the greatest damage has been done. The attitudes of individuals and entire communities have been changed from tolerance to intolerance by the attempt to substitute revolutionary methods for evolutionary ones; by the threat of force, and by the failure of the strategists of the NAACP and other groups to realize that lasting gains come only through voluntary action, and not through involuntary submission.

It is a human problem and the reaction has been intensely human. Attempts to deal with it as an abstract exercise have failed. People insisted on reacting as people and not as figures in a mathematical formula.

The report predicts that Southern "graciousness, good manners, relaxed living and political sagacity" will prevail in time over violence.

That could be true, particularly if those in such a hurry today show a little more "graciousness, good manners, relaxed living and political sagacity" themselves.

This problem can and will be solved. The best method is to leave it to the people involved, to be settled in their own way, with due respect to local factors. It is a human, not a mathematical problem. And there is a different answer in almost every community where it is a problem.

N.Y. Times 6-16-59

Law and the South

The complexity of Negro-white relationships in the South has been vividly illustrated this past week-end. In Tallahassee, Fla., an all-white jury convicted four white youths charged with raping a Negro girl, but saved them from execution by a recommendation of mercy. A report released in Atlanta by three distinguished organizations paints a grim picture of wide-scale violence in the South, primarily by those who would deny Southern Negroes their rights as citizens. The report lists 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation since 1955.

It is understandable that some Negroes viewing the Tallahassee verdict are bitter, convinced in their own minds that if the girl had been white and the rapists Negro the latter would have been condemned to death. Understandable as this attitude may be against the dark pages of the past, those who hold it are wrong. What happened in Tallahassee was a triumph for law and order. The honor and integrity of a Negro girl were recognized as equally sacred before the law with those same qualities of any girl. The defendants were tried fairly and convicted. And all this happened in a Southern city. Beside those facts the recommendation for mercy is essentially a detail.

What is disturbing about the South today is the readiness of white extremists to use violence to terrorize Negroes. These extremists are only a small part of the Southern population, but their activities throw a shadow over the entire area. The defiance of the law on school segregation as interpreted by the Supreme Court has obviously had its logical consequence: a growing disrespect for all law by those who take their cues from legislators and Governors who vow publicly to defy the Supreme Court.

The chief losers in all this, of course, are all the people of the South, white and Negro alike. If one man's life and property are unsafe then the security of all men's lives and property is called into question. Lawlessness breeds lawlessness and anarchy breeds anarchy. The decent majority of the South's people must understand that if this violence is not curbed then its future cost could be great indeed for all in that region.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Smear Of South

The National Council of Churches has joined with the American Friends Service Committee and the Southern Regional Council to distort the quality of life in the South.

The NCC and its political allies have issued a report charging that law and order have deteriorated in the South since the U. S. Supreme Court edict on segregation. The report points to beatings, bombing and mob action since 1955. NCC officials and other pro-integrationists said the record shows a widespread erosion of individual liberties.

The crude bias of the NCC and its allies is evident in the fact that the report is not a comparative report in which lawlessness

The News & Courier 6/17/59

in all parts of the country is analyzed. The report is confined to the South.

Completely ignored is the ugly record of crime and violence in the North. The NCC officials don't mention stabbings in Harlem, rapes and gang warfare in the public schools of Brooklyn, the acid-blinding of columnist Victor Riesel in the streets of Manhattan, overturning of milk trucks in New Jersey, tire-slashing and acid-throwing in Wisconsin, union rioting on Long Island, or the wave of Negro rapes and muggings in all the major cities of the North and Midwest.

Only the South is singled out for a smear by the NCC and the other integrationist groups. It is fresh evidence that the NCC and the other so-called tolerance groups are only interested in promoting national intolerance of citizens in this region.

ADL 225 S. 15th ST. PHILADELPHIA 2, PA.

To Arthur Levin

"for your information . . ."

Fred Grossman

ADL SOUTHEASTERN OFFICE
41 Exchange Pl., S. E., Atlanta 3, Ga.

RECEIVED JUN 1 3 1959

For your information

6/18

Harold Fleming

Both Richmond, Va., papers carried the release on the pamphlet

Regards
Art Levin

The Philadelphia Inquirer
a d TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1959 18

Violence in South: Progress, Too

A dismal picture of violence, intimidation and law evasion in the South, since the Supreme Court decision of 1954 outlawing school segregation, has been drawn by three agencies which have been working for improved race relations.

To many, the report will furnish little that is hopeful and a great deal that is discouraging. The answer of many Southerners to the court decree has been not only resistance by legal means but lawless acts of defiance and disorder. Interracial conflicts, in the wake of the desegregation order, have brought killings, stabbings, bombings, house-burnings, economic boycotts and mob riots.

Resistance groups, typified by the White Citizens Council and revived elements of the old Ku Klux Klan, have spread across the South, inciting racial strife and economic pressure to back up their doctrine of white supremacy.

The report lists six killings in racial incidents and 78 cases of shooting, beating and stabbing. Homes, churches and schools have been bombed, burned, hit by gunfire, and dynamited. The crisis in Little Rock, still continuing, is only one of many stirred up by refusals to comply with the court's ruling to desegregate public school classes.

These and other demonstrations of race bigotry are disquieting. But the report is aimed at the grim side of the South's reaction to school integration.

It points out that an accounting could have been given also of the patience, responsibility, courage and good will shown in the South, in the midst of crucial events, by many whites and Negroes.

It is true, as the three agencies state, that Southern resistance to integration has taken violent forms in many cases. But that does not mean that progress is not being made, or that the cause of racial tolerance and of compliance with the Constitution is hopeless in the South.

The violence that erupted following the Supreme Court decree does not represent the feeling of all Southerners in the matter, but only of that fringe of extremists who make use of violence as a measure of their desperation.

The policies of law evasion resorted to by Southern Governors and Legislatures have set an example to the citizens and encouraged them in non-compliance.

There are some who will regard the case of the four white men involved in the Florida rape trial as another example of continued Southern injustice to Negroes. The jury's recommendation of mercy may be contrasted with the death sentence given 37 Negroes for the same crime since 1925.

Yet the conviction of the four does demonstrate progress toward equal treatment for the two races in the courts of the South. Ten or 20 years ago, the defendants might not even have been arrested, much less brought to trial and convicted.

The Ku Kluxers still ride in parts of the South and behind their masks call for killings and burnings, and for the boycotting of fair-minded whites. There have been violence and disorder and there will doubtless be more. But that is no reason to weaken the fight for justice and compliance with the law. It is the bitter-enders who are throwing the bombs and sowing hate. They are the frantic minority and their ranks are growing less all the time.

The New York Times.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY

ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER
Publisher — Chairman of the Board

ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *President* AMORY H. BRADFORD, *Vice President*
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The European Community

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use of the victory by a conciliatory attitude toward the opposition. The economic situation is bad and it would get worse if political unrest continued. Internal peace will be hard to maintain in Nicaragua in the best of circumstances.

Law and the South

The complexity of Negro-white relationships in the South has been vividly illustrated this past week-end. In Tallahassee, Fla., an all-white jury convicted four white youths charged with raping a Negro girl, but saved them from execution by a recommendation of mercy. A report released in Atlanta by three distinguished organizations paints a grim picture of wide-scale violence in the South, primarily by those who would deny Southern Negroes their rights as citizens. The report lists 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation since 1955.

It is understandable that some Negroes viewing the Tallahassee verdict are bitter, convinced in their own minds that if the girl had been white and the rapists Negro the latter would have been condemned to death. Understandable as this attitude may be against the dark pages of the past, those who hold it are wrong. What happened in Tallahassee was a triumph for law and order. The honor and integrity of a Negro girl were recognized as equally sacred before the law with those same qualities of any girl. The defendants were tried fairly and convicted. And all this happened in a Southern city. Beside those facts the recommendation for mercy is essentially a detail.

What is disturbing about the South today is the readiness of white extremists to use violence to terrorize Negroes. These extremists are only a small part of the Southern population, but their activities throw a shadow over the entire area. The defiance of the law on school segregation as interpreted by the Supreme Court has obviously had its logical consequence: a growing disrespect for all law by those who take their cues from legislators and Governors who vow publicly to defy the Supreme Court.

The chief losers in all this, of course, are all the people of the South, white and Negro alike. If one man's life and property are unsafe then the security of all men's lives and property is called into question. Lawlessness breeds lawlessness and anarchy breeds anarchy. The decent majority of the South's people must understand that if this violence is not curbed then its future cost could be great indeed for all in that region.

The Postman as Censor

The authority of the Postmaster General to
the mails for obscene material presents
blems. He is beset by heavy pressure
but must also be con-
al and common

The Washington Post

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER • TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1959 PAGE A14

Reaping the Whirlwind

It is impossible to dissociate many of the crimes of violence and mob action in the South in recent years from the conflict over segregation. The very nature of these bombings, beatings and reprisals makes it clear that they are an outgrowth of intensified racial animosities. Regardless of where the blame for this state of affairs may be laid, this result must be of grave concern to the entire South as well as to the remainder of the country.

The Southern Regional Council, the American Friends Service Committee and the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA have listed 530 cases of lawlessness in 11 Southern states during the last three years, including killings, bombings, beatings, rioting and intimidation. Obviously these crimes are the work of extremists. Undoubtedly they are frowned upon by a vast majority of the people of the South. Yet they are peculiarly related to attitudes assumed by a vast number of officials, civic leaders and citizens organizations. "One may fairly ask," says this report, "whether legislative and executive policies of evasion and defiance of decisions of Federal courts have not set an example whose contagion is uncontrollable."

The tragedy of the South is that many fine people have not drawn a proper distinction between criticism of court decisions they do not like and open resistance to the law of the land. Their attempt to frustrate the enforcement of the desegregation verdicts of the Federal courts has undoubtedly encouraged lawlessness on a wide scale. The mobsters, the bombers and the fomenters of racial passions have merely carried the principle of massive resistance to its ultimate extremes. When such a perilous wind of doctrine is sown, its authors should not be surprised when they reap the whirlwind.

What the thoughtful authors of this report seem to be saying is that open defiance of the law cannot continue in the South without perverting its entire community life. Disrespect for the machinery of justice cannot be compartmentalized. So there is little hope for the South to shake off this trend toward violent eruptions until its own basic thinking about adherence to the law as defined by the courts is straightened out.

June 19, 1959

TO: HCF
FROM: JC

A quick check of some of the papers in the library revealed the following concerning the news release of the INTIMIDATION, VIOLENCE, AND REPRISAL Report:

Stories in:

TAMPA TRIBUNE, AP, page 8
SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER, AP, Page 5
MOBILE REGISTER, UPI, page 1
MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL, AP, page 26
MACON TELEGRAPH, AP, Page 8
G GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS, AP, page 1
GAI GAINESVILLE TIMES, The news release, page 5
COLUMBUS ENQUIRER, AP, page 2
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, by Joseph Baird, page 4 (See attached)
CHARLOTTE OBSERVER, AP, page 6
AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, AP, page 3

Editorials in:

CHATTANOOGA TIMES (our paper for the date the editorial came out did not reach us, but we have written for one.)
CHARLESTON NEWS AND COURIER (naturally, an editorial taking us to task. I have written for a copy of the edition.)

Javits Says Increased Violence Spurs Law Needs

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The report that increased racial violence and intimidation have spread in the South since the 1954 Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools underlines the need for anti-bombing and anti-lynching legislation, Senator Jacob K. Javits, New York Republican, declared Wednesday.

The New Yorker directed the attention of the Senate to the report published jointly by the American Friends Service Committee, the department of racial and cultural relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A., and the Southern Regional Council, a biracial group working toward better racial relations.

The report listed 350 specific cases of violence, reprisals and intimidations, and said the record pointed to a widespread erosion of civil liberties.

"This sorry and tragic recital only demonstrates the extent of defiance of law affecting not only the colored minority but, with increasing intensity, religious minorities like Jews and Catholics as well as moderates who are white and even Indians," Javits told the Senate, adding:

"Also encompassed are business and industries, too, that must inevitably be vitally affected."

He said the report underlines the need for legislation against bombings, lynchings and the dissemination of hate literature, and to better safeguard civil liberties and rights, which have been pending in the Senate for nearly six months.

REAL CHALLENGE

The report, Javits said, presents a real challenge to the Senate majority (Democrats) which has the primary responsibility for bringing measures before the Senate.

"It points up the fact that excessive delay is just not tolerable in the situation which faces the nation in the South," Javits said, adding:

"Though I have no illusions about panaceas, it is a fact that Federal law can at least show that we mean to help within the limits of law."

Javits said he saw two basic reasons for the situation portrayed in the report:

"First, a widespread disrespect for law when often the most responsible members of a community and those in official positions are in defiance of the law as enunciated by the Supreme Court.

"Second, the failure so far of the Federal Government to itself assert the supremacy of the Constitution through adequate law of its own.

MISSISSIPPI CASE

"The most sriking example of that is the inability of the Federal enforcement machinery to follow through, notwithstanding a reportedly affirmative FBI in-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 8)

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD

JUN 2 0 1959

Javits Says

(Continued from Page One)

vestigation, in the Mack Charles Parker lynching.

"This report soberly and seriously calls us to action It is addressed as well to the people of the affected southern states."

Javits called for action on needed legislation at this session of Congress. Unless a bill is brought up in the Senate before July 4, he said he did not see how legislation can be passed.

He declared that the responsibility is particularly that of the Senate majority leadership. He said Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate Democratic leader, has already shown his attitude by introducing a civil rights bill.

"I think the time has now come to urge that it be brought up, every regard for normal committee procedures having certainly been shown by now considering the exigencies of the situation."

ATLANTIC 1-6100

NC 7

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

One of America's Great Newspapers

PITTSBURGH 30, PENNSYLVANIA

June 20, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thanks for the reprints of the Monitor article.

I am enclosing a Post-Gazette editorial based on the report which you sent me.

Sincerely,

John Lofton

John Lofton

Violence in the South

A DISTURBING picture of the erosion of individual liberties in the South following the Supreme Court desegregation decision has just been portrayed by three concerned social agencies. Entitled "Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis," the report was published by the Southeastern Office of the American Friends Service Committee, the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches and the Southern Regional Council.

The study lists 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation in the 11 Southern states between January 1, 1955, and January 1, 1959. The lengthy and ignoble record includes incidents ranging from the killing of Negroes and the bombing of churches and synagogues to the heartless intimidation of people, white and Negro, who were only trying to live as good neighbors. And the introduction notes that the list "cannot show the coincident erosion of patience, of good nature, of relaxed social atmosphere."

Taken collectively, the incidents cited add up to a shocking disregard for decency by some elements in the South. Political leaders of the region can hardly escape blame for the sordid means used to attain what they seem to regard as a valid end. As the report observes: "Although the political leaders of the Southern states have declared their opposition to lawlessness, one may fairly ask whether legislative and executive policies of evasion and defiance of decisions of the federal courts have not set an example whose contagion is uncontrollable."

In presenting the evidence of intolerance, the publishers note that they could also give an accounting of responsibility, courage and good will in the South; but they feel an obligation to point to the dangers posed by the record of violence. These dangers are being counteracted by the constructive work of the publishers of the report. In other reports the Southern Regional Council in particular has recorded the good work of individuals and groups. Agencies such as the publishers of the new report deserve all the support they can get for their mission of conciliation.

6-20-59

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette

First Newspaper West of the Alleghenies

Gazette Established 1786; Post Established 1842; Combined 1927

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WILLIAM BLOCK and PAUL BLOCK, JR., Publishers

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TELEPHONE NUMBERS: For Want Ads only EXpress 1-4700 —All other departments, ATlantic 1-6100.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1959

add to distrib. file

June 22/59

Mail the Violence study as follows:

15 copies to Alan Reitman, ACLU, New York (with notation in our records that these are for distribution to an appropriate committee of the American Bar Association.)

Mr. Lyman Bryson, CBS, New York

Mr. John Jessup, LIFE, New York

100 copies to Arnie Aronson (whom I am to write and advise of the agency people who already have received it.)

HCA

release
report

NEWS RELEASE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
June 23, 1959
JA. 2-8764

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Senator Herman Talmadge has reportedly attacked the Southern Regional Council, the American Friends Service Committee and the National Council of Churches for a recent joint report on "Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis."

The Senator could not have read the report before making his charges. If he had, he would have found that each incident reported was taken from objective newspaper accounts and that arrests and convictions of offenders were also reported. Moreover, cases in which Negroes were the perpetrators of violence against whites were also included.

As the report itself states, these incidents are related by their common origin in the heightened racial tensions of the last five years. The publishing organizations have also reported frequently on positive developments during this period.

The Senator is grossly mis-informed if he believes that these organizations engage in "racial agitation." Each of them is known for its temperate, responsible approach to race relations.

It is a great pity that Senator Talmadge is not more concerned about these critical problems of lawlessness, rather than unjustly attacking those who soberly point out the dangers.

END

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

RECEIVED JUN 29 1959

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

June 24, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63rd Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you so much for thinking of us with the copies of "Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence." They arrived on my desk within an hour after the receipt of a half dozen requests for the title from Members of Congress. We now have the copies circulating from one office to another.

I am sure there is going to be a continuing need for and interest in the study during the next few months, so if you could spare us any additional copies we would be most grateful. For that purpose I am enclosing a self-addressed mailing label which will bring them to us without further postage. We are permitted to spend up to 25¢ per unit for material of this nature, so if a charge is necessary, please notify me and I will give you an order for a specific number.

Thanks again for thinking of us at the time the study was released; it permitted us to respond while the publication was centered in the Congressmen's interest.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Goodrum

Charles A. Goodrum
Librarian
Legislative Reference Service

Enclosure

Personal

June 24, 1959

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

This will acknowledge your letter of the 18th. Harold will be away from the office until the 29th and you will have a report from him some time thereafter. I assume this causes no complications since I trust you are now enjoying the pleasures of Cape May.

In the meantime, you should know that we are sending copies of the Report to all members of the Civil Rights Commission state advisory committees in the South. In this mailing we have not included the North Carolina Committee, since we felt it would be more appropriate if your office distributes these.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

HCF/mf

Acknowledge & hold for next wk

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Henry J. Cadbury, *Chairman*
Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 2-4025

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

June 18, 1959

Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

RECEIVED JUN 19 1959

Dear Harold:

From what we are able to find thus far, we are getting pretty good coverage apparently in North Carolina. The release was used on page one of the GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS, was featured inside the CHARLOTTE OBSERVER and probably was used in numerous other papers we have not as yet had the opportunity to check. On Monday the WASHINGTON STAR called to track down some details about the Virginia accounts. They were using the release as a featured story in the afternoon edition. I am sure you saw the NEW YORK TIMES Monday edition which gave us front page 12 inch column. I have heard no reports on radio or TV coverage. We are beginning to get request--including one for 5 copies from the South African Embassy by telephone request. At the same time Barbara and Jean were beginning to get request for copies and were empty handed. I have sent them a 100 copies so they will be able to use these quickly.

We had planned to use at least part of ours here to supply a selected mailing list obtained by our community relations programs, for use with all our committee members, for editors of the major North Carolina dailies, for members of the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee, for the editors of the denominational papers and to some other selected key individuals. However, we obviously better not do anything until we are clear on what our plan of action is. I presume that the money that we had intended to use for promotional purposes is still available and therefore our problem is not one of financing but rather one of adequate clearance. Perhaps it would be wise for us to avoid sending copies to mass media folks, any public officials, and other categories you suggest, with idea that all these would be covered by the central list which hopefully you have readily available so that no additional trouble is involved in compiling one.

Because of your experience in handling the promotion of similar documents I would urge you to move ahead with this in whatever way seems appropriate. Let me know if we can help but don't let us be a drag on the machinery.

I leave here Saturday morning for a conference at Cape May. I can be reached there at the Sea Crest Inn beginning Saturday night. Call me if necessary to the registration desk of the Institute of International Relations of the AFSC.

If I find a Cape May diamond of sufficient size I'll send it to you as a decoration for your noble service to the cause of inter-agency amity! Warm regards.

Sincerely yours,

B. Tartt Bell

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/jr

CC: Jean Fairfax

Compliments of the

Florida Council on Human Relations
213 N E 2nd Avenue, Miami

I thought you might be interested in the kinds of coverage here

Bill

The Miami Herald
Thursday, June 25, 1959 21-A

'Slanderous Attack on South'

Talmadge Blasts Race Report

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A three-agency report on racial violence was "an unfounded and slanderous attack upon the good name of the people of the South," Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) charges.

The Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, one of the three agencies, promptly replied that, "It is a great pity that Sen. Talmadge is not more concerned about these critical problems of lawlessness, rather than unjustly attacking those who soberly point out the dangers."

The report was issued June 14 in Atlanta by the Southern Regional Council, the American Friends Service Committee of High Point, N.C., and the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S. of America, a New York City organization.

Talmadge charged that all three groups were dedicated to racial agitation. The Southern Regional Council replied that each of the three "is known for its temperate, responsible approach to race relations."

The report listed 530 incidents of violence, which it said were "taken from objective newspaper accounts," over a four-year period beginning Jan. 1, 1955, and said the record indicated a deterioration of law and order in the South since the U.S. Supreme Court's rulings against public school segregation.

Sen. Talmadge
. . . 'one-sided study'

The list of violence included killings, beatings and mob action.

Talmadge, in his Senate speech, said "by innuendo, distortion, association and half-truth" the report tried to link 530 "unrelated" incidents to prove that law, order and harmonious race relations no longer exist in the 11 Southern states.

"This studied effort to indict a whole region of our nation is wholly one-sided and makes no pretense of comparison with other periods or regions," the senator said. "Nor does it attempt in any way to report on the manner in which these so-called incidents have been dealt with under due process of law in the states and localities where they occurred."

The Southern Regional Council's statement said: "The senator could not have read the report before making his charges. If he had, he would have found that each incident reported was taken from objective newspaper accounts and that arrests and convictions of offenders were also reported. Moreover, cases in which Negroes were the perpetrators of violence against whites were also included."

Miami Herald — June 23, 1959

Big Increase Since Court Ruling

Racial Violence Scorecard Kept

By Herald Wire Services

ATLANTA — Interracial violence in the South has increased drastically since the Supreme Court's 1954 school integration decision, according to a report released Monday.

The report was prepared jointly by the southeastern office of the American Friends Service Committee; Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches; and the Southern Regional Council.

It listed 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation in 11 Southern states during the four-year period from 1955 to 1959.

The cases, according to the report, were taken from newspaper accounts and were confined to occurrences attributable to increased racial tensions of the past few years.

Some 225 of the cases were acts against individual liberties and the public peace. Economic reprisals totaled 195 cases and there were 210 reports of intimidation, such as cross burnings, bomb scares and mail and telephone threats.

The report said six Negroes were killed in the racial violence and 29 individuals, 11 of them white, were shot and wounded. Another 44 persons were beaten, five were stabbed and one Negro was emasculated.

Also listed were school bombings in Nashville, Chattanooga and Clinton, Tenn., and Jacksonville, Fla.; seven churches bombed; a church burned at Memphis, Tenn.; Jewish buildings bombed in Jacksonville, Miami, Nashville and Atlanta; bombing attempts on Jewish institutions in Gastonia and Charlotte, N. C., and Birmingham, Ala., dynamiting of a YWCA building in Chattanooga and an auditorium in Knoxville, Tenn., and two schools burned.

School trouble at Little Rock and Hoxie, Ark., Clinton, Tenn., Mansfield, Tex., and the University of Alabama also were listed in the report.

Princess Sabah Buy

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EMPLOYES AT SCHIRM SUPPLY AND SPECIALITY CO.

Schirm Company Specializes In Quality Building Products

The Schirm Supply and Specialty Company, owned and operated by E. Lovell Schirm Jr., well known young business man, was organized in 1954 for one specific purpose in the building trades field, to supply quality products of a specialty nature not usually carried by lumber and building supply houses.

The first major specialty product handled by the firm was aluminum windows and sliding glass door walls, merchandising quality lines which is most essential in a product of this kind. With the sucessful acceptance of another specialty line was added, unique in design and appearance, the Pella line of wood folding doors.

These doors have been widely accepted because the different woods used in the doors can be so satisfactorily matched or blended with existing furniture motif and interior finish in any type construction. Also the ease with which Pella folding doors can be installed makes them a natural for do-it-yourself home owners. In addition to the Pella line the firm also handles woven plastic and split bamboo folding doors that are very attractive in appearance.

Carried in stock also are by-passing and by-fold doors, with complete hardware coverage in special cases where existing conditions cannot and do not allow the use of the standard folding doors.

One of the most successful promotions of the firm is the use of pre-finished wood paneling, available in both the plank style and plain type. Although the initial cost of this pre-finished paneling is more than standard unfinished paneling it has the advantage of being more desirable in appearance and the labor cost saved will offset this slightly higher cost, especially on jobs of any appreciable size. It is also pointed out that matching moulding is carried for paneling installations.

The company recently has put in Ram-set and Sure-set speed tools manufactured by the Winchester Arms division of Olin Matheson Chemical Corporation.

The special tools for fastening materials to concrete and steel are not only labor saving but the safety devices incorporated give a better insurance rating safety wise than the majority of electrical tools now in common use. Many contractors realizing the many advantages of Ram-set and Sure-set tools now use them as standard equipment.

From its inception the aim of Schirm Supply and Specialty has been to provide the Savannah trading area with the best quality and most serviceable products available and this policy has been continous.

At the present time the firm is negotiating with two manufacturers for the distributorship of a liquid flow-on plastic for application to glass. This liquid plastic acts as an insulator against sun glare and heat, preventing the fading of materials making it especial adaptable for display windows or for glass lights in industrial plants. The company's large warehouse, which has been expanded three times the original storage and working space, is located on east Waldburg street, just east of Pennsylvania avenue. Offices, of course are located in the same building.

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YOUMANS EMPLOYE IN FURNITURE REPAIR DEPARTMENT

Youmans Van and Storage Firm Adds Furniture Repair Department

Youmans Van and Storage Company, Habersham and Oglethorpe, have added a new department to their general operations, a shop devoted to furniture repair and refinishing. Also furniture sales are conducted of used furniture, both repossessed storage furniture and also advantageous purchases of used articles.

The repair and refinishing shop is in charge of experienced men and this added department is proving quite popular with the public.

Another point Youmans emphasizes is that all claims are taken care of in the local office, no waiting for shipping claims to be processed elsewhere.

The main operation of the company, naturally, is local and long-distance hauling and furniture moving. The firm is local agent for the nation-wide Aero Mayflower Transit Company which covers the entire United States and has connections in many foreign countries through the American Express Company.

So no matter where you wish to move household furniture you arrives at destination in perfect wearable condition.

problem of past years, now all that is necessary is to call Youmans, your furniture is packed by experienced movers, everything fragile carefully packed in containers and even clothing is packed in special containers and

In addition to the Mayflower fleet connections Youmans operates a fleet of vans for local moving and hauling and short-distance transit, giving quick dependable service at all times.

Storage is another important phase of the business, operating 32,000 square feet of storage space, housed in a brick and concrete building with all storage kept moth and vermin free. Youmans Van and Storage Company, Inc., began business back in 1952 and celebrated its seventh anniversary this past April.

L. W. Youmans is president and treasurer and Hugh R. Youmans is vice president and secretary. Although the company has been operating a comparatively short time it has built up a reputation for dependable service and is showing a steady increase each year.

Anyone having a moving problem or interested in good used furniture, with valuable pieces available quite often, Youmans is the place to go.

Puerto Rico Glamor Spot

A turn-of-the-century grapefruit plantation on Puerto Rico's beautiful north shore is the new summer resort attracting vacationers from all parts of the globe.

Golfers can reach out and pick the yellow citrus fruit still left in the original groves as they drive down the velvety green fairways of the famed Dorado Beach Golf Course, one of the key features of the Dorado Beach Hotel which had its debut last December.

The 1,200-acre tract is beside the blue Atlantic Ocean some 26

MARSHALL
MOBILE HOMES

Fishing

JOHNSON'S NEW HADABUG INSECT SPRAY DEMONSTRATED

Hadabug Insect Spray Said Safe Around Children

A puzzled mother writes, "I've seen those insect sprays, but never dared use them? How can they be safe to breathe? I would be afraid to use them, especially around the children."

This mother should get new Hadabug, the insect spray.

One six-second spray of Johnson's Hadabug kills flying insects in a 1000 cu. foot area instantly, yet this new formula is safe to breathe for adults, little children, babies and all pets!

Hadabug stays effective longer because its fine mist hangs suspended in the air. Hadabug quickly kills mosquitoes and flies, and they fall dead before they can come anywhere near you or your family.

And as children sleep peacefully throughout the whole night, you have the extra peace-of-mind of knowing that Hadabug is so wonderfully safe, you relax into untroubled, insect-free sleep, night after night!

Take Hadabug on picnics, and use it on the patio. Hadabug guards your good times for hours against mosquitoes, gnats, flies, horseflies.

A 14 oz. aerosol can, only $1.98, at Levy's, Anderson's, Carter's, Elliott's, and your favorite drug store.

Also ask for Johnson's No-Roach, tests prove no crawling insect survives it. Simply brush No-Roach around cupboard walls, baseboards, in cracks, windowsills, and doorsills. It dries quickly to form an odorless, colorless insecticide that stays effective for months. No-Roach dooms roaches and ants to death as soon as they cross it! No-Roach is also on sale at the above stores.

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So no matter where you wish to move household furniture you can get it there on time and in good order by shipping via Mayflower.

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The 1,200-acre tract is beside the blue Atlantic Ocean some 26 miles west of San Juan. The Finca (farm) was developed by a successful Jamestown, New York, physician about 1904 as an investment and because he "fell in love" with the "wild, undeveloped" area which had been used as pasture land, probably since Spanish days. Dr. Alfred T. Livingston planted grapefruit trees in what is now the golf course area, and the plantation flourished for upwards of a quarter century.

The plantation house, a mellowed Spanish colonial structure destinguished by graceful curving stairways to the galleried second floor and a walled patio filled with verdant plantings, still stands. Without disturbing its quiet charm, carefree restoration has made it serve as the club house for the sports activities of the new resort.

Further down the two miles of ocean beach, the clean lines of contemporary architecture mark the beach houses and main building of the Dorado Beach Hotel. Decentralized for privacy and direct access to two curving beaches, the buildings, with their subdued colors of earth shades, are no taller than the highest coconut palm tree of the grove in which they are placed—a deliberate effort to subordinate the structures to the natural setting.

Said Safe

A puzzled mother writes, "I've seen those insect sprays, but never dared use them? How can they be safe to breathe? I would be afraid to use them, especially around the children."

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FRANK ROSSITER
Associate Editor

JOSEPH E. LAMBRIGHT
Associate Editor

MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1959

Smear Campaign Against the South

ONE OF THE greatest problems presently facing the South is in finding some way to counteract the smear campaign that is being waged against this entire area of the United States by prejudiced organizations with the support of anti-South newspapers.

Three such organizations, the American Friends Service Committee, the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., and the Southern Regional Council, recently issued a slanderous report purporting to show "widespread erosion of individual liberties" in 11 Southern states because of 530 cases of violence, reprisal or intimidation as a result of racial tensions during a four-year period.

We used the word prejudiced advisedly since the report contained no basis for comparison with other sections of the country, and failed to establish any trend in the area involved. It consisted only of unwarranted conclusions drawn from a series of newspaper clippings assembled for the transparent purpose of portraying the South in as unfavorable a light as possible. It was an irresponsible action, unworthy, we are sure, of many fair-minded persons affiliated with the organizations involved.

IN AN EDITORIAL last Monday we took exception to the report as an obvious and deliberate slur, entirely unsupported, and suggested that an apology might be in order from the organizations responsible. Copies of the editorial, with a request for comment, were forwarded immediately to the organizations. To date, this has met with complete silence.

Northern newspapers had a field day with the story on the report. "Defiance of Law Growing in South, 3 Groups Report," said the headline over a top story on page one of the *New York Times*. "Race Violence in South Growing, Survey Finds," said a two-column head over a front page story in the *New York Herald Tribune*. "Lawlessness Menaces South, 3 Groups Report," said the *Washington Post & Times Herald* with an accompanying editorial deploring lawlessness in Dixie.

Last Tuesday Sen. Herman Talmadge took note of the smear. He got to his feet and made a speech in the Senate about it. "This studied effort to indict a whole region of our Nation is wholly one-sided and makes no pretense at comparison with other periods or regions," declared Sen. Talmadge. "The hypocrisy which motivated so biased and inflammatory a publication is unspeakable and deserves the condemnation of all fair-minded Americans, regardless of their place of residence."

DID THE SAME newspapers which displayed the story of the original report so prominently follow through with Sen. Talmadge's rebuttal?

The Times, which maintains a corps of reporters in Washington, carried not a word the next day on the report on the Talmadge speech, although it did report on the Senate in sufficient detail to devote space to activities of little significance by other senators. *The Post & Times Herald* the next day gave fair space to the fact that the information minister of Ghana had complained of being treated unfairly in news reports, but nothing on Talmadge's defense of the South. Only in Southern newspapers, so far as we could determine, did Sen. Talmadge's refutation of the charges see the light of print.

SEN. TALMADGE'S speech did bring a weak rejoinder from the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta: "The Senator could not have read the report before making his charges. If he had, he would have found that each incident reported was taken from objective newspaper accounts and that arrests and convictions of offenders were also reported. Moreover, cases in which Negroes were the perpetrators of violence against whites were also included."

There was never any argument about these contentions. The only question was—*why* such a report in the first place unless it could be used for a comparison, or to show a trend, which it made no attempt to do? Why engage in a calculated campaign of misrepresentation through out-of-context reports in an effort to stir up sectional animosity against the South?

We can think of no explanation except intolerance.

Princely Refuge

STRICTLY BECAUSE we don't like to see anyone homeless, we hope that Mr. Fulgencio Batista, late of Cuba, soon finds another country other than the Dominican Republic in which he can live.

He obtained sanctuary in the island nation, but is anxious to leave because he has been openly accused in the Dominican Republic of siding now with the man who ran him out of Cuba, Fidel Castro, who also is in

It Beats Working

By ROBERT RUARK

Traits That Can Destroy America

You are seldom struck by an advertisement, especially when it is designed to build character, but some people named Warner and Swasey, who have been making precision machinery in Cleveland since 1880, had one in Newsweek a while back which stopped me cold.

The headline: "How Much Federal Aid Did the Pilgrims Get?"

And the body, if Warner and Swasey would be so kind:

"They were in a depressed area. No one guaranteed them high prices for anything. Their only roads and schools were built by themselves. For Security they did their own savings, or starved.

RUARK

"All they had was Character. All they did was Work. All they wanted was Self-Respect.

"The sum of these three traits became America.

"But what's going to be the sum of the traits you see today—the traits of character, or rather, lack of it, that demand more money for less work, put security above self-respect, pamper self-pitying criminals instead of punishing them, give away resources we desperately need to protect ourselves, listen to weaklings that want government to take care of them when they should take care of themselves?

"Long years of early American self-respect and hard work built America, but the traits you see today can destroy it, in half the time."

* * *

I RECKON Mr. Bernard M. Baruch couldn't have said it any better, with Herbert Hoover and Woodrow Wilson called into the conference. Any day you pick up a newspaper you will see a sad reflection of the loss of these principles, spelled out in stories of waste, of congressional corruption, of weakness, of condonement of crime, of the flooding of our gold from the country, of giveaway waste to ungrateful foreign countries, and needless subsidies and excessive taxes in our own land.

You are seeing stories in the paper right now about the flow of our gold to other lands, and about such a severe imbalance of export and import that it wouldn't surprise me at all to see America enforce, some day soon, a currency control which would limit the amount of dollars you can take out of the country on a holiday, just as England, France, and Spain did it.

* * *

NO MATTER WHAT the Russians say, we more or less invented and perfected the automobile—at least in its massive use among the masses. But anybody who looks around him can see that while we have bigger and better tailfins, more and more chrome, more and more horsepower that you can't use under existing speed laws, the French and the English and the Germans have really pulled a heavy muscle job on Detroit. And not just in the luxury two-seater snob jobs alone.

I was shocked also by a composite picture of the really massive mansions in Washington the various unions have constructed out of their check-off millions, the better to persuade Congress to see things their way. I have been stunned by the unions' attempt to corral hospitals and even police forces.

* * *

MORE AND MORE the security aspects of a job, and how much time for coffee breaks, how much free hospitalization, sneak into the idea of a man taking on an effort with both hands to see if he could bend it into shape. Even in the prisons now they raise a ruck because of infringement on television-watching time.

Any man is a fool not to want security for himself and his family, but security is a thing that should be earned, by thrift and hard work. It is not a governmental gift. We have made any number of enemies abroad by literally enforcing a phony security on underserving people at the expense of our own internal security.

Our vice president gets spat upon by the people we help, and our consular service has to hide from the people we bumblingly try to help. The politicos generally wind up with the loot, and it mostly amounts to the fact that we pay the tab as a procurere for Trujillo's brat.

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IT SEEMS TO ME that we are weaker internally and externally than at any time I can remember. Perhaps the rockets work, but the people don't seem to be able to get off the pad. A little less psychiatry, a little more work, a little less worry over the outside world and a little more concern for us seems indicated.

National Affairs

By DAVID LAWRENCE

What's Reasoning in Capital Punishment?

"Why Don't You Fellows Give Him a Hand?"

Washington Report

by FULTON LEWIS JR.

Soviet Sputniks May Be Mostly Falseniks

WASHINGTON — While the Russians announce they are readying Sputnik IV for orbit, Pentagon officials are sifting new evidence that proves the Reds have duped us on the performances of their first three earth satellites.

Specifically, this new information casts grave doubts on the sizes and weights the Reds claimed for their three Sputniks The evidence consists of tracking data about Sputnik II picked up by the U.S. Missile Tracking Station on Grand Bahama Island last February. The latest American tracking equipment tracked the satellite on repeated "passes" over the island, and the results were shocking to the American scientists who man the base and their colleagues in Washington.

The evidence shows the Communists were lying when they described Sputnik II as cone-shaped and weighing 1,118 pounds. And it indicates that the Russians deliberately fitted the satellite with specially designed "corner reflector mirrors" to make it appear on radar tracking screens much larger than it actually was.

LEWIS

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The truth about the Sputniks is vitally important because the Russians have used them for propaganda purposes to "prove" that they possess an arsenal of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

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After studying all available data some American missile experts have come to the conclusion that the Russians did not even use modern rockets to put their sat-

Sensing the News

Steel Strike Would Peril U.S. Strength

By THURMAN SENSING

The threat of a strike in the steel industry is nothing less than a threat against the productive strength of the United States.

Steel is the essential ingredient in the industrial diet of a nation.

Without abundant supplies of steel available at realistic prices, a modern nation cannot grow. It is vital to military defense and to the peacetime economy.

* * *

BECAUSE STEEL is basic to an industrial society, it also is the regulator of prices in the economy. If the price of steel is forced up, the price of virtually every manufactured article will jump. For that reason, it is imperative that steel remain at a reasonable price. Further increases in steel prices would have an inflationary effect upon the entire nation. And inflation already poses grave dangers to this country.

If steel prices are forced up it will be because American steelmakers have been pressured into a new round of wage increases, which directly produce a hike in the manufacturing cost of steel.

Questions & Answers

Q. Which recreation uses up most calories—walking, bicycling, riding horseback, or playing golf? T.A.

A. Calories required per hour of these recreations are listed as follows: walking at two mph, 200 calories, with 270 calories used at three mph, and 350 at four mph; cycling, 250 calories at five mph, 450 at 10 mph, and 700 at 14 mph; riding horseback at a walk, 150 calories, riding at a trot, 500, and at a gallop, 600; golfing, 300 calories per hour.

Q. In Scotland, what is the legal effect of a "not proven" verdict by a jury? S.J.

A. In Scottish criminal law, this verdict has a legal effect equivalent to "not guilty," and the prisoner can not be tried again on the same charge. However, "not proven" does not have the weight of an acquittal so far as the reputation of the defendant is concerned, as strong suspicion of guilt may persist even though guilt can not be proved.

Q. Where can I write for information about staying overnight at "Death Valley Scotty's" Castle? B.W.

A. Address your inquiry to Head Office, Scotty's Castle, 1462 North Stanley Ave., Hollywood 46, California. The air-conditioned Castle, which contains beautiful furnishings and art treasures, is open all year.

Q. Do professors in privately endowed colleges get higher salaries than those in state colleges? Y.K.

A. No; their average is considerably lower. For 1958-1959, in four-year colleges and universities, full professors average $9,040 in public colleges and $8,510 in private colleges; associate professors $7,150 and $6,470; assistant professors, $6,060 and $5,430; instructors, $4,980 and $4,580.

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A. The term refers to persons (14 years of age or over) who are not inmates of penal institutions, homes for the aged, infirm and needy, mental institutions, tuberculosis sanitariums, and similar places. People in such institutions are not counted as part of the civilian labor force, or as either employed or unemployed.

Q. Do screech owls stay in the same place year after year? L. H.

A. Yes. These birds do not migrate, and they seem to become attached to a particular neighborhood. A pair may use the same nest winter and summer, year after year, and if they are compelled to abandon this nest, they are quite likely to remain in the vicinity. The same couple remains together year after year, and often until one or the other dies.

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The United States hasn't got around to acting on an entry visa so Mr. Batista can come here, and we are happy that our State Department clerical help is able to find sufficient reasons to stall off the former dictator's request.

However, Mr. Batista seems to be a man much in need of a place where he can live and sleep with both eyes shut. And since we are firmly against homlessness we suggest that he try the little gambling principality of Monaco, recently made famous by the importation of a Hollywood movie star to serve in the capacity of princess of the realm.

The prince of the roulette wheels recently bestowed citizenship on a gentleman by the name of Farouk Faud, the last king Egypt ever had, and certainly he can't ignore Batista if the ex-dictator hints he wants to come over for a little social visit.

After all, the distinguishing characteristics of both Farouk and Fulgencio is that they drained the treasuries of their nations dry. And Prince Rainer also is in the business of bleeding off excess money.

Mr. Batista, we feel, would add a little class to Monaco. He's not nearly as fat as Farouk—he's merely about as fat as Rainier.

Intercepted Note

Queen Elizabeth II,
On Royal Yacht Britannia,
St. Lawrence Seaway

Your Royal Highness:

If anyone tells you Canada and the United States have taken you into their hearts, you can, thanks to the dramatic engineering feat of the Seaway, take it to mean literally just that.

Your obedient servant,

Whitaker Bay

Glendale Warrenized

NEW YORK CITY is certainly living up to its reputation as the place where anything can happen and usually does.

The Board of Education has announced plans to haul Negro students from a lower section of Brooklyn, by the busload, over into the Glendale section of Queens to integrate them into predominantly white schools.

Parents in the Glendale section, who moved into the area so that, among other things, their children could have better opportunities, are quite naturally up in arms about the plan. The transfer, they say, will lower their poperty values and teaching standards, and will increase juvenile delinquency.

The time was, even in New York, when a location near a good school was quite a selling point for a house. But that was before schools were subject to what, for want of a better definition, we can only term Warrenization.

Funny People

AMERICANS are funny people.

They pass soak-the-rich taxes for benefits for the poor, and the poor (those with annual incomes of $4,000 or less) pay nearly three-fourths of all federal income taxes. This is because they are so much more numerous.

They place sales or excise taxes on luxury items, but end up with the highest such taxes of all on gasoline, a basic necessity of life (90 per cent of it goes into family cars).

They argue and bargain for wage increases, but permit inflation to neutralize these increases nearly every year. They love to fuss about politics, but less than half of them usually take the trouble to vote.

And in most instances, they're probably getting better government than they deserve.

Politicians, aware of the political implications of the slump in the poultry industry, will probably insist that the menu at future $100-a-plate fund-raising banquets includes fricassee and omelet.

we desperately need to protect ourselves, listen to weaklings that want government to take care of them when they should take care of themselves?

"Long years of early American self-respect and hard work built America, but the traits you see today can destroy it, in half the time."

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NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By DAVID LAWRENCE

What's Reasoning in Capital Punishment?

WASHINGTON — Klaus Fuchs betrayed the country of which he was a citizen—Great Britain—but after only nine and a half years in prison, he goes free and travels back to the Communist world to which he previously gave the secrets of the atom bomb.

Four young white boys who raped a Negro girl were given sentences of life imprisonment in Florida on Monday, but such offenders often are paroled after ten years in jail.

Charles Starkweather, a teenager who went mad and killed eleven persons, was electrocuted on Thursday in Nebraska.

Does the punishment fit the crime?

LAWRENCE

In Britain for a long time they have had an agitation against capital punishment, and in March, 1957, the British Parliament by law eliminated capital punishment for many types of murders and prescribed the death penalty only in certain cases such as when a prison guard or policeman is murdered, or during a theft, or as a result of a deliberate shooting.

* * *

THE BIBLICAL command "Thou shall not kill" has, of course, been the main basis for the crusade against capital punishment. There has arisen in recent years a widespread belief that individual cases may differ, and that a mandatory execution is in itself wrong because it deprives juries and judges of discretion. For in many instances the defendant is temporarily insane and, after a certain period of treatment, could be rehabilitated and restored to society as a repentant and useful person.

Passion runs high at the time of a crime and this has occasionally led to lynchings. The fear of the people that technicalities would obstruct justice has often provoked a mob to take the law into its own hands.

* * *

THE RECENT rape cases have had a lot of publicity in different sections of the country. Many letters received by this correspondent point out that in some Northern cities the news of rapings by Negroes on whites has been suppressed or given no prominence. Conversely, in Southern areas there have been instances in which whites have been spared the death sentence for rape, where Negroes have suffered the extreme penalty.

It is being questioned whether, judged by purely legal standards, and the history of capital punishment, rape in itself where no death is involved, deserves the extreme penalty. Sometimes execution is a merciful act. A long prison sentence can be a torture that many convicts would prefer to see ended by death.

The advance of psychiatric research has certainly been responsible for the belief that many criminals can be rehabilitated. The punishment which lasts the longest is that which troubles the conscience. Even those who are paroled after a few years in prison find it hard to meet the cold glances of their fellow citizens, who never forget the crime.

* * *

TREASON, to be sure, is punishable by death or imprisonment, and the United States has not failed to execute traitors where the evidence was conclusive. The Rosenbergs, for instance, who helped convey secrets to Klaus Fuchs, were tried and executed, though there was a last-minute attempt to get them a reprieve. The Communists in America organized a movement to try to save the Rosenbergs, and this in itself convinced many people of their guilt.

Klaus Fuchs betrayed America as well as Britain, for he gathered his information while in this country. British officials made a grave blunder when they cleared him for entrance to American laboratories.

* * *

IF ANYONE deserved to be electrocuted, it was Klaus Fuchs. For he imperilled the safety of millions of persons in the West. The British now have let him go behind the Iron Curtain, where he is free to use his scientific mind to assist the Communists still more. One wonders why the British could not have found some grounds for detaining Fuchs in England. But in an era when capital punishment itself is being inflicted in fewer and fewer cases, perhaps treason is considered a minor offense.

Soviet Sputniks May Be Mostly Falseniks

WASHINGTON — While the Russians announce they are readying Sputnik IV for orbit, Pentagon officials are sifting new evidence that proves the Reds have duped us on the performances of their first three earth satellites.

Specifically, this new information casts grave doubts on the sizes and weights the Reds claimed for their three Sputniks The evidence consists of tracking data about Sputnik II picked up by the U.S. Missile Tracking Station on Grand Bahama Island last February. The latest American tracking equipment tracked the satellite on repeated "passes" over the island, and the results were shocking to the American scientists who man the base and their colleagues in Washington.

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LEWIS

Government officials admit they have no proof as to whether or not the other Russian satellites actually weigh as much as the Reds claim. They do, however, "accept" the Soviet figures, and have no intention of changing this policy.

* * *

BUT IF THE U.S. scientists are interested, I can supply them with a good deal of circumstantial evidence.

When Sputnik I was launched in October of 1957, the Russian Embassy announced in Washington that the world's first earth satellite weighted 184 pounds. But at the same time, Radio Moscow was broadcasting to the British Isles that the satellite's weight was actually 18.4 pounds.

And also at the same time, the vice president of the Soviet Astronautical Council, Mrs. Anna T. Masevich, was attending a worldwide scientific congress in Barcelona, Spain. Approached by reporters about the 184-lb. satellite, Mrs. Masevich ventured the opinion that a decimal point must have been misplaced, because the satellite really weighed 18.4 lbs.

* * *

MRS. MASEVICH returned to Russia. She has not been heard from since on the matter of the satellite's weight.

The truth about the Sputniks is vitally important because the Russians have used them for propaganda purposes to "prove" that they possess an arsenal of intercontinental ballistic missiles.

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After studying all available data some American missile experts have come to the conclusion that the Russians did not even use modern rockets to put their satellites into orbit, and used old German V-2 type auto-pilots instead, commanded by radio from the ground.

* * *

THE THREE RED satellites all are approximately the same distance—140 miles—from the earth at their closest point. In addition, all have the same angles of inclination and heading.

This means that all three were probably launched from the same place with the same primitive type of radio guidance, which is a far cry from the miniaturized self-contained system of guidance that orbited the American Vanguard satellite for an estimated life of two centuries.

Senator Soaper

The father of a sophomore says he doesn't know how the telephone - booth - stuffing record stands now, but he thinks there must have been about 38 boys sleeping in his guest room the other night.

A tourist complains that his children keep running to look at the scenery, instead of standing still to have their pictures sapped in front of it, like they're supposed to do.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT by Fred Neher

"I haven't any problems . . . I'm just tired!"

U.S. Strength

By THURMAN SENSING

The threat of a strike in the steel industry is nothing less than a threat against the productive strength of the United States.

Steel is the essential ingredient in the industrial diet of a nation.

Without abundant supplies of steel available at realistic prices, a modern nation cannot grow. It is vital to military defense and to the peacetime economy.

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BECAUSE STEEL is basic to an industrial society, it also is the regulator of prices in the economy. If the price of steel is forced up, the price of virtually every manufactured article will jump. For that reason, it is imperative that steel remain at a reasonable price. Further increases in steel prices would have an inflationary effect upon the entire nation. And inflation already poses grave dangers to this country.

If steel prices are forced up it will be because American steelmakers have been pressured into a new round of wage increases, which directly produce a hike in the manufacturing cost of steel. For many weeks now officials of steel companies and the United Steel Workers, AFL-CIO, have been discussing a wage contract to replace the one that expires June 30. Little progress has been reported. In the face of the reality of inflation, which deprives the working man of any advantage gained in a wage increase, the chiefs of the United Steel Workers Union have called for a shorter work week and higher wages.

* * *

THE UNREALISTIC demand is indicative of the tragedy of the labor union movement. Many working men who are union members realize that the biggest gain they could obtain is a check on inflation. An agreement that helped hold back inflation would be worth more to a working man than any direct increase in wages. But labor leaders dare not admit this reality. Politics being what it is within labor unions, the leaders fear to accept an inflation-fighting agreement based on the status quo. They fear that a competitor in the union will distort such realism and seize power in the union. Such is the situation in the steel union this summer.

Though the union leaders cannot afford to recognize reality, the American public can and must. The public knows that the country cannot afford another round of inflation caused by an absurd hike in wages. It knows furthermore that there are real limits on production costs. If manufacturing and sales costs are increased, the result will be a big drop in sales. A wage increase would provide even greater opportunity for British, German and Japanese steelmakers to invade the American domestic market and to capture the overseas customers of American steel companies than they now enjoy. The losers in this event would be the members of the United Steel Workers Union. It would mean less work for them.

* * *

THE UNITED STATES cannot afford to have its steel industry suffer losses. The Soviet Union and its satellites are frantically increasing their steel capacity. They have announced their intention to overtake the U. S. in this area and to give the Communist world strength. For the Soviets to forge ahead in steel production while the U. S. lagged would be as much a victory for this country's enemies as would be an armed conflict on a battlefield.

endowed colleges get higher salaries than those in state colleges? Y.K.

A. No; their average is considerably lower. For 1958-1959, in four-year colleges and universities, full professors average $9,040 in public colleges and $8,510 in private colleges; associate professors $7,150 and $6,470; assistant professors, $6,060 and $5,430; instructors, $4,980 and $4,580.

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Q. What was the date of the great New England hurricane some 20 years ago which destroyed ancient trees on Boston Common? N.R.

A. September 21, 1938, was the date of this devastating storm. Some 250 million trees were reported blown down or damaged, including some of New England's most historic. You will find pictures and a full description of this hurricane in the April 1939 issue of the National Geographic Magazine.

Q. Are commercials used on TV in European countries? E.P.

A. In Great Britain, the BBC programs are noncommercial, but the highly successful ITA (Independent Television Authority) carries commercials and has an estimated audience of some 20 million. Commercial TV is nationwide in Western Germany. Television is state-controlled and noncommercial in Belgium, France and Holland—but efforts toward commercial broadcasting are being made in these countries. In Italy, government restrictions on TV advertising are very stringent.

For Home Gardners

The Government publication INSECTS AND DISEASES OF VEGETABLES IN THE HOME GARDEN is virtually an indexed, illustrated, 48-page encyclopedia of common garden insects and plant diseases, with full instructions on what to do for each. Send for this helpful booklet today; only 25 cents, postpaid.

.....Use This Coupon.....

The Savannah Morning News
Information Bureau
635 F St., N.W.
Washington 4, D.C.

I enclose twenty-five cents in coin (25) for a copy of the booklet INSECTS AND DISEASES OF VEGETABLES IN THE HOME GARDEN.

.....
Name

.....
Street (Please print)

.....
City

.....
State
(Mail to Washington, D.C.)

June 29, 1959

Mr. J. E. Lambright
Associate Editor
Savannah Morning News
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Lambright:

This will acknowledge your letter of June 22 forwarding a copy of your editorial "The South Is Due an Apology."

I believe the most cogent comment we can make is to invite you to read the introductory matter in "Intimidation, Reprisal, and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis." The base motives and effects you impute to the report are clearly contradicted by what is said in the report itself.

I may add that the story was page one in a number of Southern newspapers -- not just "New York papers" -- and drew thoughtful editorial comment from several. Two examples are enclosed. The editors of these papers evidently feel, as we do, that the report is "slanderous" only of those in the South who perpetrate or condone violence, intimidation, and reprisal. We do not feel that this element is due any apology.

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

June 30, 1959

To: Mrs. Ruby Hurley
Mr. Tartt Bell
Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Mr. Charles Wittenstein
Mr. William Oliver
Mr. Will Campbell

From: Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

Re: Promotion and Publicity, Violence Report

As is generally known by now, the violence report got a remarkably good press and is in widespread use in Washington. The story was page one (that we know of) in the New York Times, Herald-Tribune, Atlanta Journal, Greensboro Daily News, Mobile Register, Chattanooga Times, as well as inside stories in many others. Editorials (that we know of) in most of the papers just listed, plus half-a-dozen others. Three Southern editorials were vituperative, another wrong-headed in its interpretation; the rest were favorable.

Sen. Talmadge, spurred on by the Savannah and Agusta papers -- and no doubt upset by pro-civil rights use of the report in Congress -- attacked the report and the publishing agencies. We issued a reply to the papers here, which so far as we know are the only ones which carried the Talmadge blast. Enclosed is a copy of a letter from Charles Goodrum of the Library of Congress, indicating the volume of interest on The Hill.

As for promotion, we have so far used up a total of 336 copies of the report, as follows:

Press and other media	85
Southern Interagency Conf.	35
Nat'l. CCD Distribution	115
Library of Congress	12

ABA Bill of Rights Committee	15
*Members of Southern Advisory Committees to Civil Rights Commission	25
Key persons and govt. agencies	24

We did this much distribution in order to meet as promptly as possible the obvious and expectable demands for the pamphlet. This having been done, we should like to abandon the role of central distributor for promotion purposes and leave each participating agency to its own devices. We are sending you a pro-rata share of the remaining promotion copies. There is some danger of duplication, but nothing like as great as the complexity of trying to coordinate our various mailings of the pamphlet.

If it's agreeable with you all, let's leave it that each of us will advise the others if we undertake a sizeable mailing to a well-defined category -- i. e., governors, councils of churches, state legislators, members of Congress, or the like. Otherwise, live- and distribute-dangerously.

I remind you that, for bulk orders any of you can't meet, SRC has an extra supply of 1,000 copies; orders of 50 or more at 35¢ each.

The joint treasury is almost cleaned out. At last count, there was about $78.00, from which postage and clerical costs of promotion mailings were still to come. Sometime soon, we will have a final audit. If there should be any surplus, we can decide on its disposition at the next Southern interagency meeting.

Salutations to you all -- most particularly to the self-abnegating silent partners in our joint enterprise.

The Christian Century July 1, 1959

Violence Wanes In the South

✦ MORE THAN 500 cases of violence, intimidation and reprisal have taken place in the south since the Supreme Court handed down its decision in 1954, according to a report issued jointly by the Southern Regional Council, the National Council of Churches and the American Friends Service Committee. The report covers only incidents mentioned in the press. It gives some ground for satisfaction in the fact that the largest number of school cases occurred in 1957. The report maintained that only a small portion of the people in the south condone violence, but said that not enough people are ready to assert that the citizen must obey the laws. It noted that tacit acceptance of terrorism by others is much too common among people who would not themselves stoop to such methods. Recent court decisions ordering desegregation in Atlanta and in Virginia communities may open the way to more violence, although we might hope something has been learned in these four years. Perhaps the most powerful factor operating for desegregation is the discovery in Arkansas and elsewhere that racial violence which disrupts the schools soon causes industry to flee and leads to unemployment.

Pennell

July 2, 1959

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
American Friends Service Committee
1818 S. Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

We sent the violence report (and news release) to only three North Carolina newsmen -- Pete McKnight, Reed Sarratt, and L. E. Austin of the Carolina Times. For the rest, we depended on the wire services. So you have a virtually clear field in which to operate.

Some personal presentations in Washington certainly would not be amiss. We sent the pamphlet to only a few obvious Senators: Douglas, Javits, Hennings, Case (N.J.), Humphrey, Kennedy....., Congressmen Celler and Bolling, key staff members of the Civil Rights Commission, Wilson White of the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice, J. Edgar Hoover, a pprinkling of newsmen, and the AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights. The Senate Sub-Committee on Constitutional Rights requested and was sent 10 copies. As you saw from my memo of the other day, the copies we sent to the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress are in heavy use; we have now sent them a total of 12 copies. Ruby supplied her Washington office with a number of copies, but I don't know (and doubt that she does) what distribution was made of them.

If Jean would take on personal visitations, I would be pleased and am sure the other agencies would be, too. The only other possibility that's been mentioned to me is the National Council of Churches' Washington representative; Will suggested that he might take on this function if asked. However, I suspect and fear the complications of bureaucracy.

As I suggested in the memo, we have about pegged out after the initial, minimal distribution to key persons. The sheer mechanics of releasing the booklet have taken so much time we're forced to concentrate on our logjam of other projects. But a great deal more could fruitfully be done, and I hope AFSC and the other participating agencies will fill in some of the more obvious gaps.

The Savannah Morning News is evidently intent on making a big issue of the report, and is prodding Talmadge to do likewise. This doesn't disturb us in the least -- in fact, it's evidence that the report hit home -- but it may mean that we will have to defend the report and our sacred honors from time to time.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
cc: Miss Jean Fairfax

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

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TELEPHONE 2-4025

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B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

July 1, 1959

Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have now sent copies of the document with a covering note to each member of the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee. I am anxious to send copies to a few of the key newspaper editors in the state. Could you please give me a list of those to whom copies have already been sent from your office so there will be no duplication.

Last week I discussed with Jean and Barbara the problems of covering the Washington front. My own feeling is that even yet it would be good to have at least a few personal deliveries to key governmental officials. Naturally, it would be desirable to have this done by someone who has been fairly closely associated with the project. Unfortunately, I do not at the moment see an easy answer to this. The only possibility, I believe, is we may be able to persuade Jean to take this on. I would like to see her do it if she could possibly spare the time for this. She is probably not anxious to assume this responsibility, so if you have other suggestions feel free to let us have them at once.

We continue to get a small number of abusive letters and requests for copies. I'll look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB:mdh
cc: Jean Fairfax

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July 15, 1959

RECEIVED JUL 16 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Regarding your memorandum of June 30, 1959, my only initial reaction to promotion is how much will an additional 1,000 copies of the report on Violation, Intimidations, etc. cost? The demands are mounting. I shall comment more in detail on your memorandum later.

We are also enclosing herewith the check in the amount of two hundred fifty dollars ($250.00), which is our final installment on the commitment made earlier.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW.

WHO:os
oeiu42aflcio
enclosure (check for $250.00).

Wrote 7/17/59 — Reports 1,000 would cost approx. $500, but that we could sell them several hundred at 35¢ per copy. HCF

99

Cr. rec'd

~~Fla file~~

RECEIVED AUG 21 1959

Alex Miller

Arthur Spiegel

August 18, 1959

Violence- Intimidation- Reprisal

The attached letter together with a copy of the above named pamphlet was sent out by our office to about 35 top "liberal" legislators in the state of Florida.

We prepared the letter nad used stationary of the FHRC.

Regards.

cc: Gertrude Noar
Oscar Cohen
Arthur Levin ✓

Florida Council on HUMAN RELATIONS

DEDICATED TO THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH, AND THE FREEDOM OF MANKIND

213 N. E. 2ND AVENUE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

PHONE FR 9-4145

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M.D., Tampa
MRS. MAYME E. WILLIAMS
Teacher, Miami

August 5, 1959

Dear Legislator:

Attached herewith, we are sending to you a copy of a report published under the imprint of the American Friends Service Committee, the National Council of Churches, and the Southern Regional Council.

We trust that you will find this report illuminating and informative. You will also be interested in learning that many copies have been sent to civic leaders, church workers, and educators in the state of Florida.

The Florida Council on Human Relations is one of the ten state associations created by and working closely with Regional Council.

Sincerely,

W. K. Williams

Reverend William K. Williams
Director

WKW/ag

SRC: INTIMIDATION, REPRISAL & VIOLENCE
1959 report

copied in its entirety in Congressional Record:

Hearings Before the Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights of the Committee on the Judiciary, U. S. Senate, 86th Congress. Part 3--Appendix pp. 1573-1603.

filed in Research, in complete volumn "Hearings"

Memo from **MONTEZ ALBRIGHT**

April 9, 1964

Mildred,

I have searched thoroughly, and we no longer have in the Research files a copy of the Congressional Record reprint of our pamphlet, Intimidation, Reprisal & Violence.

Do you think you might have a copy in your files?

If so, I will not ask to put it in Research, but just make a copy of it for those files with a notation as to where the original may be found if needed.

...ts, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Franklin, 2310 Byrd St., this week. (Betty Lou now lives in Brevard) and no doubt are comparing notes about the good old days when they were all suite mates at Meredith.

My Day By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

NEW YORK—I have always felt that an excellent factor in the education of our children is to surround them with the things that we want them to care about. For instance, if one is fortunate enough to be able to acquire good prints of famous paintings, which can become part of a child's background, or if one has many books of different kinds in the house. I believe there will be a natural absorption of a cultural atmosphere that would tend to bring about good taste in the early days of a child's life.

Therefore, I was most interested to read that at Brandeis University, in Waltham, Mass., some of the young people interested in the arts have organized loans of exhibitions of paintings from different galleries in New York and Boston.

This lead me to ask a person whose opinion I particularly respect in the artistic field why the students at Brandeis did not visit the museums in Boston. "Oh, they do," she said. "But living with the objects, by having them 'just around,' causes students to learn about them casually every day of their lives and leaves impressions with them ever after."

This idea of having original works of art in the atmosphere of general learning seems to me of real cultural value. And Dr. Walter Spink is to be congratulated, for he is mainly responsible for organizing such nonpaying activities of which these exhibitions are only a part of the university art program.

THERE HAS BEEN much interest in the conviction of the four young white men in Tallahassee, Fla., who raped a young Negro coed. Many people felt that no white jury would come up with a verdict of guilty for this offense, but the evidence was too clear.

I think it was a great step forward that this case was so firmly prosecuted and that the young men were brought to conviction. Being against capital punishment, however, I am glad that mercy was recommended by the jury, and I hope that future juries will so act in similar cases, whether proved or unproved rape and whether involving whites or Negroes.

What made the recent miscarriage of justice in a Mississippi case particularly sad was the fact that the young man involved was never proved guilty. He was kidnapped from his jail cell and lost his life without even going to trial. Such action is what's giving the South today a world-wide reputation for uneven justice.

Throughout our country and in many areas of the world the report published by three moderate and highly respected organizations—the American Friends Service Committee, the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., and the Southern Regional Council—will have great import. This report lists 530 specific cases of violence, reprisal and intimidation, and says that the record amounts to a widespread erosion of individual liberties.

This is something that should make all of us stop and think. We cannot expect other nations to divide our country and blame only part of it for occurrences such as these. They consider that our country as a whole is responsible.

Today's Events

Cary Home Demonstration Club meets at Methodist Church Cabin at 10 a.m.

Vara Herring, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, meets with Mrs. Harriet B. Shearon, Tryon Road, at 3 p.m.

At 8 p.m. **Khyan Court,** Ladies Oriental Shrine has meeting at Elks Club.

Also at 8 p.m. **Alpha Pi** Chapter of Epsilon Sigma Alpha meets with Miss Dorothy Austell of W. Drewry Lane for installation of officers.

Auxiliary to City Bus Drivers meets at 8 p.m. with Mrs. Z. V. Price, 3413 Walton St.

Mrs. Mi... whose marria... Lupton of Kinst... Saturday, was ... luncheon at T... taurant on M... sonnel of ... Electric Co... been secreta... ager for the ... was showere...

Those att... the honoree ... tor, Mrs. W... Mary Lanier ... by, Mrs. Elm... ry Ball, Mrs. ... Mrs. Roy Wil... Johnson, Mrs. ... and Mrs. Leo R...

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Media Personnel sent VIOLENCE AND INTIMIDATION REPORT

Ashmore, Harry S.
Arkansas Gazette

Attwood, William
Look Magazine

Austin, L. E.
Carolina Times

Baggs, William
Miami Daily News

Baker, Robert
Washington Post

Baird, Joseph H.
Dekalb New Era

Barnett, Claude A.
Associated Negro Press

Clark, Dale
WAGA Radio Station

Beach, Clarke
U. S. News & World Report

Blair, Frank
TODAY

Boone , Buford
Tuscaloosa News

Briney, Russell
Louisville Courier Journal

Broder, David S.
Congressional Quarterly News Feature

Brown, Robert W.
St. Petersburg Times

Carter, Hodding
Delta Democrat Times

Cater, Douglass
The Reporter

Clayton, Charles C.
The Quill

Daly, John
American Broadcasting Company

Davidson, Herbert M.
Daytona Beach News Journal

East, P. D.
Petal Paper

Emerson, William
Newsweek

Ernest, Harry
The Charleston Gazette

Etheridge, Mark
Louisville Courier-Journal

Eubanks, Bicknell
Christian Science Monitor

Fowler, Robert
Cobb County Times

Fowlkes, William
Atlanta Daily World

Friendly, Alfred W.
Washington Post

Fuller, Helen
The New Republic

Fullerton, Gary
Nashville Tennessean

Galphin, Bruce
Atlanta Constitution

Gitlin, Irving
Columbia Broadcasting System

Harrison, Gilbert
New Republic

Atlanta, Ga., AP Bureau
Hawkins, Lewis E., Chief

Jackson, E.O.
Birmingham World

Johnston, Harry
Time, Inc.

Johnston, John H.
Jet

Kaplow, Herb
National Broadcasting System

Kuettner, Al
United Press International

Lofton, John
Pittsburgh Post Gazette

Lumsden, Marsahll
Life Magazine

Marlowe, Jim
Associated Press

McAndrew, William
NBC News Department

McGill, Ralph
Atlanta Constitution

McKnight, C. A.
Charlotte Observer

McMillan George
Aiken, S. C.

McWilliams, Carey
The Nation

Meyer, Sylvan
The Daily Times

Mickelson, Sig
Columbia Broadcasting System

Montgomery, Jim
Atlanta Constitution

Morgan Edward P.
Washington, D. C.

Morse, Arthur
Columbia Broadcasting System

Oberdorfer, Donald
Washington, D. C.

Ochs, Martin S.
The Chattanooga Times

Orr, Edward B.
The Christian Science Monitor

Parham, Joe
The Macon News

Parrish, John R. Jr.
The Nashville Tennessean

Peters, William
Pelham Manor, N. Y.

Phillips, Cabell
N. Y. Times Magazine

Editor
Pittsburgh Courier

Popham, John
Chattanooga Times

Poynter, Nelson
St. Petersburg Times

Price, Bem (AP, Washington)
McLean, Va.

Rubin, Morris
Progressive Magazine

Sarratt, Reed
Piedmont Publishing Company

Schwab, A.
Review of the Week--N. Y. Times

Shoemaker, Don
Miami Herald

Simmons, Paul
Associated Press

Sitton, Claude
New York Times

Spalding, Jack
Atlanta Journal

Stanley, F. L.
Defender (Louisville)

Stern, Phillip M.
Northern Virginia Sun

Stolley, Richard
Time-Life

Struby, Bert
Macon Telegraph

Watters, Pat
Atlanta Journal

Wesley, Carter
Houston Informar

Westfeldt, Wallace
Nashville Tennessean

Wyant, William K. Jr.
St. Louis Post Dispatch

Young, Thomas W.
Journal and Guide

Christian Century
Chigago, Illinois

Christianity Today
Washington, D. C.

Evangelical Press Service
Long Island, N. Y.

Religious News Service
Miss Lilliam Block
New York, New York

W NCWC News Svc
Washington D.C

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of Defence
Washington 25

Miss Marguerite Hawkins
WDCS - Methodist Church
150 Fifth Ave.
New York 11

Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.
Washington 25

Senator John A. Carroll
Washington 25

Senator Jacob R. Javits
Washington 25

Senator John F. Kennedy
Washington 25

Rep. Emanuel Celler
Washington 25

Mr. Gordon Tiffany
Civil Rights Commission
726 Jackson Place, N.W.
Washington 25

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Washington

Mr. W. Wilson White
Dept. of Justice
Washington 25

Mr. Harris Wofford
Civil Rights Commission
Washington

Mr. Henry Shine
Civil Rights Commission
Washington

Mr. Jim Mathis
Hoston Post
Washington

Mr. Herbert J. Blitz
Room 326 Senate Bldg.
Washington

The Embassy of Union of S. Africa
3101 Massachusetts Ave.
Washington
(Attn: Press Attache)

Mr. Charles Goodrum
Librarian
Library of Congress
Washington

Rep. Richard Bolling
Washington

Senate Constitutional Rights
Sub-committee
Washington 25
(Attn: Miss Simons)

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New York 36

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1585 W. Paces Ferry Rd. N.W.
Atlanta

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Staunton Hill Farms
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Mr. Galen Weaver
Congregational Christian Churches
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10

Miss Dorothy Hampton
1503 Benehan Street
Raleigh, N.C.

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Fund for Advancement of Educ.
477 Madison Ave.
New York 22

Mr. Jacob S. Potofsky
President
Sidney Hillman Foundation
15 Union Square West
New York 3

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N. A. A. C. P.
859 Hunter Street
Atlanta

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American Friends Ser. Cottee.
1818 S. Main St.
High Point, N. C.

Mr. Arthur J. Levin
Anti-Defamation League
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta

Mr. Charles Wittenstein
~~Am~~ Amer. Jewish Committee
41 Exchange Place, S.E., Rm. 703
Atlanta 3

Mr. William Oliver
U. A. W.
8000 E. Jefferson Ave.
Detroit 14

Mr. Will D. Campbell
National Council of Churches
P. O. Box 1083
Nashville

Mr. Michael Straight
c/o The New Republic
1224-19th St., N.W.
Washington

Mr. Roger Baldwin
c/o Amer. Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Miss Georgene B. Lovecky
John Hay Whitney Foundation
630 Fifth Ave.
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Protestant Episcopal Church

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The Methodist Church

Mr. Vernon Middleton
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Jewish Labor Committee

H. B. Sissel
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~~[illegible]~~

George K. Hunton
Catholic Interracial Council

Mr. Shad Polier
Amer. Jewish Congress

~~[illegible]~~ Oscar Cohen
Anti-Defamation League

Edwin Lukas
Amer; Jewish Cttee.

Harry Fleischman
National Labor Service

Alfred Bernheim
Amer. Jewish Cttee.

Alex Morisey
Amer. Friends Ser. Cttee.

Alan Reitman
Amer. Civil Liberties Union

STEPS TAKEN TO ORGANIZE THE INTEGRATION WORKSHOP HELD
AT NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, FEBRUARY 6-7, 1956

In May of 1955 on the initiative of the National Council of Jewish Women, Nashville section and the United Church Women of Nashville, nine community organizations joined in a workshop to study the Supreme Court decision regarding the public schools and its meaning for our community. The interest and feeling of good will created by the workshop prompted four or five informal meetings held during the summer. These meetings were open to all who wished to attend. Notices were by word of mouth and notes sent out by the temporary chairman to the heads of all organizations known to be interested. The average attendance at each meeting was approximately 30. The purpose of these sessions was to plan for fuller understanding throughout the community of the meaning of the Supreme Court decision for our public schools and the community as a whole. By September of 1955, those meeting in the informal sessions had decided that two things needed to be done (1) a permanent organization on human relations should be formed (2) a second workshop should be held. At a meeting of the informal group on September 29, a committee was chosen to study the possibilities of a human relations organization and a general chairman was chosen for a second workshop. This report describes the steps taken to set up the workshop.

On November 3, the general chairman, Mrs Raymond Tesch, invited all known interested organizations and individuals and those organizations which were thought might be interested to the initial planning meeting. Not all organizations invited responded. Those who did formed what was called the Committee of The Whole. From a list of names secured September 29 of persons willing to help with the workshop, the general chairman suggested persons to serve as chairmen of (1) Program (Reverend C T Baker), (2) Literature (Mrs Preston Valien), (3) Arrangements (Mrs Leonard Kornman), (4) Invitations (Miss Louise Young), (5) Publicity (Mrs John T McCall), The Committee of the Whole approved these suggestions and the chairmen were named. Reverend Robert Palmer was elected treasurer. The following decisions were made by motion and vote or by general agreement:

(1) The workshop would be for the whole community.
(2) Any summaries, conclusions, suggestions or consensus of opinions forthcoming would be referred to the sponsoring organizations and others interested for implementation.
(3) The subject of the Workshop would be limited to the Supreme Court decision regarding public schools and two aspects of it would be covered (a) How the problems of integration have been met in other communities (b) How can we in Nashville and Davidson County meet our problems?
(4) The Workshop should be held the latter part of January or early February, 1956.
(5) Each sponsoring group would be asked to contribute $10.00 toward the budget.

Only two more meetings of the Committee of the Whole were held at which times the general plans of the several committees were approved and the discussion leaders, consultants and recorders were approved.

In December, a progress report of the workshop was sent to all sponsoring organizations along with a notice that the $10.00 contribution should be sent to the treasurer.

After the initial meeting on November 3, no organizations were invited to join as sponsors, but any group requesting to join was accepted. A total of 26 organizations became sponsors.

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
American Association of University Women
Blue Triangle, Y.W.C.A.
B'nai B'rith
Citizens Committee for the Public Schools
Davidson County Council of Colored Parents and Teachers
Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, Nashville Chapter
League of Women Voters of Nashville
Middle Tennessee Mental Health Association
The Mother's Club
National Alliance of Postal Employees, Nashville Branch
National Council of Jewish Women, Nashville Section
Nashville Association of Churches
Nashville Chapter of Links
Nashville Chapter, National Association of Social Workers
Nashville C. I. O. Council
Nashville Council of Colored Parents and Teachers
Nashville Council of Negro Women
North Central Tennessee League for Nursing
Trades and Labor Council (A. F. of L.)
Tennessee State Nurses Association, District III
Unitarian Church
United Church Women of Nashville
United Church Women of Tennessee
Young Women's Christian Association
Zeta Phi Beta Sorority

The following statement, laying the rules for the workshop, was read at both sessions:

> By agreement of the sponsoring organizations, this workshop will be for information and study. It will not be empowered to take action, entertain resolutions, recommendations nor motions. Summaries, conclusions, suggestions or consensus of opinions forthcoming will be referred to the individual sponsoring organizations and any others interested for consideration and/or implementation.
>
> The decisions of the moderator on the conduct of the sessions, during the time he is presiding, will be accepted by all present.
>
> During the question and discussion session the moderator will recognize persons seeking the floor in the order in which he sees them.
>
> He will not recognize the same person twice if it is apparent that there are those who have not yet spoken wishing to do so.
>
> He will have the authority to place a time limit on persons questioning or commenting from the floor it is seems necessary.
>
> These rules will hold for tonight's and tomorrow night's sessions as the sessions proceed in a spirit of courtesy and fair play in these church buildings.

The reports from each committee follow:

PROGRAM COMMITTEE

At the first meeting of the program committee, certain recommendations were made concerning the scope of the workshop with reference to the number and type of sessions desired and the general areas for discussion. It was felt, however, that these suggestions should be brought before the Committee of the Whole for further discussion and approval.

The Committee of the Whole approved the general plan, but made some very valuable recommendations and at subsequent program committee meetings, the following decisions were reached:

1. That there be two sessions of the workshop and that both sessions be held at night so that a greater number of teachers and men might be able to attend.

2. That the first night's session should be concerned with the action other communities had taken with regard to school integration, and that Dr Harry Bard, Assistant Director, Curriculum Bureau, Baltimore City Department of Education and Dr Frank M Sskwor, Consultant in Human Relations, St. Louis Public Schools, be invited as guest speakers. It was also agreed that Dr William Van Til of Peabody College be invited to serve as moderator.

3. It was further decided that the second night's session should be in the form of small discussion groups led by local discussion leaders and with local people as consultants and that these groups would each have as their topic the question, "How Can we in Nashville and Davidson County meet our problem in school integration?"

4. The question was raised of presenting a status report on integration in Nashville, but it was felt that it would be wiser to omit this since no one was prepared to present a complete and accurate report and it was further felt that the workshop should confine itself to the question of school integration.

Since both Dr Bard and Dr Sskwor were gracious enough to accept the invitation to speak, later meetings of the program committee were concerned largely with the technical problems of setting up the second night. Each member of the committee submitted a list of possible discussion leaders, consultants and recorders. These lists were carefully screened by the entire program committee. Following is a list of those who served:

1. Discussion leaders: Reverend Barton Dowdy, Dr Harold Drummond, Mr Gideon Fryer, Dr Vivian Henderson, Dr Herman Long, Dr Willard Goslin, Dr Roger Ortmeyer, Reverend Rovert Palmer, Dr Albert Reiss, Dr Lou Silberman, Mr Bernard Schweid and Miss Sue Spencer.

2. Consultants: Mr Jack Allen, Dean Leonard Beach, Dr Heil Bollinger, Dr Ina C Brown, Dr Quill E Cope, Mr M W Day, Monsignor Thomas P Duffy, Dr Stan Frickson, Mr Richard Geldreich, Mr Joseph Goss, Mr Coleman Harwell, Dr John Hope, Mr Alexander Looby, Mr J E Moss, Dr William

Nichols, Mr James E Payne, Miss Ellen Piers, Mr Joe Ray, Dr Susan Riley, Dr Paul Sanders, Mr Roger Shinn, Mr Aaron Sloss, Reverend Kelly Miller Smith, Miss Darlene Stephens, Mrs James M Todd, Mr Wally Westfeldt and Mr Avon Williams.

3. Recorders: Mrs I T Creswell, Mrs Avery Leiserson, Mrs Oscar Nelson, Mrs Mary Pinkston, Mrs Dayton Phillips, Mrs Robert Post, Mrs George Stocking, Miss Florence Teague, Miss Louise Young, Mrs Nelson Fuson, Mrs Jack Yulman and Mrs James Hymes.

The next problem was to assign discussion leaders and consultants in such a manner as to have the best possible representation in each group of the various segments of the community, that is with reference to professional people and laymen, men and women and Negroes and whites. Again this was a job done by the entire program committee.

The final work was that of determining the timing of both sessions. This was most important for the second night as it was necessary to allow as much time as possible for discussion and still have sufficient time left for a general session in order to present to the workshop-at-large the reports of the statements and suggestions of each discussion group. The final program agreed upon was as follows:

Monday, February 6, 7:30 PM --- Registration
8:00 PM --- Invocation
Statement by Chairman
Moderator
Speakers
Question and Answer Period

Tuesday, February 7, 7:30 - 9:00 PM --- Discussion Groups
9:00 - 9:15 PM --- Formulation of reports within each group
9:15 - 10:15 PM -- General Session including reading of program reports and summary of the whole.

ARRANGEMENTS COMMITTEE

1. Selecting a date. Concert, symphony and other dates possibly conflicting during January 15 - February 15 were checked. The two consecutive nights with the fewest conflicts were chosen - February 6 and 7. In consultation with the Program Committee, it was decided to try the two night meetings in an effort to reach wider audience for both sessions.

2. Selecting a place. Downtown churches were first considered, but none were available. Out-of-town churches were then tried and Belmont Methodist Church gave an affirmative reply. Actual arrangements for the required space was made through the church staff.

3. Registration. The registration of the crowd for the first night's forum proved to be somewhat of a bottleneck. Extremely early arrivals complicated matters as did narrow halls and entrances. On the second night, a system of numbered cards designating discussion groups

and rooms were used to assign people. Three hundred cards were made for 12 discussion groups seating twenty-five persons in each room. Specially assigned persons did not take cards. The rooms were fairly evenly divided as to number and proportion of whites to colored.

The closest estimate of the crowd was 560 Monday night and about 500 Tuesday night.

INVITATION COMMITTEE

The Invitation Committee undertook to extend interest in the workshop by reaching larger numbers of interested persons through written invitations and by a personal word to friends and interest organizations. It secured from the Chamber of Commerce mimeographed lists of business and professional organizations, civic organizations and women's organizations. To each of these (approximately four hundred) two mailings were sent, (1) a letter of invitation and announcement (2) the program including the list of sponsoring organizations and of discussion leaders, recorders and resource persons. The committee also did considerable work in reaching local groups with a spoken interpretation and invitation.

Special invitations were sent to the Mayor, County Judge and the Governor.

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Editors of all major and neighborhood newspapers were contacted by phone and by personal visit. Typed stories covering plans, committees, arrangements and speakers were sent or delivered to the papers. At least four different stories were sent to each one of the two major newspapers. Each story ended with "The public is invited to attend without any charge."

The program directors and newsroom announcers were contacted by telephone. These contacts were followed up by sending material for "spot" announcements which were made over five radio stations. One station made arrangements to interview one of the main speakers. Requests were made of the radio stations that they tape the two main speeches to be used later as a public service, but for various reasons this could not be done.

Television stations were contacted and plans were made to cover the arrival of the speakers (two television newscast carried this). Television stations were willing to arrange for an interview of the speakers, but a convenient time could not be found. The stations were also willing to give news coverage to the opening sessions for the night news report, but there was not enough time for processing the film.

Announcements were made before church and civic groups.

Announcements were made in the newsletters of organizations sponsoring the workshop.

LITERATURE COMMITTEE

A table of literature was displayed at the back of the main assembly room on the first night. The half-hour during registration was used for examining and buying materials. The "small," readable, free material proved

to be the most popular, however, sales were excellent. No profit was made by the Workshop Committee. Some materials were sold at cost. A local bookstore set up a display and sold materials.

The following sources were used in securing literature and materials for the workshop:

1. Free materials:

   Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York.
   Commission on Social Action, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, New York.
   National Conference of Christians and Jews, Dr Gordon W Lovejoy, Education Consultant, P.O. Box 578, Guliford College, North Carolina.
   Southern Regional Council, Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.
   The Fund for the Republic, (New York)
   Southern School News, Nashville, Tennessee.
   Fisk University Department of Social Studies, Nashville, Tennessee.
   Race Relations Department, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

2. Materials to sell:

   Southern Regional Council (at cost)
   Mills Bookstore, Nashville, Tennessee

TREASURER'S REPORT

Receipts from 26 organizations		$260.00
Disbursements:		
Speakers expenses and honorarium ($25.00 each)	200.16	
Stamps, envelopes and telephone	44.17	
		244.33
Unexpended balance		$ 15.67

It is planned to use the unexpended balance in duplicating and distributing this report and the Program Committee's report on the content of the workshop to the sponsoring organizations.

The preparation of this report is the last official act of the Workshop Committee.

Chairman: CLAUDE C. SHOTTS Executive Secretary: B. TARTT BELL Treasurer: JAMES MATTOCKS

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, Incorporated

Eighteen Eighteen South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina Telephone 88-2-0109

December 6, 1962

Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Manderson:

Attached is our completed questionnaire containing the information for the forthcoming issuance of an up-to-date list of agency personnel. We hope this will be available soon.

Cordially yours,

B Tartt Bell

B. Tartt Bell

Enclosure
BTB/vps

A

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.
Agency Name

2. 1818 SOUTH MAIN STREET
Agency Address (street)
HIGH POINT, NORTH CAROLINA — 882-0109, 2-0100,
(city and state) — Telephone 3-6416

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

Calhoun Geiger, Secretary, Peace Education
(name) (title)
William Dreyer, Secretary, High School Program
William Bagwell, Secretary, School Desegregation
Noyes Collinson, Secretary, Atlanta Employment on Merit Program
Charles Davis, Assoc. Secretary, School Desegregation

Sarah W. Herbin, Assoc. Secretary, Employment on Merit

Richard Ramsay, Secretary, College Program

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The southeastern regional office of the AFSC conducts programs in four fields: (1) youth services - seminars, weekend and summer service projects, community relations affairs for high school and college students: (2) peace education - an annual world affairs conference, speakers, visual aids, local peace centers, and intensive programs with churches; (3) community relations - employment on merit staffed programs in Atlanta and in N. C. (High Point based), a three man team works on school desegregation: (4) foreign relief - a material aids center collects clothing, bedding, etc. for shipment to war devastated areas overseas.

The AFSC considers world peace its fundamental concern. Though closely related to the Society of Friends, the Service Committee is non-sectarian. The regional office in High Point reaches the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

A

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. American Jewish Congress – South Eastern Region.
Agency Name

2. Congress Bld room 713
Agency Address (street)
Miami, Fla
(city and state)
FR9-6195
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:
Harold Kramer Ex. Dir. – South east Region
(name) (title)

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:
Harold Kramer

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

A

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. Southeastern Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
Agency Name

2. 41 Exchange Place, SE, Atlanta, Ga.
Agency Address (street)

(city and state)

JA 3-1618
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

(name)	(title)
Monroe Schlactus	Director
A.I. Botnick	Community Consultant

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Monroe Schlactus

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

ADL is the nation's leading organization fighting anti-semitism. It crusades against discrimination, prejudice and bigotry. It acts to broaden civil rights, improve relations among the many groups in our nation, achieve equal opportunity for all Americans. It works to strengthen democracy. ADL is the educational arm of B'nai B'rith, the largest Jewish service organization in the world. ADL's historic mission is to bring the picture of the American Jew into focus as a loyal, devoted citizen who contributes much to his country and mankind.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Southcentral Regional Office - ADL of B.B.
Agency Name

2. 535 GRAVIER ST.
Agency Address (street)
N.O., 12, LA.
(city and state)

JA 2-9534
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:
Irwin Schulman - Regional Director
(name) (title)

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

Dear Marge -
Its been many years. Hope you're doing well. Things here are busy but interesting — to say the least.
Best,
Irv

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

C

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. Congress of Racial Equality - CORE
Agency Name

2. 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York
Agency Address (street)

(city and state) CO-76270
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

(name)	(title)
James Farmer	National Director
Richard Haley	Ass't. to National Director
Gordon R. Carey	Program Director
James T. McCain	Director of Organization
Marvin Rich	Community Relations Director

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Richard Haley, Ass't to National Director

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The Congress of Racial Equality is a national interracial organization working to eliminate racial discrimination in every aspect of American life. It works through its affiliated local chapters and through programs initiated by National CORE. CORE's primary method is direct, nonviolent action. Since 1942 CORE has pioneered in developing action techniques for ending discrimination in public accomodations, employment, housing and schools.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. Disciples of Christ: Department of Christian Action and Community Service
   Agency Name

2. 222 South Downey Ave.
   Agency Address (street)
   Indianapolis 7, Ind. — FL 3-1491
   (city and state) — Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

   Ian J. McCrae — National Director of Human Rights
   (name) — (title)

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

   Ian J. McCrae

5. Description of Agency Program:
   (paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

   no change - yet!

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. Jewish Labor Committee
Agency Name

2. 25 East 78th Street
Agency Address (street)
New York 21, N.Y.
(city and state)

LE 5-3700
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

Emanuel Muravchik, National Field Director
(name) (title)

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

E. T. Kehrer, Director, ILGWU Regional Office, 1065 Gordon St.S.W. Atlanta
Nicolas Bonano, alternate "

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The Jewish Labor Committee works with organized labor to combat discrimination and prejudice and cooperate with other organizations on specific civil rights issues. Locally this is done through 15 field offices in the U.S. and Canada which service the Labor Civil Rights Committees of the local and regional central trade union bodies. Nationally, the JLC cooperates with the national office of the AFL-CIO, its Civil Rights Department and Committee, and provides consultations, program planning, educational materials and speakers, arranges conferences, etc. for various international unions and organizations closely allied with the labor movement.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

NOV 30 1962

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. National Board YWCA, 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22, New York
Agency Name

2. National Board YWCA, Southern Region
Suite 201, 41 Exchange Pl. S.E.
Agency Address (street)

Atlanta 3, Georgia
(city and state)

JAckson 5-2381
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

Miss Florence C. Harris, Correlator
(name) (title)

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Miss Florence C. Harris

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The YWCA is a voluntary membership organization with a Christian purpose. It works consciously to include in its membership women and girls from different economic, racial, occupational, religious, cultural and age groups. As a local, national and world movement, the YWCA develops program and services which take into account the needs and concerns of its members in the changing community.

Members take part in developing the life of the Association through the democratic process of shared responsibility and cooperative effort. Through group experience, opportunities are provided for individuals to grow and become responsible leaders and citizens.

Significance is given both to the way in which people are related to each other and to those values in their common experience which reflect the religious purpose and insights of the Association.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

~~Not on Roster~~

M

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. The Methodist Church (Dept. of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division of the Board of Missions)
   Agency Name

2. 475 Riverside Drive
   Agency Address (street)
   New York 27 New York — Riverside 9-0700
   (city and state) — Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

   Miss Helma Stevens, Executive Secretary of Christian Social Relations
   (name) (title)

   Mrs. C. A. Bender, Executive Secretary of Christian Social Relations

   Miss Theressa Hoover, Associate Secretary of Christian Social Relations

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

   Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox, Sec. of Christian Social Relations of S.E. Jurisdiction of The Woman's Society of Christian Service The Methodist Church
   16 Minnehaha Place
   Chattanooga 5, Tenn.
   Telephone. 267-2598.

5. Description of Agency Program:
   (paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The Dept. of Christian Social Relations of the Woman's Division of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Church is seeking to keep in clear focus the Church working to make Jesus Christ known everywhere as the redeeming power for man and for the society in which man lives.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

A

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. ~~SOUTHWEST~~ Southwest Regional Office
Agency Name The American Jewish Committee
523 Fidelity Building
Dallas 2, Texas

2. _____
Agency Address (street)

_____ Riverside 7-3531
(city and state) Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

Gustave Falk, Regional Director
(name) (title)

Mrs Edward Stern, Administrative Assistant

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Gustave Falk

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

(A) ATTACHED

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

BY-LAWS OF THE SOUTHWEST REGIONAL COUNCIL
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE
(Revised November 1961)

Article I

ORGANIZATION

Sec. 1. As authorized by the American Jewish Committee, a Southwest Regional Council is hereby organized to represent the states of Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas and the city of Memphis, Tennessee.

Sec. 2. These by-laws become effective when approved by constituent representatives of the region and proper authority in the national organization.

Article II

PURPOSES AND GOALS

Within the framework of established policy, it shall be the function of this Council to promote the aims, purposes and welfare of the American Jewish Committee in the southwest region by means of:

Sec. 1. Facilitating the availability of resources and services of the national organization to regional and local activities and interests.

Sec. 2. Facilitating communication of national policy statements and items of information to chapters, units and members of the American Jewish Committee within the region and regional attitudes, reactions and issues back to the national organization.

Sec. 3. Interpreting regional needs and attitudes for national policy consideration and interpreting national needs, attitudes and resource requirements to the region.

Sec. 4. Developing means for utilizing regional resources to deal cooperatively with other interested groups on matters of local and regional concern.

Article III

MEMBERSHIP

There shall be a Board of Delegates, consisting of representatives from chapters, units and national members, appointed as follows:

Sec. 1. Each chapter shall choose one delegate for every 20 members or a minimum of two delegates.

Sec. 2. Each unit shall choose one delegate for every 10 members or a minimum of two delegates.

Sec. 3. The president, in consultation with the chairman of the Executive Board, and with the approval of the Board of Delegates, may appoint a maximum of three delegates from towns having no chapter or unit.

Sec. 4. The president, in consultation with the chairman of the Executive Board and with the approval of the Board of Delegates, may appoint a maximum of 25 delegates-at-large in addition to those authorized under Sec. 3, above.

A

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. American Baptist Home Mission Societies
Agency Name

2. Box 188, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
Agency Address (street)

(city and state) 942-2804
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

William H. Phoades, Executive Secretary
(name) (title)

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

J. C. Herrin

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

Eight affiliated colleges: Virginia Union
Shaw
Benedict
Mather
Spelman
Morehouse
Florida Normal
Bishop

We are looking for new ways of giving support to these colleges, the students, and graduates (especially clergymen).

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

A

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE: Community Relations Division
Agency Name

2. 160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.
Agency Address (street) LOcust 3-9372

(city and state) Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:
Barbara Moffett, Secretary

(name) (title)
Jean Fairfax, National Representative for Southern Programs

AFSC Southeastern Regional Office, 1818 South Main Street, High Point, N.C.
~~B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary~~
William Bagwell, Director, School Desegregation Program
~~Charles Davis, Assoc. Director, School Desegregation~~ Program
Sarah Herbin, Director, North Carolina Employment on Merit Program
~~Noyes Collinson, Director, Atlanta Employment~~ on Merit Program
(OVER) 41 Exchange Place, Atlanta, Ga.

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:
Jean Fairfax and Tartt Bell

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

AFSC's Southern Program functions within the framework of the national Community Relations Division which also includes an American Indian Program, a Farm Labor Program and a Housing Opportunities Program. AFSC is currently sponsoring in the South: (1) A School Desegregation Program which has been focusing on North Carolina and on Prince Edward County, Virginia; (2) Employment on Merit Programs in Houston, Atlanta and selected areas of North Carolina; (3) General community relations programs in Baton Rouge, La., and Louisville, Kentucky. Among the southern summer projects sponsored by AFSC's Youth Services Division, some have had special intergroup relations concerns: work camps on Indian reservations, surveys of employment practices, a voter registration project, internes in community service, institutional service projects.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

(over)

AFSC Southcentral Regional Office, 4717 Crawford, Houston 4, Texas
Garnet Guild, Executive Secretary
Stephen Wilson, Director, Employment on Merit Program
Esther Payne, Associate Director, Employment on Merit Program

Wade Mackie, Director, Community Relations Program, Baton Rouge, La.
1608 Government Street, Baton Rouge, La.

Louisville Community Relations Program, 230 Heyburn Bldg, Louisville, Ky.
Paul Laprad, Volunteer on an Internatl. Service Assignment

Not listed in Roster

N

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. National Urban League - Southern Regional Office
   Agency Name

2. 250 Auburn Avenue, N. E. - Room #511
   Agency Address (street)
   Atlanta 3, Georgia — MU 8-8778
   (city and state) — Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

   Clarence D. Coleman, Director - Southern Regional Office
   (name) (title)

   Heman M. Sweatt, Associate Director - Southern Regional Office

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

   Clarence D. Coleman

   Heman M. Sweatt

5. Description of Agency Program:
   (paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

   The Urban League is a professional community service agency, founded in 1910 to secure equal opportunity for Negro citizens. It is non-profit and non-partisan, and interracial in its leadership and staff.

   Its goal is to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination in American life; and to give guidance and help to Negroes so that they may share equally the responsibilities and rewards of citizenship.

   All Urban League programs are planned to bring about positive changes in the status of the Negro population. These programs are focused in the following areas: Job Development and Employment, Education and Youth Incentives, Housing, Health and Welfare, and Religious Resources.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

P

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. The Potomac Institute, Inc.
Agency Name

2. 1501 - 18th Street, N. W.
Agency Address (street)
Washington 6, D. C. 332-5566
(city and state) Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

Harold C. Fleming, Executive Vice President
(name) (title)

Arthur J. Levin, Staff Director

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Either of the above.

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The Potomac Institute, Inc., is a non-profit organization whose purpose is to eliminate discrimination and advance equal opportunity for all Americans. To further these objectives, the Institute employs the educational tools of research and fact-finding, informational and consultative services, publications, special-purpose conferences, and cooperation with other agencies. The Institute's advisory services have been enlisted by governmental agencies in the development of policies and programs designed to assure equal treatment of minority groups. It also serves as a resource to private organizations with similar concerns.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

P

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Protestant Episcopal Church
Agency Name

2. P. O. Box 853
Agency Address (street)
LYNCHBURG, VA.
(city and state)

VI-5-8995
Telephone
or VI C-8937

3. Chief Staff Personnel:
The Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger
(name) (title)
281 Park Avenue South.
New York 10,
N.Y.

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:
Cornelius C. Taylor

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
Agency Name

2. 161 Eighth Ave. N.
Agency Address (street)
NASHVILLE, TENN.
(city and state)
ALpine 4-1631
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:
Dr. Foy Valentine, Exe. Sec.-Treasurer
(name) (title)

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The Christian life Commission works in the whole field of applied Christianity. Its specific areas of interest and responsibility are family, race, moral issues, daily work, and citizenship. In the area of race it publishes and distributes tracts, writes articles for Baptist publications, and conducts conferences for leadership.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

U

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. United Automobile Workers
Agency Name

2. 8000 E. Jefferson Ave.
Agency Address (street)
Detroit 14 Michigan — LO 8-4000
(city and state) — Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:
William H. Oliver — Co-Director Fair Practices
(name) — (title)
Anti-Discrimination Dept., UAW

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:
EARL H. HENDERSON

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

Investigate complaints forwarded to the Fair Practices Department. Work with and actively assist International Executive Board, Regional Directors and local unions in the establishment of Fair Practices Committees and on matters affecting minority groups. Assist community church, civic, ethnic groups in problems of civil rights, human relations.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

U

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Board of Homeland Ministries - United Church of Christ
Agency Name

2. 287 Park Avenue South, New York 10, N.Y.
Agency Address (street)
New York 10, N.Y.
(city and state) Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

(name)	(title)
Truman B. Douglass	Exec. Vice Pres.
Howard E. Spragg	Treasurer
Purd E. Deitz	General Secretary
Galen R. Weaver	Racial & Cultural Relations

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:
Carl J. Landes Carl J. Landes

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The Board of Homeland Ministries of the United Church of Christ covers a wide area of interests in terms of education, social welfare, evangelism, Christian Social Action, etc. My particular assignment is race relations consultant for North Carolina and Virginia. It is in this capacity that the Board of Homeland Ministries is related to the Southern Interagency Conference.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

V

QUESTIONNAIRE

United Presbyterian Church, USA

1. Regional Office - Church & Society - U.P. Church, U.S.A.
Agency Name

2. 2011 - Grand Avenue
Agency Address (street)
Nashville Tenn. CY 2-2509
(city and state) Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

S. Metz Rollins, Sr. - Special Field Representative
(name) (title)

John H Marion, Sr. - " " "

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Either staff member, depending on schedule

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

To represent both within the church and to secular society the U.P. Church's concern to develop "a non-segregated church in a non-segregated society."

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

U

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Southern Student Human Relations Project - US NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION.
Agency Name

2. Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, SE.
Agency Address (street)
Atlanta 3, Georgia — IA-3-8322
(city and state) — Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:
Constance Curry, Director
(name) (title)
Dorothy Dawson, Asst. Director
Carol Hall, Secretary

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:
Constance Curry

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)
Service agency for college students in all Southern states who are interested in human relations programming. The office helps in sponsoring, planning and financing human relations seminars on a campus, state-wide or regional level.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Y

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Southern Area Council YMCA's
Agency Name

2. Standard Bldg.
Agency Address (street)
Atlanta Georgia
(city and state)
JACKSON 1-0352
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:
Charles L. Wharton, Executive
(name) (title)

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:
THORNTON W. MERRIAM.
DUNBAR REID (in absentia, 1962-3)

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The Southern Area Council of YMCA's is the representative body of YMCA's of 8 South Eastern States (plus No. and So. Carolina for campus work), and is affiliated with the National Council of YMCA's. The function of the area staff is to provide consulting services for local YMCA's, and to carry out such duties as may be designated by the Area Council

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

N

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. National Conference of Christians & Jews
Agency Name

2. P.O. Box 3587
Agency Address (street)
Greensboro, N.C. 273-8800
(city and state) Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

Dr. Dumont F. Kenny - National Program Director
(name) (title)
NCCJ - 43 W. 57th Street
New York 19, New York

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy - National Program Consultant
P.O. Box 3587 - Greensboro, N.C.

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The NCCJ is a voluntary, civic organization of religiously motivated people who seek through education and discussion to promote civic cooperation and mutual understanding. It is composed of men and women of good will of all religions and ethnic groups.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

N

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. National Conference of Christians & Jews - ~~Georgia Region~~
Agency Name

2. 1144 Bank of Georgia Building - Atlanta 3, Ga.
Agency Address (street)

(city and state) 688-7510
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

(name)	(title)
Don McEvoy	Director - Georgia & Alabama
Dr. Gordon Lovejoy	Director - The Carolinas
Hugh Murphy	Director - Tennessee
Max Karl	Director - Florida
John Bryan	Consultant - Alabama
Peter Mellette	Director - Virginia
Robert Jones	Director - Kentucky
Russell Bradley	Director - Washington D.C.

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Don McEvoy

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

NCCJ is a civic organization of religiously motivated people, seeking through education and discussion to promote civic cooperation and mutual understanding among men of all religious and ethnic groups without compromise of religious beliefs. NCCJ's program is educational and follows a multiple approach at various levels to the intergroup situation in the community.. It is not an "action" group in the conventional sense. But the education it seeks to promote is itself a profoundly important form of action.

Major program areas are:

The Inter-religious Dialogue
Police-Community Relations
Religious News Service
Rearing Children of Goodwill
Religious Responsibility in Race Relations

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

N

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
Agency Name

2. 21 West Superior Street
Agency Address (street)
Chicago 10, Illinois
(city and state)
WO-4-8222 (area 312)
Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

Mathew Ahmann — Executive Director
(name) (title)

Henry Cabirac, Director, Southern Field Service
1046 Baronne Street, New Orleans 10, Illinois

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Henry Cabirac

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

brochure attached

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE

FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE

"Segregation in our country has led to oppressive conditions and the denial of basic human rights for the Negro . . . These problems are vital and urgent. May God give this nation the grace to meet the challenge it faces. For the sake of generations of future Americans, and indeed of all humanity, we cannot fail."

—The Catholic Bishops of the United States, November, 1958

The Catholic Interracial Councils founded the **NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE** *as an educational organization to serve and help improve the activities and programs of the local CICs in the North as well as the South.*

- **The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice is dedicated to work for justice and charity in interracial relations. It seeks to implement the principles found in the doctrine of the Catholic Church and in the traditions of the American democratic life.**
- **The National Conference serves as a clearing house and channel of communication for all existing Catholic Interracial Councils.**
- **The Conference makes literature, program aids, technical skills and consultation available to local CICs and other interested groups.**
- **The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice encourages and helps develop courageous and practical educational programs on the local level.**
- **The National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice encourages Catholic Interracial Councils to address their activities to their civic community as well as to their fellow Catholics, and to cooperate with all responsible community organizations in work on human relations problems. Whites and Negroes, Catholics, Jews and Protestants must work together on the problems that our great democracy must solve.**
- **The National Conference represents member Councils in work with other organizations on the national level.**
- **The Conference acts as a spokesman on the philosophy of the Catholic Interracial Council movement as it relates to some of the decisive issues raised in our nation.**
- **The Conference provides assistance in organizing local Catholic Interracial Councils in the South as well as the North.**

There is a need for increased activity of churches in work for interracial justice. Ultimately, religious values can provide the basis for interracial communication in those places where it has broken down. Religious values will give people the courage to take public positions contrary to the demands of an organized minority of hate groups. Religious convictions—the desire for justice and love—will give people the courage to continue the interracial association and cooperation so essential to a truly integrated social order. Catholic Interracial Councils have a role to play in stimulating and educating the Christian conscience.

In northern states there are many Catholic Interracial Councils located where interracial housing problems represent severe injustice and obstacles to the health of our vital cities. The Catholic population is often large in areas of racial change. Population shifts are leading to heavily non-white cities surrounded by rings of all-white suburbs. Racial difficulties across competing political boundaries would freeze bad social patterns for years to come. Catholic Interracial Councils are needed to help us find a way to conduct the education necessary to integrate the older parts of our cities, and help Negroes find a way to integrate themselves into all suburban areas successfully.

You can help continue and strengthen this movement so vital to our democracy

- *Send your contributions to support this expanding work to the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice. The Conference is a tax exempt, not-for-profit educational organization, and your contributions are tax deductible.*

- *No contribution is too small or too large. Needs are great and varied in many parts of our country.*

- *If you have a family, perhaps you can discuss with them how much you might sacrifice together to help show your love for all mankind.*

For information or contributions, please write the . . .

NATIONAL CATHOLIC CONFERENCE
FOR INTERRACIAL JUSTICE
21 WEST SUPERIOR STREET
CHICAGO 10, ILLINOIS

- *Offer some of your spare time, your talents and your energy to the work of your local Catholic Interracial Council.*

- *If there is no Catholic Interracial Council where you live, write the National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice for information on organizing one, and for the name of the closest CIC which might help you get started.*

N

QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Southern Field Service - National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
Agency Name

2. 1046 Baronne Street, Suite 2
Agency Address (street)
New Orleans 13, Louisiana — 523-2901
(city and state) — Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

Henry A. Cabirac, Jr., Director, Southern Field Service
(name) (title)

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

Henry A. Cabirac, Jr.

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

The purpose of our organization is to work for racial justice and understanding in all phases of the total community. It is our belief that this is best done by stimulating the various facilities in the Catholic Community such as schools, hospitals, retreat houses, parish organizations, etc. to practice what they preach, and to work with all other legitimate agencies in the South towards the removal of all barriers and the integratèion of all facilities in the community. We are attempting to do this by encouraging the Catholic laity to form Catholic Councils on Human Relations and Interracial Councils and by serving as resource people to the Catholic hierarchy.

Please return to Marge Manderson, Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia.

E

Q U E S T I O N N A I R E

1. THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
ROOM 200
5 FORSYTH ST., N. W.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

Agency Name

2. _____

Agency Address (street)

_____ _____

(city and state) Telephone

3. Chief Staff Personnel:

THE REV. JOHN B MORRIS, Executive Director

(name) (title)

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. Designated Representative to Southern Interagency Conference:

The Rev. John B Morris

5. Description of Agency Program:
(paragraph no longer than 15 lines)

- Through prayer and the strength of gathered concern;
- by public comment and support for the Church's teaching and program;
- through information services and leadership resources;
- and in individual and corporate action by members in local situations—*we seek* the greater wholeness of the Church and general community, and an overcoming of separation and segregation, so that brothers may dwell together in unity and so lift up Jesus Christ that He may draw all men unto Him. A Statement of Purpose and membership application form may be obtained by writing the Episcopal Society at: Room 200, 5 Forsyth St., N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Please ret ıthern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth lanta 3, Georgia.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

THE PURPOSE of this Society shall be to encourage men to respond positively to God's call for unity in the Church. The unity of God with man, and man with man, is made by God in Baptism and Holy Communion. We commit ourselves to establish total participation in the Church for all persons without regard to race, class, or national origin; to give mutual support to all who act in this ministry of reconciliation; and to express this concern at parish levels and in a more creative witness throughout the community at large.

IN FAITHFULNESS to Jesus Christ, Who values all men equally, and Who prayed that all might be One in Him, and in understanding of the essential unity of the Church, the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity affirms the unity in His Body of all persons without any distinction as to race, color, national origin or class. In accord with the councils of the Church, we affirm that any form of segregation or separation based on such distinctions in either the Church or the general community is contrary to the will of Christ and must be resisted by His Church and its members.

WE CONFESS OUR FAILURE to seek steadfastly this unity of persons and we penitently admit to prejudices which may separate us from brothers. Praying daily that the Church may be rid of all divisions based on race, color, national origin or class, and that a more just social order be established, the members of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity will work toward this end within the Church and their communities as they are individually and corporately able. **They constitute this Society as a sign of their commitment and as a means of resource to the Church, and they invite other Churchmen to join them in its objectives, which are to seek:**

1. A recognition that our responsibility lies with all persons in a given geographical area and is concerned with drawing these persons into full fellowship through Baptism and Holy Communion within that one parish unit.

2. Mutual support amongst this society for all clergy and laity who, in seeking total participation in parish life for all, find themselves at odds with accepted social mores.

3. Increased acceptance and implementation of the principle that the Church is an inclusive fellowship which seeks out and welcomes all persons into the worship and parish life of any congregation without distinction as to race, color, national origin or class.

4. Elimination of criteria based on race, color, national origin or class for applicants to Church camps, conferences, schools, colleges, hospitals, or other institutions or agencies which the Church may operate or sponsor in any way.

5. Understanding of the prophetic role of the Church, both through corporate and individual effort, in seeking the elimination of racial and other prejudicial barriers in society, whether these be erected by governmental process or through custom.

6. That condition of harmony among peoples which is the benefit of a mutual recognition of the Lordship of Jesus Christ, so that brothers may dwell together in unity and see Him so lifted up that He will draw all men unto Him.

If you agree with this Statement, take your stand with three thousand others and use the attached form to join. If there is a Chapter of the Society where you live, you will be informed about local activities. Whether you are active in a chapter or not, your membership in ESCRU makes you part of a growing fellowship of Churchmen who are ready to move beyond words into the concrete implementation of these objectives. You must decide what you can do where you are.

* * * *

With still others being formed, as of late 1962 there were ESCRU chapters in these dioceses: Michigan, Missouri, Chicago, Maryland, New York, Ohio, Long Island, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts. Informal ESCRU groups meet in other dioceses and at some seminaries on occasion.

USE THIS FORM TO JOIN ▶

TO: THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

CHECK ONE AND SIGN:

☐ As a member of the Episcopal Church and in agreement with the principles of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity as set forth in its Statement of Purpose, I apply for membership in the Society and enclose my dues for one year.

☐ I would like to support its work and be counted as a "Friend of the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity". I enclose a contribution of $3.00 or more and understand that I may share in all activities and literature of the Society but may not hold office or vote.

_____
SIGNATURE

DATE_____

MR.
MISS
MRS.
REV.
RT. REV.

NAME (PLEASE PRINT OR TYPE)

ADDRESS

PARISH DIOCESE

Beginning in 1964 minimum annual dues will become $4.00

Checks may be made payable to ESCRU or Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity. Additional contributions are needed to support the work of the Society and will be gratefully received.	**DUES: Annually $3.00 per person minimum**	**ANY ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTION**	**TOTAL ENCLOSED**
	$_____	$_____	$_____

Contributions to ESCRU are tax exempt.

Behold,
how good and joyful
a thing it is
for brethren
to dwell together
in unity!

PSALM 133

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1962-1963

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*Executive Committee

Executive Director
THE REV. JOHN B. MORRIS

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY FOR CULTURAL AND RACIAL UNITY
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

American Baptist Home Mission Societies, Box 188, Chapel Hill, N.C. 942-2804.
Chief staff personnel: William H. Rhoades, Executive Secretary.
SIC representative: J. C. Herrin

Looks for new ways of giving support to eight affiliated colleges, the students, and graduates (especially clergymen). The colleges are: Virginia Union, Shaw, Benedict, Mather, Spelman, Morehouse, Florida Normal, and Bishop.

Insert AFL-CIO

American Friends Service Committee, Community Relations Division, 160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.; LOcust 3-9372.
Chief staff personnel: Barbara Moffett, Secretary
Jean Fairfax, National Rep. for Southern Programs
SIC representative: Jean Fairfax

AFSC's Southern Program functions within the framework of the national Community Relations Division which also includes an Indian Program, a Farm Labor Program and a Housing Opportunities Program. AFSC is currently sponsoring in the South: (1) a school desegregation program which has been focusing on North Carolina and on Prince Edward County, Virginia; (2) Employment on Merit Programs in Houston, Atlanta, and drlrvvrf strsd og N selected areas of North Carolina; (3) General community relations programs in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Louisville, Kentucky. Among the Southern summer projects sponsored by AFSC's Youth Services Division, some have had special intergroup relations concerns: work camps on Indian reservations, surveys of employment practices, a voter registration project, internes in community service, institutional service projects. (addition - from reverse of yellow sheet)

American Friends Service Committee, Southeastern Regional Office, 1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina; 882-0109, 2-0100, 3,6416.
Chief staff personnel: B. Tartt Bell, Exec. Sec. Calhoun Geiger, Secretary, Peace Education; William Dreyer, Secretary, High School Program; William Bagwell, Secretary, School Desegregation; Noyes Collingson, Secretary, Atlanta Employment on Merit Program; Charles Davis, Assoc. Secretary, School Desegregation; Sarah W. Herbin, Assoc. Secretary, Employment on Merit,; Richard Ramsay, Secretary, College Program.
SIC representative: B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary.

The southeastern regional office of the AFSC conducts programs in four fields: (1) youth services--seminars, weekend and summer service projects, community relations affairs for high school and college students; (2) peace education--an annual world affairs conference, speakers, visual aids, local peace centers, and intensive programs with churches; (3) community relations--employment on merit staffed programs in Atlanta and in N. C. (High Point based), a three man team works on school desegregation; (4) foreign relief--a material aids center collects clothing, bedding, etc. for shipment to war devastated areas overseas.

(AFSC S.E. Regional Office, continued)

The AFSC considers world peace its fundamental concern. Though closely related to the Society of Friends, the Service Committee is non-sectarian. The regional office in High Point reaches the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee.

American Jewish Committee, Atlanta Area Office, 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 703, Atlanta 3, Georgia; JAckson 3-8451.
Chief staff personnel: Charles Wittenstein, Director.
SIC representative: Charles Wittenstein.

~~From By-Laws:~~

No reply.

American Jewish Committee, Southeast Area Office, 1208 Congress Building, Miami 32, Florida; FRanklin 3-4749.
Chief staff personnel: Seymour Samet, Area Director
SIC representative: Seymour Samet.

No reply.

American Jewish Committee, Southwest Regional Office, 523 Fidelity Building, Dallas 2, Texas; RIverside 7-3531.
Chief staff personne;: Gustave Falk, Regional Director; Mrs. Edward Stern, Administrative Assistant.
SIC representative: Gustave Falk.

From By-laws, Southwest Regional Council, ~~American~~: Within the framework of established policy, it shall be the function of this Council to promote the aims, purposes and welfare of the American Jewish Committee in the southwest region by means of: (1) Facilitating the availability of resources and

(American Jewish Committee, SW Region, Continued)

services of the national organization to regional and local activities and interests. (2) Facilitating communication of national policy statements and items of information to chapters, units and members of the American Jewish Committee within the region and regional attitudes, reactions and issues back to the national organization. (3) Interpreting regional needs and attitudes for national policy consideration and interpreting national needs, attitudes and resource requirements to the region. (4) Developing means for utilizing regional resources to deal cooperatively with other interested groups on matters of local and regional concern.

American Jewish Congress, Southeastern Region, Room 713, Congress Building, 111 N. E. 2nd Avenue, Miami 32, Florida; FR. 9-6195.
Chief staff personnel: Harold Kramer, Exec. Dir,., S.E. Region
SIC representative: Harold Kramer.

Reply, but no program description.

Insert page 1

AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights, 815 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; .
Chief staff personnel: Don Slaiman, Assistant Director.
SIC representative: Don Slaiman.

No reply

~~Southeastern~~ Regi onal Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 41 Exchange Place, S. E. , Atlanta 3, Georgia; JAckson 3-1618.
Chief staff personnel: Monroe Schlactus, Director; A. I. Botnick, Community Consultant.
SIC representative: Monroe Schlactus.

ADL is the nation's leading organization fighting anti-semitism. It crusades against discrimination, prejudice, and bigotry. It acts to broaden civil rights, improve relations among the many groups in our nation, achieve equal opportunity for all Americans. It works to strengthen democracy. ADL is the educational arm of B'nai B'rith, the largest Jewish service organization in the world. ADL's historic mission is to bring the picture of the American Jew into focus as a loyal, devoted citizen who contributes much to his country and mankind.

Southcentral Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 535 Gravier Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana; JA. 2-9534.
Chief staff personnel: Irwin Schulman, Regional Director.
SIC representative: Irwin Schulman.

Reply but no description.

Southwest Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 2405 San Jacinto Street, Suite 209, Houston 2, Texas;
Chief staff personnel: Theodore Freedman, Regional Director.
SIC representative: Theodore Freedman.

No reply.

Florida Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 330 Seybold Building, Miami, Florida;
Chief staff personnel: Nathan Perlmutter, Director.
SIC representative: Nathan Perlmutter.

No reply.

Virginia-North Carolina Regional Office, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 216 North 2nd Street, Room 306, Richmond, Virginia; 3-9143.
Chief staff personnel: Robert Kohler, Director.
SIC representative: Robert Kohler.

No reply

The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention, 161 Eighth Avenue, N., Nashville, Tennessee; ALpine 4-1631.
Chief staff personnel: Dr. Foy Valentine, Executive Sec.-Treas.
SIC representative: Dr. Foy Valentine.

The Christian Life Commission works in the whole field of applied Christianity. Its specific areas of interest and responsibility are family, race, moral issues, daily work, and citizenship. In the area of race it publishes and distributes tracts, writes articels for Baptist publications, and conducts conferences for leadership.

Congress of Racial Equality, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York; CO. 7-6270.
Chief staff personnel: James Farmer, National Director; Richard Haley, Ass't. to National Director; Gordon R. Carey, Program Director; James T. McCain, Director of Organization; Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director.
SIC representative: Richard Haley.

The Congress of Racial Equality is a national interracial organization working to eliminate racial discrimination in every aspect of American life. It works through its affiliated local chapters and through programs initiated by National CORE. CORE's primary method is direct, nonviolent action. Since 1942 CORE has pioneered in developing action techniques for ending discrimination in public accommodations, employment, housing and schools.

Disciples of Christ, United Christian Missionary Society, 222 South Downey Avenue, Indianapolis 7, Indiana; FLeetwood 7-1166.
Chief staff personnel:
SIC representative: Louis Deer.

No reply.

The Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 200, Atlanta 3, Georgia; JAckson 5-7975.
Chief staff personnel: The Rev. John B. Morris, Exec. Director.
SIC representative: ~~The Rev.~~ John B. Morris.

> Through prayer and the strength of gathered concern; by public comment and support for the Church's teaching and program; through information services and leadership resources; and in individual and corporate action by members in local situations--we week the greater wholeness of the Church and general community, and an overcoming of separation and segregation, so that brothers may dwell together in unity and so lift up Jesus Christ that He may draw all men unto Him.

Jewish Labor Committee, 25 ~~W~~ East 78th Street, New York, New York; ~~L~~Ehigh 5-3700.
Chief staff personnel: Emanuel Muravchik, Director; Field Services
SIC representative:

No reply

Insert Mennonites

The Methodist Church, Women's Division of Christian Service, Board of Missions, ~~475 Riverside Drive, New York, New York~~.
Chief Staff personnel:
SIC representative: Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox, ~~16 Minnekahola Place,~~ Chattanooga 5, Tennessee.

No reply

National Association for theAdvancement of Colored People Southeastern Regional Office, 859-1/2 Hunter Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia; Murray 8-8868.
Chief Staff personnel: Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director
SIC representative: Mrs. Ruby Hurley.

No reply

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Southwestern Regional Office, 2600 Flora Street, Dallas, Texas; .
Chief staff personnel: Mrs. Clarence Laws.
SIC representative: Clarence Laws.

No reply

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice Southern Field Service, 1046 Baronne Street, Suite 2, New Orleans 13, Louisiana; 523-2901.
Chief staff personnel: Mathew Ahmann, Executive Director, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; Henry Cabirac, Director, Southern Field Service.
SIC representative: Henry Cabirac.

The purpose of our organization is to work for racial justice and understanding in all phases of the total community. It is our belief that this is best done by stimulating the various facilities in the CAtholic Community such as schools, hospitals, retreat houses, parish organizations, etc., to practice what they preach and to work with all other legitimate agencies in the South towards the removal of all barriers and the integration of all facilities in the community. We are attempting to do this by encouraging the CRtholic laity to form CAtholic Councils on Human Relations and Interracial Councils and by serving as resource people to the Catholic hierarchy.

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Southeastern Division, P. O. Box 3587, Greensboro, N. C.; 273-8800.
Chief staff personnel; Dr. Dumont F. Kenny, National Program Director (New York).
SIC representative: Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy, National Program Consultant.

The NCCJ is a voluntary, civic organization of religiously motivated people who seek through education and discussion to promote civic cooperation and mutual understanding. It is composed of men and women of good will of all religions and ethnic groups.

National Conference of Christians and Jews, Georgia and Alabama, 1144 Bank of Georgia Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia; 688-7510.
Chief staff personnel: Don McEvoy, Director, Georgia and Alabama.
SIC representative: Don McEvoy.

(NCCJ, Georgia and Alabama, continued)

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Major program areas are: the inter-religious dialogue; police-community relations; religious news service; rearing children of goodwill; religious responsibility in race relations.

National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., Department of Racial and Cultural Relations, P. O. Box 1083, Nashville, Tenn., CY. 1-7850.
Chief staff personnel: The Rev. Will D. Campbell, Associate Executive Director.
SIC representative: Will Campbell.

No reply

National Council of Jewish Women, 1 West 47th Street, New York 36, New York; Circle 6-3175.

Chief staff personnel: Miss Hannah Stein, Executive Director
SIC representative:

No reply

National Council of Negro Women, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W., WAshington, D. C.; Columbia 5-4434.
Chief staff personnel: Miss Dorothy Heights, President; Miss H. Elsie Austin, Director.
SIC representative:

No reply

~~National Labor Service, 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York; PLaza 1-4000.~~

National Labor Service, 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York; PLaza 1-400.
Chief Staff Personnel: Harry Fleischman, Director.
SIC representative: Harry Fleischman.

No reply

National Urban League Southern Regional Office, 250 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 511, Atlanta 3, Georgia; MUrray 8-8778.
Chief staff personnel: Clarence D. Coleman, Director Southern Regional Office; Heman M. Sweatt, Associate Director, Southern Regional Office.
SIC representative: Clarence D. Coleman, Heman M. Sweatt

The Urban League is a profesional community service agency, founded in 1910 to secure equal opportunity for Negro citizens. It is non-profit and non-partisan, and interracial in its leadership and staff.

Its goal is to eliminate racial segregation and discrimination in American life; and to give guidance and help to Negroes so that they may share equally the r esponsibilities and rewards of citizenship.

All Urban League programs are planned to bring about positive changes in the status of the Negro population. These programs are focused in the following areas: Job Development and Employment, Education and YOuth Incentives, HOusing, Health and Welfare, and Religious Resources.

The Potomac Institute, Inc., 1501 - 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 332-5566.
Chief Staff personnel: Harold C. Fleming, Executive Vice President; Arthur J. Levin, Staff Director.
SIC representative: Harold Fleming or Arthur Levin.

The Potomac Institute, Inc., is a non-profit organization whose purpose is to eliminate discrimination and advance equal opportunity for all Americans. To further these objectives, the Institute employs the educational tools of research and fact-finding, informational and consultative services, publications, special-purpose conferences and cooperation with other agencies. The Institute's advisory services have been enlisted by governmental agencies in the development of policies and programs designed to assure equal treatment of minority groups. It also serves as a resource to private organizations with similar concerns.

Presbyterian Church in USA Board of Christian Education, Presbyterian Building, 8 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Virginia; MIlton 3-6691.
Chief staff personnel: The Rev. Malcolm P. ~~CRR~~ Calhoun, Secretary, Division of Christian Action.
SIC representative: The Rev. Malcolm P. Calhoun.

No reply

Southern Christian Leadership Conference, 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia; 524-1378.
Chief staff personnel: Wyatt Tee Walker, Director
SIC representative: Wyatt Tee Walker.

No reply

Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia; 522-8764.
Chief staff personnel: Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director.
SIC representative: Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities.

A Council to attain the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South, the Southern Regional Council seeks ~~to be a practical organization, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements. It~~ is an education organization, ~~the Southern Regional Council~~ with present functions which may be summarized as follows: (1) it provides consultative services to private and official agencies; (2) it is a clearing house and coordinator for other agencies concerned with Southern problems; (3) it carries on research and publishes reports of findings; (4) it publishes a monthly magazine, New South, and works with the press, radio, and television.

Southern Regional Council Voter Education Project, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 206, Atlanta 3, Georgia; 525-6469.
Chief staff personnel: Wiley Branton, Executive Director; Jack Minnis, Director of Research.
SIC representative: Wiley Branton.

No reply

start

Insert above

Protestant Episcopal Church
Chief staff personnel: The Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger, 281 Park Avenue South, New York 10, New York.
SIC representative: The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia
VI. 5-8995 or VI. 6-8937.

Reply but no description

Insert above

Penn Community Services, St. Helena Island, Frogmore, South Carolina.
Chief staff personnel: Courtney Siceloff, Director.
SIC representative: Courtney Siceloff.

No reply

United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO, Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, 8000 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit 14, Michigan; LO. 8-4000.
Chief staff personnel: William H. Oliver, Co-Director Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, 8000 E Jef. Ave, Detroit etc
SIC representative: Earl H. Henderson, Field Rep.
3304 Capital Trail, Cranston Heights, Wilmington, Delaware.
Investigate complaints forwarded to the Fair Practices Department. Work with and actively assist International

(UAW continued)

Executive Board, Regional Directors and local unions in the establishment of Fair Practices Committees and ~~a~~ on matters affecting minority groups. Assist community church, civic, ethnic groups in ~~pp~~ problems of civil rights, human relations.

Union of American Hebrew Congregations, 816 Congress Building, Miami 32, Florida.

✓ No reply.

Unitarian Service Committee, 9 Park Street, Boston 8, Mass.; .
Chief staff personnel: ~~Mr~~ Ernest Lent, Director.
SIC representative: Ernest Lent.

✓ No reply.

United Church of Christ Board of Homeland Ministries,
Chief staff personnel: Truman B. Douglass, Exec. Vice President, 287 Park Avenje South, New York 10, New York; Howard E. Spragg, Treasurer; Purd E. Deitz, General Secretary; Galen R. Weaver, Racial and Cultural Relations.
SIC representative: Carl J. Landes
5606 Oak Street
Guilford College, North Carolina.

The Board of Homeland Ministries of the United Church of Christ covers a wide area of interests in terms of education, social welfare, evangelism, Christian Social Action, etc.. Mr. Landes' particular assignment is race relations consultant for North Carolina and Virginia. It is in this capacity that the Board of Homeland Ministries is related to the Southern Interagency Conference.

United Church of Christ Council for Christian Social Action, 289 Park Avenue South, New York 10, New York.
Chief staff personnel: Mr. S. Garry Oniki, Assoc. Sec. on Race Relations.
SIC representative:

No reply.

United Church of Christ

Chief staff personnel:

SIC representative: ~~The Rev.~~ Edward M. Brown
Consultant on Christian Human Relations
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
JAckson 3-0775.

No reply

United Church of Christ

SIC representative: Herman H. Long
Department of Race Relations
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

No reply

~~United Christian Missionary Society Dis~~

United Presbyterian Church in the USA, Regional Office, Church and Society, 2011 Grand Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee; CY. 2-2509.
Chief staff personnel: J. Metz Rollins, Jr., Special Field Representative; John H. Marion, Jr., Special Field Representative.
SIC representative: J. Metz Rollins, Jr., or ~~H~~ John H. Marion, Jr.

To represent both within the church and to secular society the U. P. Church's concern to develop "a non-segregated church in a non-segregated society."

U.S. National Student Association Southern Student Human Relations Project, Room 701, 41 Exchange Place, S. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia; JA. 3-8322.
Chief staff personnel: Constance Curry, Director; Dorothy Dawson, Assistant Director; Carol Hall, Secretary.
SIC representative: Constance Curry.
Service agency for college students in all Southern states who are interested in human relations programming. The office helps in sponsoring, planning, and financing human relations seminars on a campus, state-wide, or regional level.

~~YMCA~~ Southern Area Council of YMCA's, 706 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia; JA. 1-0352.
Chief staff personnel: Dr. Thornton W. Merriam, Director, Leadership Development Project.
SIC representative: Thornton W. Merriam.

No reply

Southern Area Council YMCA's, 706 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia; JAckson 1-0352.
Chief staff personnel: Charles L. Wharton, Executive.
SIC Representative: Thornton W. Merriam
Dunbar Reid (in absentia, 1962-63)

The Southern Area Council of YMCA's is the representative body of YMCA's of eight Southeastern states (plus North and South Carolina for campus work), and is affiliated with the National Council of YMCA's. The function of the Area staff is to provide consultative services for local YMCA's and to carry out such duties as may be designated by the Area Council.

Southern Regional Office YWCA, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia; JAckson 5-2381.
Chief staff personnel:
SIC representative: Miss Florence C. Harris, Correlator
Miss Rosetta Gardner, National Student Council

No reply

Insert Page 2

Mennonite Service Committee, 540 Houston Street, Atlanta, Georgia 688-0594.
Chief staff personnel: Vincent Harding.
SIC representative: Vincent Harding.

D R A F T

Intergroup Agencies

ROSTER of Intergroup Agencies

American Baptist Home Mission Societies.
Chief staff personnel: William H. Rhoades, Executive Secretary
SIC representative: J. C. Herrin, Box 188, Chapel Hill, N.C.. 942-2804.

Looks for new ways of giving support to eight affiliated colleges, the students, and graduates (especially clergymen). The colleges are: Virginia Union, Shaw, Benedict, Mather, Spelman, Morehouse, Florida Normal, and Bishop.

AFL-CIO Department of Civil Rights.
Chief staff personnel: Don Slaiman, Assistant Director
SIC representative: Don Slaiman, 815 - 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C..

No reply.

American Friends Service Committee Community Relations Division.
Chief staff personnel: Barbara Moffett, Secretary; Jean Fairfax, National Representative for Southern Programs
SIC representative: Jean Fairfax, 160 North Fifteenth Street, Philadelphia 2, Pa.. LOcust 3-9372.

AFSC's Southern Program functions within the framework of the national Community Relations Division which also includes an Indian Program, a Farm Labor Program and a HAusing Opportunities program. AFSC is currently sponsoring in the South: (1) a school desegregation program which has been focusing on North Carolina and on Prince Edward County, Virginia; (2) Employment on Merit Programs in Houston, Atlanta, and selected areas of North Carolina; (3) General community relations programs in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and Louisville, Kentucky. Among the Southern summer projects sponsored by AFSC's Youth Services Division, some have had special intergroup relations concerns: work camps on Indian reservations, surveys of employment practices, a voter registration project, internes in community service, institutional service projects.

Insert South Central

American Friends Service Committee, Southeastern Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel: B. Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary; Calhoun Geiger, Secretary, Peace Education; William Dreyer, Secretary, High School Program; William Bagwell, Secretary, School Desegregation;

(AFSC Southeast Regional Office, continued)

Noyes Collingson, Secretary, Atlanta Employment on Merit Program; Charles Davis, Assoc. Secretary, School Desegregation; Sarah W. Herbin, Assoc. Secretary, Employment on Merit; Richard Ramsay, Secretary, College Program.
SIC representative: B. Tartt Bell, ~~Executive Secretary~~, 1818 South Main Street, High Point, North Carolina; 882-0109; 2-0100; 3-6416.

The southeastern regional office of the AFSC conducts programs in four fields: (1) youth services--seminars, weekend and summer service projects, community relations affairs for high school and college students; (2) peace education--an annual world affairs conference, speakers, visual aids, local peace centers, and intensive programs with churches; (3) community relations--employment on merit staffed programs in Atlanta and in North Carolina (High Point based), a three man team works on school desegregation; (4) foreign relief--a material aids center collects clothing, bedding, etc., for shipment to war devastated areas overseas.

The AFSC considers world peace its fundamental concern. Though closely related to the Society of Friends, the Service Committee is non-sectarian. The regional office in High Point reaches the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and Tennessee.

American Friends Service Committee Southcentral Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel: Garnet Guild, Executive Secretary; Stephen Wilson, Director, Employment on Merit Program; Esther Payne, Associate Director, Employment on Merit Program.
SIC representative: Garnet Guild, ~~Executive Secretary~~, 4717 Crawford, Houston 4, Texas.

No reply - questionnaire sent to incorrect address.

American Jewish Committee, Atlanta Area Office.
Chief staff personnel: Charles Wittenstein, Director.
SIC representative: Charles Wittenstein, ~~Director~~, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 703, Atlanta 3, Georgia; JAckson 3-8451.

No reply

American Jewish Committee, Southeast Area Office.
Chief staff personnel: Seymour Samet, Area Director
SIC representative: Seymour Samet, ~~Area Director~~, 1208 Congress Building, Miami 32, Florida. FRanklin 3-4749.

No reply.

American Jewish Committee, Southwest Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel: Gustave Falk, Regional Director; Mrs. Edward Stern, Administrative Assistant.
SIC representative: Gustave Falk, 523 Fidelity Building, Dallas 2, Texas. RIverside 7-3531.

From By-laws, Southwest Regional Council: Within the framework of established policy, it shall be the function of this Council to promote the aims, purposes and welfare of the American Jewish Committee in the southwest region by means of: (1) Facilitating the availability of resources and services of the national organization to regional and local activities and interests. (2) Facilitating communication of national policy statements and items of information to chapters, units and members of the American Jewish Committee within the region and regional attitudes, reactions and issues back to the national organization. (3) Interpreting regional needs and attitudes for national policy consideration and interpreting national needs, attitudes and resource requirements to the region. (4) Developing means for utilizing regional resources to deal cooperatively with other interested groups on matters of local and regional concern.

American Jewish Congress, Southeastern Region.
Chief staff personnel: Harold Kramer, Executive Director, Southeastern Region
SIC representative: Harold Kramer, Room 713 Congress Building, 111 N. E. 2nd Avenue, Miami 32, Florida. FRanklin 9-6195.

Reply, but no description.

Florida

central

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Southeastern REgional Office.
Chief staff personnel: Monroe Schlactus, Director; A. I. Botnick, Community Consultant.
SIC representative: Monroe Schlactus, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. JAckson 3-1618.

ADL is the nation's leading organization fighting anti-semitism. It crusades against discrimination, prejudice, and bigotry. It acts to broaden civil rights, improve relations among the many groups in our nation, achieve equal opportunity for all Americans. It works to strengthen democracy. ADL is the educational arm of B'nai B'rith, the largest Jewish service organization in the world. ADL's historic mission is to bring the picture of the American Jew into focus as a loyal, devoted citizen who contributes much to his country and mankind.

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Southcentral Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel: Irwin Schulman, Regional Director.
SIC representative: Irwin Schulman, 535 Gravier Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. JAckson 2-9534.

Reply but no description.

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Southwest Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel: Theodore Freedman, REgional Director
SIC representative: Theodore Freedman, 2405 San Jacinto Street, Suite 209, Houston 2, Texas.

No reply.

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Florida Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel: Nathan Perlmutter, Director.
SIC representative: Nathan Perlmutter, 330 Seybold Building, Miami, Florida.

No reply.

Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith Virginia-North Carolina Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel: Robert Kohler, Director
SIC representative: Robert Kohler, 216 North Second Street, Room 306, Richmond, Virginia. 3-9143.

No reply.

Under 5

The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention.
Chief staff personnel: Dr. Foy Valentine, Executive Sec.-Treas.
SIC representative: Dr. Foy Valentine, 161 Eighth Avenue, N., Nashville, Tennessee. ALpine 4-1631.

The Christian Life Commission works in the whole field of applied Christianity. Its specific areas of interest and responsibility are family, race, moral issues, daily work, and citizenship. In the area of race it publishes and distributes tracts, writes articles for Baptist publications, and conducts conferences for leadership.

Congress of Racial Equality.
Chief staff personnel: James Farmer, National Director; Richard Haley, Ass't. to National Director; Gordon R. Carey, Program Director; James T. McCain, Director of Organization; Marvin Rich, Community Relations Director.
SIC representative: Richard Haley, 38 Park Row, New York 38, New York. CO. 7-6270.

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Chief staff personnel:
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Jewish Labor Committee.
Chief staff personnel: Emanuel Muravchik, Director, Field Services.
SIC representative: Emanuel Muravchik, 25 East 78th Street, New York, New York. LEhigh 5-3700.

No reply

Mennonite Service Committee.
Chief staff personnel: Vincent Harding.
SIC representative: Vincent Harding, 540 Houston Street, Atlanta, Georgia. 688-0594.

No reply

The Methodist Church, Women's Division, ~~of Christian Service~~, Dept. of Christian Social Relations
Board of Missions.
Chief staff personnel: Miss Thelma Stevens, Ex. Secretary of Xian Social Relations; Mrs. C. A. Beuker, Ex. " " " " " ; Miss Theressa Kramer, Assoc. " " " " " "
SIC representative: Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox, 16 Minnekahola Place, Chattanooga 5, Tennessee. 267-2598

The Dept. of Xtian Social Relations of the Women's Divison of the Board of Missions, the Methodist Church, is seeking to keep in clear focus the Church working to make Jesus Christ known everywhere as the redeeming power for man and for the society in which man lives.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Southeastern Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel: Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Director.
SIC representative: Mrs. Ruby Hurley, 859-1/2 Hunter Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia. MUrray 8-8868.

No reply.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Southwestern Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel: Clarence Laws.
SIC representative: Clarence Laws, 2600 Flora Street, Dallas, Texas.

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National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice Southern Field Service. 1046 Baronne Street, Suite 2, New Orleans
Chief staff personnel: Mathew Ahmann, Executive Director, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice; Henry Cabirac, Director, Southern Field Service.
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Chief staff personnel: Dr. Dumont F. Kenny, National Program Director.
SIC representative: Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy, National Program Consultant, P. O. Box 3587, Greensboro, N. C., 273-8800.

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Chief staff personnel: The REv. Will D. CAmpbell, Associate Exec. Director.
SIC representative: Will Campbell, P. O. Box 1083, Nashville, Tennessee. CY. 1-7850.

No reply

National Council of Jewish Women.
Chief staff personnel: Miss Hannah Stein, Executive Director.
SIC representative: Miss Hannah Stein, 1 West 47th Street, New York 36, New York. CIrcle 6-3175.

No reply

National Council of Negro Women.
Chief staff personnel: Miss Dorothy Heights, President; Miss H. Elsie Austin, Director.
SIC representative: Miss Dorothy Hieghts and Miss Elsie Austin, 1318 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C.. Columbia 5-4434.

No reply.

National Labor Service.
Chief staff personnel: Harry Fleischman, Director.
SIC representative: Harry Fleischman, 165 East 56th Street, New York 22, New York; PLaza 1-4000.

No reply.

National Urban League Southern Regional Office.
CHief staff personnel: Clarence D. Coleman, Director Southern REgional Office; Heman M. Sweatt, Associate Director Southern Regional Office.
SIC representative: Clarence D. Coleman, Heman M. Sweatt, 250 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 511, Atlanta 3, Georgia. MUrray 8-8778.

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Penn Community Services.
Chief staff personnel: Courtney Siceloff, Director.
SIC representative: Courtney Siceloff, St. Helena Island, Frogmore, South Carolina.

No reply

The Potomac Institute, Inc.
Chief staff personnel: Harold C. Fleming, Executive Vice President; Arthur J. Levin, Staff Director.
SIC representative: Harold Fleming or Art Levin, 1501 - 18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.. 332-5566.

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Presbyterian Church in USA, Board of Christian Education.
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SIC representative: Malcolm P. Calhoun, 8 North Sixth Street, Richmond, Virginia. MIlton 3-6691.

No reply.

Protestant Episcopal Church
Chief staff personnel: The Rt. Rev. Arthur Lichtenberger, 281 Park Avenue South, New York 10, New York.
SIC representative: The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee, P. O. Box 853, Lynchburg, Virginia. VI. 5-8995 or VI. 6-8937.

Reply but no description.

Insert Southern Baptist Convention

Southern Christian Leadership Conference.
Chief staff personnel: Wyatt Tee Walker, Director.
SIC representative: Wyatt Tee Walker, 334 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia. 524-1378.

No reply

Southern Regional Council.
Chief staff personnel: Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director.
SIC representative: Paul Anthony, Director of Field Activities, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Room 201, Atlanta 3, Georgia. 522-8764.

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Insert
Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, 6 Raymond Street, N.W., Atlanta 14
James Forman, ~~Director~~ Ex. Secretary - ~~525-1074~~ 688-0331

Union of American Hebrew Congregations.
Chief staff personnel:
SIC representative: , 816 Congress Building, Miami 32, Florida.

No reply

Unitarian Service Committee.
Chief staff personnel: Ernest Lent, Director.
SIC representative: ERnest Lent, 9 Park Street, Boston 8, Mass.

No reply

United Automobile Workers, AFL-CIO, Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department.
Chief staff personnel: William H. Oliver, Co-Director Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, 8000 E. Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.
SIC representative: Earl H. Henderson, Field Representative, 3304 Capital Trail, Cranston Heights, Wilmington, Delaware.

Investigate complaints forwarded to the Fair Practices Department. Work with and actively assist International Executive Board, Regional Directors and local unions in the establishment of Fair Practices Committees and on matters affecting minority groups. Assist community, church, civic, ethnic groups in problems of civil rights, human Relations.

United Church of Christ Board of Homeland Ministries.
Chief staff personnel: Truman B. Douglass, Exec. Vice President, 287 Park Avenue South, New York 10, New York; Howard E. Spragg, Treasurer; Purd E. Deitz, General Secretary; Galen R. Weaver, Racial and Cultural Relations.
SIC representative: CArl J. Landes, 5606 Oak Street, Guilford College, North Carolina.

The Board of Homeland Ministries of the United Church of Christ covers a wide area of interests in terms of education, social welfare, evangelism, Christian Social Action, etc.. Mr. Landes' particular assignment is race relations consultant for North CVrolina and Virginia. It is in this capacity that the Board of Homeland Ministries is related to the Southern Interagency Conference.

United Church of Christ Council for Christian Social Action.
Chief staff personnel: Mr. S. Garry Oniki, Assoc. Secretary on Race Relations.
SIC representative: Mr. S. Garry Oniki, 289 Park Avenue South, New York 10, New York.

No reply

United Church of Christ
Chief staff personnel:
SIC representative: Edward M. Brown, Consultant on Christian Human Relations, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. JAckson 3-0775.

No reply

United Church of Christ: Fisk University Department of Race Relations.
Chief staff personnel: Dr. Herman H. Long
SIC representative: Herman H. Long, Department of Race Relations, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.

No reply

United Presbyterian Church in the USA, Regional Office, Church and Society.
Chief staff personnel: J. Metz Rollins, Jr., Special Field Representative; John H. Marion, Jr., Special Field Representative.
SIC representative: J. Metz Rollins, Jr., or John H. Marion, Jr., 2011 Grand Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee; CY. 2-2509.

To represent both within the church and to secular society the U. P. Church's concern to develop "a non-segregated church in a non-segregated society."

U.S. National Student Association Southern Student Human Relations Project.
Chief staff personnel: Constance Curry, Director; Dorothy Dawson, Assistant Director; Carol Hall, Secretary.
SIC representative: Constance Curry, 41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 701, Atlanta 3, Georgia. JAckson 3-8322.

Service agency for college students in all Southern states who are interested in human relations programming. The office helps in sponsoring, planning, and financing human relations seminars on a campus, state-wide, or regional level.

Southern Area Council YMCA's, Southern Area Council #
Chief staff personnel: Charles L. Wharton, Executive.
SIC representative: Thornton W. Merriam and Dunbar Reid (in absentia, 1962-63), 706 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia. JAckson 1-0352.

The Southern Area Council of YMCA's is the representative body of YMCA's of eight southeastern states (plus North Carolina and South CRrolina for campus work), and is affiliated with the National Council of YMCA's. The function of the Area staff is to provide consultative services for local YMCA's and to carry out such duties as may be designated by the Area Council.

YWCA Southern Regional Office.
Chief staff personnel:
SIC representative: Miss Florence C. Harris, Correlator;
Miss Rosetta Gardner, National Student Council YWCA, 41
Exchange Place, S. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia. JAckson 5-2381.

→ Ja 5-2372

No reply.

NO REPLY TO ROSTER QUESTIONNAIRE

✓ 1. American Jewish Committee, Atlanta - Charles Wittenstein
✓ 2. American Jewish Committee , SE Area - Seymour Samet
✓ 3. AFL-CIO Dept. of Civil Rights - Don Slaiman
✓ 4. ADL Southwest Regional Office - Theodore Freedman
✓ 5. ADL Florida Office - Nathan Perlmutter
✓ 6. ADL Virginia-North CArolina Office - Robert Kohler
✓ 7. Disciples of Christ - Louis Deer
✓ 8. Jewish Labor Committee - Manny Muravchik
✓ ~~9. Methodist Church, Women's Div. of Xtian Service - Mrs. Robert Wil-~~
cox
✓ 10. NAACP Southeast Regional Office- Mrs. Ruby Hurley
✓ 11. NAACP Southwest Regional Office - Clarence Laws
✓ 12. National Council of Churches - Will Campbell
✓ 13. National Council of Jewish Women - Miss Hannah Stein
✓ 14. National Council of Negro Women - Miss Dorothy Height,
Miss Elsie Austin
✓ 15. National Labor Service - Harry Fleischman
✓ 16. Presbyterian Church in the US - ~~Rev. Malcoln Calhoun~~
✓ 17. Southern Christian Leadership Conference - Rev. Wyatt Walker
✓ 18. Penn Community Services - Courtney Siceloff
✓ 19. Union of American Hebrew Congregations - (No director)
✓ 20. Unitarian Service Committee - Ernest Lent
✓ 21. United Church of Christ Council for Xtian Social Action -
Garry Oniki
✓ 22. United Church of Christ - Ed Brown
✓ 23. United Church of Christ - Fisk University - Herman Long
✓ 24. YWCA Sou. Regional Office - Florence Harris
✓ 25. YWCA National Student Council - Rosetta Gardner
✓ 26. Mennonite Service Committee - The Rev. Vincent Harding
27. United Presbyterian Church in the USA - Mrs. Jean Russell

REPLY RECEIVED TO ROSTER QUESTIONNAIRE

✓ 1. American Baptist Home Mission Societies
✓ 2. American Friends Service Committee
✓ 3. American Friends Service Committee SE Regional Office
✓ 4. American Jewish Committee Southwest Regional Office
✓ 5. American Jewish Congress Southeastern Region
✓ 6. ADL Southeastern Regional Office
✓ 7. ADL Southcentral RLgional Office
✓ 8. Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
✓ 9. Congress of Racial Equality
✓ 10. Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity
✓ 11. Southern Field Service-Natl. Catholic Conf. for Intrcl. Justice
✓ 12. National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
✓ 13. National Conference of Christians & Jews - Atlanta-Alabama
✓ 14. National Conference of Christians and Jews - Greensboro
✓ 15. National Urban League - Southern Regional Office
✓ 16. The Potomac Institute
✓ 17. Protestant Episcopal Church
✓ 18. Board of Homeland Ministries - United Church of Christ (Landes)
✓ 19. United Presbyterian Church USA Regional Office (Nashville)
✓ 20. Southern Student Human Relations Project USNSA
✓ 21. UAW
✓ 22. Southern Area Council YMCA's
~~✓ 23. United Church of Christ - Carl Landes~~

23. Southern Regional Council
24. Methodist Church, Women's Div. of Soc. Relations

Roster

23 agencies have replied; 27 have not.

We have prepared a draft of a roster containing the information ~~we have~~ received via questionnaire and such other information as is easily known to us about those agencies not replying.

We plan to send follow-up questionnaires to those agencies not yet replying within the next week; however, these questions arise in connection with the final form and disposition of the roster:

1. Does the group want SRC to mimeograph the roster when it is complete and to distribute it? If so, distribution to whom--membership? Or is the completed roster merely to be given to the chairman?

2. If distribution is to be made, should the roster be openly identified as "Southern Interagency Conference Roster," or titled in some ambiguous manner? (It has been our policy never to give out a list of Interagency members, as such.)

3. If distribution is to be made, does the membership want the fullest information available from the questionnaires to appear in the roster; i.e., name of organization, address, telephone, chief staff personnel, SIC representative, and description of agency program; or would a shorter roster be preferable (that is, one omitting the agency program description--~~or~~ and/or anything else)?

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

ATRAN CENTER FOR JEWISH CULTURE
25 EAST 78th STREET • NEW YORK 21, N. Y. • LEHIGH 5-3700

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CHARLES ZIMMERMAN
JACOB T. ZUKERMAN

March 11, 1963

Miss Marge Manderson
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

Through an oversight we did not return to you the questionnaire which was sent us a few months ago. We are enclosing it now in the hope that it can still be used.

Please forgive this delay.

Sincerely yours,

Emanuel Muravchik
Emanuel Muravchik
National Field Director

EM:gs
oeiu-153
enclosure

ISIDORE AXELROD, Cleveland
HARRY BERGER, Philadelphia
JOSEPH BERNSTEIN, Detroit
MORRIS BIALIS, Chicago
PHILIP BLOCK, Boston
J. A. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg
HARRY DORDICK, Philadelphia
DOROTHY DWORKIN, Toronto
JACOB EDELMAN, Baltimore
MAX FEDERMAN, Toronto
MAX GLEIBERMAN, Miami
JOSEPH GREENFIELD, Boston
MANUEL L. HOFFMAN, Rochester
NICHOLAS KIRTZMAN, Cleveland
DR. SHMARYA KLEINMAN, Detroit
PHILIP KRAMER, Boston
HARRY LAUTMAN, Montreal
TEVYA MAISEL, Mexico City
NATHAN MALYN, Pittsburgh
MICHAEL MERLIN, Atlanta
LOUIS ORLIKOW, Winnipeg
SAMUEL OTTO, Los Angeles
MORRIS POLIN, Chicago
WILLIAM ROSS, Philadelphia
MICHAEL RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
ARTHUR SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
DAVID SCHIER, Chicago
JOSEPH SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
BERNARD SHANE, Montreal
JACOB SIEGEL, Chicago
MAURICE SILCOFF, Montreal
HARRY SIMON, Toronto
ISIDORE STENZOR, Los Angeles
BESS TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
MEYER WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
SAM WEISBERG, Cleveland
MAX WOHL, Cleveland
JOSEPH WOLMAN, Baltimore
JOSEPH ZACHARIAS, Mexico City

MEMORANDUM

January 29, 1959

To: Southern Interagency Conference Members:

From: Seymour Samet, 1207 Congress Bldg. Miami, Fla.

Confidential

You will remember that at the January meeting of the Southern Interagency Conference it was recommended that copies of an AFL-CIO "Florida Project" proposal be sent to each of the participating organizations for their consideration and comment. I have attached the major items of the proposal and would appreciate your recommendations, official or otherwise. On behalf of the group I will be happy to coordinate the receipt of all responses and, if you desire, prepare a summary of the results for your information.

Happy Lincoln's Birthday!

SS:sm
Enc: 1

Proposed AFL - CIO

FLORIDA PROJECT

CONFIDENTIAL

1) That Florida's State Department of Education invite the U.S. Departments of Justice and of Health, Education and Welfare to join them in working out a plan based on the principle of beginning integration in school districts where the social pattern promises least resistance and moving steadily toward those districts where the social pattern promises most resistance.

2) That the Department of Justice and its courts agree that a state plan, begun at once in counties of most favorable circumstances, and building from year to year according to a projected progression, be accepted as meeting the Supreme Court's requirement of "all deliberate speed."

3) That the whole process be projected over, if possible, a fixed term of years -- its length depending upon circumstances in the state.

4) That the following criteria of the social pattern be employed in determinging the order in which school districts (in Florida each county is a school district) shall be integrated:

a) The level of urbanization.

b) The level of industrialization, including as a factor the level of trade union organization.

c) The local history of race relations.

d) The number and scope of intergroup relations agencies actively engaged in the county.

e) The editorial attitudes of newspapers in the county according to these three rough measures: Are they pro-integration? Are they in support of "law and order"? Are they anti'integration?

f) Ratio of Negro to White population in the county.

5) That a joint Federal-state task force be established to arrive at an estimate of the order in which the counties, according to these criteria, shall be integrated.

6) That this task force enlist the active partnership of community groups in the counties in developing a community orientation toward successful integration. This partnership to include churches, civic clubs, PTA's, unions, farm organizations, and most importantly, youth groups.

7) That the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, through its Office of Education, agree as part of such a "contract" between state and Federal authorities to assist the counties in recruiting school personnel qualified by temperament and experience to help effect the change to integration with a minimum of friction.

8) That the Department of Justice undertake to assure that such a "contract" will be carried forward with maximum legal support under Federal law.

9) That the state, for its part, undertake to assist in effecting the changes by using its influence to eliminate causes of friction and separateness in the daily customs of its communities -- Jim Crow transportation, water fountains, rest rooms, waiting rooms, elevators, theatre seating, hospital services, football games, court procedures and so on in order to help remove the little things which exacerbate Negro feelings on the one hand, and foster a false sense of superiority among white citizens.

10) That serious attention be paid by both parties to this "contract" to the proposal recently advanced by John Orr of Miami, a candidate for the Florida senate, for a student legislature to be elected in the school district to play a major role in effecting successful integration. Orr proposes that such elections be conducted by the school board; that candidates meet two standards: that they stand in the upper third of their classes in scholarship, and that they have their parents' written consent to serve in such a legislature.

According to the people at the Southern Regional Council, the two Florida counties where optimum conditions now prevail, according to the six criteria under 4) above -- are Dade (Miami) and Pinellas (St. Petersburg).

1/27/59

Mr. Narold Fleming

Dictated February 7, 1959
Transcribed February 12

Mr. Seymour Samet
1207 Congress Building
Miami, Florida

Dear Seymour:

Thank you for your memorandum of January 29 and the enclosed copy of "Proposed AFL-CIO Florida Project". I will consult with Miss Mildred Esgar, the general secretary of the National Board, at the earliest opportunity and will be in communication with you later.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region

FCH:c
cc-Miss Mildred M. Esgar

Blind: Mildred Savacool
Mrs. John Welborn
Mr. Harold Fleming, Southern Regional Council
Miss Charlis Clarke

Harold, I hope we can discuss this some day soon — FH

March 5, 1959

Miss Jean Fairfax
American Friends Service Committee
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Dear Jean:

Thanks for the copy of your letter to Seymour Samet.

This is an excellent analysis. It expresses many of the reservations which we have about the proposed Florida project. I don't see how anything of a "contractual" nature can properly be attempted.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

February 25, 1959

Seymour Samet
1207 Congress Building
Miami, Florida

Dear Seymour:

Thank you for sending us copies of the proposed Florida Project. We have shared them with several persons associated with the Community Relations Program of American Friends Service Committee and would like now to communicate our reactions. We have had several conferences on the proposal which we feel merits serious consideration but should tell you that what we are now sending is an informal opinion. Because we know that you want agencies to share their thoughts with you as soon as possible, we have not taken the proposal to the policy-making committees of AFSC for an official reaction. Such formal consideration would be more appropriate anyway at a later stage, especially if there is any possibility of AFSC's expanding its community relations work into Florida.

We think there is value in looking at a state as a whole and believe you have a special situation in Florida where the Governor has not only eschewed massive resistance but has even talked in terms of implementing the Supreme Court's decision. However, we see some problems in the proposal:

1. The responsibility for determining what constitutes compliance has been put into the hands of federal courts. The Department of Justice, as part of the Executive Branch of government, is not the body empowered to define acceptable "deliberate speed". We would hesitate to recommend any procedure which might detract from the responsibility of the courts which can deal with those who disobey their orders.

2. The courts have been dealing with individuals, with school boards, with units of school administration and not with states, except as state laws have come up for judicial review. We do not see how the courts could be associated with a state plan. To the degree that the Project depends on being approved by the appropriate body as complying with "all deliberate speed", we see, therefore, a major obstacle. Perhaps the responsible court would approve a given school district's participation in the state plan as compliance, but that is another matter.

3. A contract or an agreement has implicit in it the idea that in order to get maximum effectiveness, persons would be discouraged from

initiating action outside the plan. This has grave disadvantages which have led us to believe that a contract would probably not be acceptable to:

a. The NAACP and individual Negroes who would want to be free to determine themselves what is the ripe moment for legal or other action;

b. The Department of Justice which as the prosecutor for the government would not (and should not!) be limited in its freedom to act;

c. The Federal Courts which are obligated to judge local school board plans for desegregation on their own merits;

d. Agencies which might have criteria other than those in the contract for determining where they might effectively work for desegregation.

4. On the basis of our present experience of working on school desegregation in North Carolina, we would be very skeptical of any plan which attempts to determine in advance where desegregation could most likely occur and which sets up a schedule for action beginning with the "most ready" and moving to the "most difficult". We have found, for instance, that it is sometimes more difficult to get action in communities with a history of "good" race relations than in places where incidents and crises have forced the emergence of a militant Negro leadership. In other words, there is the intangible criterion which eludes the master mind and this intangible factor may lie in the white or in the Negro community. Who would have predicted progress in Montgomery, Alabama, and who would have thought that Little Rock would be the symbol of defiance? Certainly, we can say that, granted a decision to desegregate, the process can most easily occur in certain types of communities. But what is behind the "decision to desegregate": militancy and resoluteness in the Negro community, clarity and firmness in the white leadership or a crisis situation?

5. What is the role of officialdom in local communities? For political reasons many of them would be compelled to howl loudly at the thought of a plan which involves the eventual desegregation of their schools. How much local assent would be necessary in advance before a total plan could be considered acceptable to the participating parties? Obviously, a state plan would be widely known. By the time it is discussed at the proper federal and state offices, local officials would know about it and would know their place in the total schedule - their "D" day. Those who would yell most would probably be officials in those communities which are first in line after the most obvious, Miami and St. Petersburg. Here is the real dilemma: do you wait for the cooperation of local officials and would the state agree to participate only with such cooperation or does the plan get worked out in spite of the attitude of local officials? There are a host of problems on both sides. Somewhere in a state plan, however, the problem of the role of local officials must be handled.

Is it possible to develop a plan which would include the strong features of the proposed Project but avoid the rigidity of a "contract" which we feel involves certain commitments which you would not get and should not expect? The positive aspects which we would like to see developed are:

1. The offer of help to a southern governor;

2. The positive request for constructive assistance from the Executive Branch. I should think that Arthur Flemming and his Department of Health, Education and Welfare would welcome a request for help from a southern state. This may be a way of getting the kind of social and technical assistance which the Douglas-Javits bill proposes and which will probably not get through Congress under this Administration.

3. The concept of social planning, the effort to use resources most effectively on a tough social problem and the hope that we might get some massive compliance and some genuine integration instead of timid token desegregation.

We would be very happy to participate in an interagency discussion of the Florida Project and hope you will keep us informed of developments.

Sincerely yours,

Jean Fairfax
National Representative of
Southern Programs

JF:mt

cc: Barbara Moffett
Harold Flemming ✓
Tartt Bell
Richard Bennett

March 6, 1959

Mr. William H. Oliver
Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW
Solidarity House
8000 East Jefferson Avenue
Detroit 14, Michigan

Dear Bill:

I'm glad you found the January issue of New South useful. The additional copies you requested were sent several days ago.

I will be interested to see your comments on the Florida plan which Seymour Samet put before the last meeting of the Southern inter-agency group. Our own feeling was that it raised a host of questions which seem to us unanswerable. One of the major problems is that the proposed plan would take the matter out of the jurisdiction of the courts, which would hardly be either possible or desirable.

I'll be writing you again shortly about our long delayed Fact-Finding Report. It's at last going to press.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

February 23, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have just received a copy of "New South," January 1959 edition, and after reviewing it I feel that it presents a very interesting analysis of the situation in the South as it relates to the Alabama Placement Law and Voter Registration.

I should like to have about 25 copies of this for mailing to our officers and Board Members.

I have not as yet been able to respond to the questions involving the AFL-CIO Florida Project but I am indeed hopeful that I can send my comments along to you very shortly.

Sincerely,

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department, UAW.

WHO:os
oeiu42aflcio

GREATER MIAMI CHAPTER

THE AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

1207 CONGRESS BUILDING
MIAMI 32, FLORIDA

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MRS. SYDNEY WEINTRAUB
COL. MITCHELL WOLFSON

Southeast Area Director
SEYMOUR SAMET

Executive Assistant
MRS. JANDON SCHWARZ

April 16, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Harold:

As you know I will be unable to attend the next meeting of the Southern Interagency Group. Since an item of unfinished business has been the AFL-CIO Florida project I just wanted to give you some last minute information regarding its current status. To date I have received responses from several of the groups, most of which were relatively non-committal regarding their own support of this project. Perhaps significantly I received no response from the NAACP. You will remember that Ruby Hurley implied some strong concerns regarding this idea and was planning to bring it to the attention of the Florida NAACP group with which she was going to meet.

I have not pursued this project any further and for the moment do not plan to do so unless there are some new items presented into the picture. If you have any suggestions along these lines I would be most happy to work on them. Right now my attention is almost completely devoted to the current session of the Florida Legislature where a few are making a strong bid to outdo the massive resistance program of Virginia. We feel hopeful that the legislators have taken a second look at their own proposals and are being more realistic. We cannot be sure, however, until the bills get voted on within the next few days. Unfortunately the best that we can hope for is that a Parent Option plan in the form of tuition grants for children who leave integrated schools for private schools will pass instead of a "Last Resort Bill."

Please give my best to those who attend the next meeting and let me know if I can be of any service at a later date.

Cordially,

S Samet

Seymour Samet
Southeast Area Director

SS:rl
cc: Fred Routh

Solidarity House
8000 EAST JEFFERSON AVE.
DETROIT 14, MICHIGAN
PHONE LORAIN 8-4000

INTERNATIONAL UNION, UNITED AUTOMOBILE, AIRCRAFT & AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA-UAW

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LEONARD WOODCOCK..VICE-PRESIDENT
PAT GREATHOUSE.....VICE-PRESIDENT

April 17, 1959

RECEIVED APR 20 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

This is in reply to your letter of March 6, 1959, in which you inquired about my comments with respect to the "Florida Project."

I am sure you realize the impact of this proposal could have innumerable effects upon the present program of court action which is now being pursued by private individuals, as well as the NAACP, with respect to school segregation. It is in light of this situation, augmented of course, by other phases of the proposal which may do harm to the present program on the segregation front now underway. I felt it extremely important that before we comment on the "Florida Project" we communicate with NAACP and find out their thinking on the matter.

I have written to Mr. Wilkins and Dr. Morzell about the "Florida Project" and as soon as I hear from them, I will be in touch with them.

Regards.

Sincerely yours,

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination Department, UAW

WHO:em
oeiu42aflcio

ccs: Emil Mazey
Roy Wilkins

April 15, 1958

MINUTES OF MEETING OF STEERING COMMITTEE OF SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE, JOINT FACT-FINDING COMMITTEE held at the Southern Regional Council, April 14, 1958.

Present were: Committee members Sam Lubin, American Jewish Committee; Art Levin, Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith; Harold Fleming, Southern Regional Council; and Mrs. Margaret Price, project research person, and John Constable, Southern Regional Council.

Committee members agreed that purpose of project is to document cases of violence, intimidation, and reprisals related to the race relation climate in the South today in the wake of the Supreme Court decision. It was further agreed that the report is being prepared with a view toward publicizing it in some form. It was also agreed that the finished report will probably be sent to the Civil Rights Commission, the Justice Department, and the Library of Congress as a matter of form.

The states in which the report will be concerned are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

The report is being divided into three separate categories: reprisals, violence, intimidation, with subheads under the three categories.

Points decided by committee include:

1. Violence by Negroes against whites to be included.
2. Juvenile cases to be used only when clearly race-connected.
3. Rape cases will not be included in report.
4. No police brutality cases are to be included unless they resulted in an indictment.
5. All cases of brutality where person or persons involved were indicted are to be included.
6. Cases where city officials cooperated or opposed in NCC, KKK, and other rallies and cross burnings are to be included.
7. Cases where city officials refused to cooperate with KKK and like groups are to be included.
8. Cases of unjust court sentences when they are not connected with violence are not to be included.
9. No cases of legislative reprisals and intimidations are to be included.
10. The final report will include both narrative reporting and listing of cases.
11. Key to sources to be decided by Mrs. Price.
12. Controversial cases to be reviewed by members and decided on individual merit.

The time factor the report will include is to be from January, 1955, to the present. This was decided on the basis that the White Citizens' Councils experienced their biggest boom in 1956.

Mrs. Price is to research the newspaper files at the Southern Education Reporting Service in Nashville, Tenn., following her check of files in Atlanta of the cooperating agencies.

Harold Fleming will confirm next [illegible] meeting.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

Suite 201
41 Exchange Place S.E.

Southern Region
~~63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.~~
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Jackson 5-2381

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Assistant Treasurer

Savilla Millis Simons
General Secretary

March 11, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your letter of March 3 and the definition of the Southern Interagency Effort. This will be very helpful to me and I would like to discuss this with Mrs. Simons when I see her in New York the last of March. I will get in touch with you when I get back to Atlanta the second week in April.

I appreciate your interest and your understanding.

My best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

Florence Harris

Florence C. Harris
Correlator, Southern Region

FCH:c

To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians . . . .

From the Purpose of the YWCA

Coop - Agencies - Ken Cos

Memorandum

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE

Fairfax
Levin
Routh
Fleming
Hurley
Lubin
Campbell

Date October 2, 1958

To: Southern Inter-agency Conference

From: B. Tartt Bell

Subject:

As the "massive resistance" boys near the end of the tracks maybe there are going to be a few of the more responsible folks who'll disembark from their train and begin to look around for some constructive suggestions about how to prepare communities for desegregated schools. What kind of leadership should be offered to them and whence will it come? One place is obviously the federal agencies, e.g., education, justice, et.al. But how much thought have these groups put into their opportunity to play a helpful role in this whole complicated process of breathing life into the Supreme Court decisions? (You may have seen the recent Lippman articles lambasting the Eisenhower administration for not attempting to implement them.)

Apparently some considerable planning was done by federal law enforcement agencies to find an alternative to federal troops at Little Rock. Maybe in other "Little Rocks" enough planning in advance can even obviate the need for federal marshalls.

If a group from SIC had the opportunity to present at high levels a comprehensive plan for the role of federal and state agencies in the process of school desegregation, what could we say? We have thrashed over the idea of a White House statement - and even been instrumental in getting a good one. But what else do we have to offer if confronted with "well what would you do?" How about a consultant service of "desegregated" school superintendents sponsored by the U. S. Department of Education? An off-the-record session of state school officials to pool ideas of how to desegregate constructively? The production of more, adequate literature for use with parents? etc.

I wonder if this doesn't merit our consideration next week? If we can, by pooling ideas, produce a series of solid suggestions for action perhaps ways can be found to use them imaginatively - drawing on our experience from our multi-agency conference with the President's Committee on Government Contracts. (Perish the thought of another one, but maybe we'd even persuade somebody to establish a President's Committee on School Desegregation! It's not such a bad idea!)

Will you think about this a bit before the session on the 9th and job down any bright ideas you have? We can kick these around and if they begin to take shape, perhaps we could form, as usual, a sub-group of interested parties to explore possibilities for a project.

BTB:cs

for Circulation to:
S.R.C. list

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

MEMORANDUM November 21, 1958

CONFIDENTIAL

To: Agencies Participating in the Southern Interagency Conference

From: Harold C. Fleming

Re: FINANCIAL NEEDS IN FRONT ROYAL, VA.

SRC has received an urgent appeal from the Virginia Council on Human Relations for help in securing funds for tutoring services to the displaced Negro children in Front Royal, Virginia. I am reproducing at the end of this memo the appeal as presented by Paul Rilling.

There are several factors which make this group-hardship case worthy, in our opinion. First, the Negro community in Front Royal is small and has few resources. Secondly, Front Royal is a strategic community in the Virginia -- and thus Southwide -- situation. Thirdly, the small number of Negro pupils involved -- 22 -- makes this a manageable effort, requiring a relatively modest outlay.

SRC has been able to arrange a contribution of several hundred dollars for this effort. We hope that other agencies will also be able to assist. The Virginia Council on Human Relations has assumed responsibility for the receipt and use of the funds contributed. In doing so, it will work in close consultation with a committee of Front Royal citizens, headed by Mrs. John Mansfield. Contributions should be addressed to Paul Rilling, executive director, Virginia Council on Human Relations, 216-C Broad-Grace Arcade Building, Richmond, Virginia.

Paul Rilling's letter follows:

"Front Royal, Virginia.

"A. The need here is for the establishment of some sort of class or tutoring setup for the twenty-two Negro children who are litigants in the Warren County case. This is the only community where no provisions have been made for the Negro children involved. Arrangements of this sort would strengthen the morale of the Negro community as well as helping the children to keep up with their future classmates. There is one probable teacher in a neighboring county but at least one more will have to be sent in full time or on a two or three day a week basis. Help in securing such a teacher is being solicited, although we hope one may be found in Richmond or Washington.

"B. It will be harder to find the necessary funds than to find personnel for this particular need. The Front Royal Negro community is not in a position to provide sufficient funds to pay such a teacher. They would provide class space, and would provide room and board for a teacher, preferably or probably, a Negro teacher. I would estimate that at least $200 to $250 a month would be needed in addition to this local room and board assistance. We would not want to approach a teacher for such purpose unless we were guaranteed at least some $1500 for the months ahead.

"Any help that you can provide in connection with the above needs or that you could steer us to would be most appreciated. The needs here in Virginia are important and from a time standpoint, urgent. The future direction of the state will be decided on the basis of what will happen between now and the end of 1958. Considering all the agencies and all the money operating in the human relations field today, it would be tragic if these emergency situations were allowed to deteriorate because of the inflexibility of foundations and agencies operating in the field.

"Let me know if you need any additional information."

/S/ PAUL RILLING

mmf

December 9, 1958

Miss Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region - YWCA
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Florence:

This will acknowledge your letter of December 2 concerning the circulation of Interagency Conference minutes.

We are substituting Miss Esgar's name for that of Mrs. Simons on our list, as you requested.

With all best regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert E. Speer
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Mrs. Everett S. Calhoun
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Mrs. Howard Stone Anderson
Secretary

Mrs. Wandell M. Mooney
Treasurer

Mrs. Arthur Lord Nash
Assistant Treasurer

Miss Mildred H. Esgar
General Secretary (ad interim)

National Board, YWCA
Southern Region
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Suite 201
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: JAckson 5-2381

December 2, 1958

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thank you for the confidential Minutes of the Southern Interagency Conference, October 9 and 10.

It is my understanding that copies of these minutes are sent to the General Secretary of the YWCA in New York.

I am not sure that I have registered with you that Mrs. Savilla Simons is no longer with the National Board. Please correct your list and add the name of Miss Mildred H. Esgar, General Secretary (ad interim). I would appreciate Miss Esgar receiving the general mailings which go to the members of the Southern Interagency Conference.

Sincerely,

Florence

Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region

FCH:c
cc-Miss Mildred Esgar

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

MEMORANDUM

August 4, 1959

To: Members of the Southern Interagency Conference

From: Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

Re: "THE WASHINGTON SCHOOL STORY"

:

Enclosed is a copy of the transcript of an Atlanta television program featuring Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D.C.

Additional copies of the transcript are available. We also have tape recordings of the program which are available on loan without cost. If you prefer, copies of the tape may be purchased for $4.00 each.

:

A CONSULTATION ON EMERGENCY EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
FOR DISPLACED PUPILS

Davis House
Washington, D.C.

Saturday, December 19, 1959 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.

Prof. Dan Dodson, chairman

I. Background of consultation.

A. Staff members of the Southern Regional Council, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Friends Service Committee were requested by the Southern Interagency Conference to consider the plight of children who are not in school because of crises over desegregation and to make recommendations for temporary educational services.

B. This staff committee invited this group of educators, social scientists, intergroup relations workers, government officials, and community leaders to a consultation to consider ways in which interested agencies might be of service in such crises.

C. The staff planning committee suggested the following criteria for crisis projects:

1. Projects should not jeopardize the legal strategy for desegregation.

2. Projects should be of such a nature that they cannot be interpreted as taking away from authorities their responsibility for public education.

3. Projects should have priority which contribute toward making eventual integration more successful, for example:
   a. by contributing to the academic preparedness of pupils whom segregation has deprived.
   b. by building morale and self-confidence in the pupils involved.
   c. by providing interracial experiences which will increase trust.
   d. by involving people both inside and outside the community and by helping them become aware of the moral and human aspects of the struggle for equal educational opportunity.

4. Projects should be educationally sound.

II. Present situation. The consultation heard brief reports on two counties where children are currently out of school because of crisis situations.

A. Reporting on Prince Edward County, Virginia, Dr. Walter Daniel stated that of the 1700 Negro children who have been without school this term as a result of the Prince Edward Board of Supervisors' decision to abandon public education, 57 have been placed in Kittrell College, an African Methodist Episcopal school in North Carolina. The Prince Edward School Foundation, which has been soliciting funds for several years, is operating classes for the 1500 white children in facilities which vary in their physical adequacy. There has been a drop in white enrollment of over 100 students but there is only one known white family refusing on principle to send children to the private schools. During the past week a new and separate private corporation, Southside Schools, Inc., composed of ten white persons under the leadership of J. Barrye Wall, Jr., a local lawyer, was chartered to operate schools for Negro children. Southside Schools plans to use Virginia's tuition grant program to finance schools (although this state scholarship money is not being requested for white children) and will survey the Negro community to determine interest in schools which it intends to open in February. Walter Daniel reported that morale seems to be good. The Prince Edward County Christian Association (PECCA) has strong leadership in Rev. Leslie Griffin.

B. William Bagwell reported on the situation in Yancey County, North Carolina. In this western North Carolina county of 16,000 there are about 150 Negroes all living in the county seat, Burnsville (population 2,000). Until two years ago there was one small elementary school for Negro children; high school students went to Asheville. For the past 8-10 years parents have been unhappy with the local school. When it was condemned by a grand jury in 1958, parents agreed to have all children transported 80 miles round-trip daily to Asheville for one year, with the understanding that a new Negro school would be built in Burnsville. By the end of the school year when it became apparent that the school board had no intention of building the school, the Negro parents requested the admission of their children to the local white school, were rejected, and have taken the matter to court. The suit against the board is in its preliminary stages; it may be next summer before the federal district court in western North Carolina hears the case. Within a month after school started, an interracial group organized the Burnsville Education Project under which 21 elementary children are being tutored in the basement of a Negro church in Burnsville while the 7 high school students are enrolled in Allen, a private Methodist school in Asheville. $5,000 has been raised so far for these emergency arrangements for the education of Burnsville children. $6 - 7,000 is needed.

III. Crisis needs. The consultation discussed the general type of program that would be needed to meet crisis educational needs. There was agreement on these criteria.

A. We must think in terms of many types of services. There will probably be a number of such situations in the months and years ahead. There will be different timetables, different local situations.

B. We should be aware of the differing needs of children in different age groups. A year of education lost or repeated is more serious to 15, 16, or 17 year olds than to younger children. Any program would have to react to the different psychological and maturation needs of various age groups.

C. It would be helpful if all or some of the high school students involved could be sent to school out of the affected community so that their education could continue without interruption. Perhaps some of these students could attend private interracial boarding schools.

D. It was generally agreed that the major concentration of crisis educational effort must be within the community. Correspondence courses coupled with a tutoring program were suggested for high school students although it was recognized that these would appeal only to a highly motivated group. The experience of high school students in Little Rock was mentioned; many of these students did not find correspondence courses very satisfactory.

E. Interest was expressed in intensive projects which would be centered around improving basic skills in the language arts. Frank Gregory reported on the efforts of the Washington schools to raise achievement levels in this area. In six weeks summer remedial programs, some students have gained two years. It was pointed out that the Washington effort took place within a community and under a school administration committed to improving education and that the problem would be much greater in a crisis situation.

F. It was felt that the public relations aspects of any type of crisis programing are highly important. It would be most unfortunate if the Negro community leaders in such a situation were to see the crisis effort as a segregated school which would compromise their stand against segregationists. Another problem would involve interpreting the educational value of projects for which no credit could be given. A serious problem might arise if projects were so selective that only a small number of children were involved.

IV. A Program in Prince Edward County, Virginia.

A. Dr. Walter Daniel introduced the idea of a "Christian Education Program," to encompass the total community.

The program could be both academic and non-academic, and would involve adults as well as children. General interest was expressed in the potentialities of this program.

B. It was felt that such a program would be handled through the local Prince Edward County Christian Association. The AFSC was suggested as a logical coordinating group to channel outside support. The program might be operated out of many of the 26 churches in the Negro community.

C. For adults there might be literacy and citizenship classes, discussion groups and special observances (e.g. Negro History Week). There might be tutoring projects for older children, play groups and ungraded classes for the younger children, perhaps with the help of the older ones.

D. It was generally agreed that a staff person should be located in the county to help coordinate such an educational effort. It was suggested that a modern type Jeanes teacher would be needed, someone who is skillful in discovering and mobilizing resources, who can inspire people, who has a sense of dedication, but who also has educational background and experience. It was felt that the staff person should probably be Negro.

E. Quite possibly considerable part-time assistance could be given from white and Negro private colleges and universities nearby.

F. The question of providing interracial experiences during the crisis period was raised. In addition to getting some students into interracial schools, it was suggested that efforts be made to involve others in high school conferences, camps, seminars and other projects.

G. The following next steps in implementing some of these ideas were suggested:

1. Dean Henderson and Dr. Daniel will continue to gather the needed factual data concerning the Prince Edward situation.

2. Dr. Daniel, Dan Bowers, and Lester Banks will sound out PECCA concerning these ideas.

3. National denominational groups and the National Scholarship and Service Fund for Negro students should be contacted for assistance in placing high school students in interracial boarding schools.

4. Interested agencies should interpret the present financial needs of Pecca for scholarship and other assistance.

5. A prospectus for a specific educational program should be drafted.

6. Approaches should be made to foundations, agencies, and potentially interested persons for financial support.

7. Personnel should be found including a full time staff person, part-time staff for special projects, also volunteers.

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSES

For some years, it has been the practice for Southern professional workers in the field of human relations to come together periodically. These meetings have provided an opportunity for fruitful communication, the pooling of program plans, and consideration of mutual problems. Such a process is bound to have constructive results. It is the strength of the process that its results are reflected in the activities of various agencies, each determining its own course in the light of its particular make-up and policies.

These meetings are informal consultations in which professional workers with common interests can come together for discussion. While a number of participants have attended all or most of the sessions, many have attended only one, or a few, so that there is no fixed constituency for these occasional consultations. There is no formal organization, participation involves no membership, no by-laws, no officers, no public action.

THE SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY EFFORT: A DEFINITION

:

It has now been more than a year since we, the Southern staff members of agencies concerned with human relations, first met to consider our common problems and opportunities. Having found our periodic conferences productive of field cooperation and the sharing of information and program plans, we feel it is timely to reduce to writing a brief definition of this Southern coordinating effort as it has evolved:

(1) The cooperative effort of Southern field staff members may most appropriately be referred to by the name that has developed as a matter of convenient usage -- the Southern Interagency Conference.

(2) Most of our parent organizations are participants in the national Consultative Conference on Desegregation; we wish to cooperate in the implementation of the CCD's objectives in every way consistent with the policies of our respective organizations and with our conception of the role of the Southern Interagency Conference.

(3) The strength of our cooperation lies in the periodic consultation among staff members with common concerns based in the Southern region. These consultations are informal and off-the-record in nature, and participation in the Southern interagency conferences involves no organizational commitment or publicity of any kind.

(4) We shall continue to regard the areas of our information sharing and program cooperation as including any of the functions in which we engage on behalf of our respective agencies -- public information, fact-finding, community relations, inter-religious activity, consultative services, assistance to victims of pressure or reprisal, etc.

2/28/58

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 13, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

Thank you for your letter of May 1 regarding Committee reports on the Youth Training-Incentives Conference.

The Committee ordered only a limited edition of the Proceedings of the Conference and we are unable to supply it in the quantities you request. I am enclosing one copy of the Proceedings and forwarding, under separate cover, twenty-five copies of "Development of Training Incentives for the Youth of Minority Groups."

Additional copies of the Proceedings may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at a cost of 30¢ per copy. Additional copies of the shorter report may be obtained from us without cost.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours

Charles T. Reyner

Charles T. Reyner
Director of Information

Enclosure

RECEIVED JAN 10 1958

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

January 8, 1958

Official Organ: The Crisis

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Mr. John Hope
Department of Economics
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Thank you for informing me of your intention to attend the forthcoming conference of the President's Committee on Government Contracts in Washington, D. C. on January 15. The following is the information you have requested concerning NAACP cases currently pending with the President's Committee and our evaluation of the Committee's effectiveness.

On April 20, 1955 the Association filed complaints with the President's Committee against four of the nation's largest oil refining companies operating under contractual agreements with the United States Government and with three goups of trade unions holding collective bargaining contracts with these companies. The companies charged with violating the anti-discrimination clause in contracts with the federal government were the Esso-Standard Oil Company, Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Cities Service Refining Corporation, Lake Charles, Louisiana; Carbide and Chemical Company (Division of Union Carbon and Carbide Corporation), Texas City, Texas and the Lion Oil Company in El Dorado, Arkansas. Named as defendants with the oil refineries were the Independent Industrial Workers Association of Baton Rouge, (Ind.); Lake Charles Metal Trades Council, (AFL); Galveston Metal Trades Council (AFL) and the Oil Workers International Union, (CIO).

In the course of filing these complaints the Association documented an industry-wide pattern of discriminatory practices including the operation of a 'separate line of progression', wage differentials based upon race, unfair job classification, limitation of Negroes to unskilled job categories and non-admission to apprenticeship training programs, violation of seniority rights, etc.

As a result of law suits initiated by groups of Negro workers

against the Shell Oil Company in Houston and against the Texas Company in Port Arthur and because of independent work by the NAACP with the Oil Workers International Union, some significant progress was made in those plants where the collective bargaining agent was the Oil Workers International Union. However, in those plants where the agreement was held by unions affiliated to the AFL Metal Trades Council the discriminatory practices continue as before the filing of these cases.

After more than two years had elapsed without any action, report, exchange of information or consultation by the President's Committee with the plaintiffs in these important cases, the Association in a letter dated June 5, 1957 to the Chairman of the Committee, requested information concerning the status of these cases. Jacob Seidenberg, executive director of the President's Committee, answered the Association in a letter dated July 8 stating that "the Defense Department has been requested to review the current hiring and employment practices and policies...and report their findings to the Committee." The letter continues, "you of course will be further advised as soon as we have received the Department's report concerning the matter." As of this date no report or information has been received.

An examination of the record clearly indicates that the Committee has not performed its responsibility of enforcing the anti-discrimination clause in the federal government contracts in the oil refining industry.

Currently pending with the President's Committee are complaints filed by the NAACP against the following aircraft companies. In Wichita, Kansas, the Boeing Aircraft Corporation, Beechcraft Company and the Cessna Aircraft Corporation; Hayes Aircraft Company in Birmingham, Alabama; Rohr Aircraft Corporation in Riverside, California; and Lockheed Aircraft Corporation in Marietta, Georgia.

Some of these cases have been pending with the Committee well over two years andunfortunately it is not possible to report any action by the Committee in any of these cases beyond that of a formal note of acceptance of the complaint. The Association and its branches has filed other important cases including an action against the Southwestern Bell Telephone Company.

As you perhaps know on several occasions the Association has charged that major national corporations, operating wholly or in part with federal government funds, are flagrantly violating the anti-

discrimination clause found in all federal government contracts. Recent figures of Negro employment in the four southern plants of the Ford Motor Car Company are most interesting in this regard. In the Atlanta Ford plant there is currently employed a total of 1,599 persons, of these there are twenty-one Negroes, all in unskilled job classifications. At the Dallas, Texas plant there is currently employed a total of 3,991 persons and exactly nine Negro sweepers. In the Memphis plant there is employed a total of 1,458 persons, of which there are thirty-five Negro janitors. In the Norfolk-Portsmouth plant of the Ford Company there is a total of 1,626 workers and nine Negroes, all in menial job capacities. Similar data can be supplied for other manufacturing companies in almost all important sectors of the national economy.

I note from the invitations distributed by the President's Committee for the conference that they intend to devote a major portion of the discussion to the question of developing industrial and technical skills among Negroes. The Association fully appreciates the need to develop an orientation within the Negro community for the development of technical skills, however, it is clear that the President's Committee must first perform the basic function for which it was originally created, that of enforcing the anti-discrimination provision in federal government contracts.

We are forced to note that the President's Committee has not at any time approached the major question of the federal government's responsibility in the field of apprentice training. The Government through grants-in-aid from the U. S. Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, provides funds which subsidize apprentice training programs in the various states. The Federal Government therefore, is directly subsidizing racial discrimination in the skilled trades wherever the respective labor-management apprenticeship program excludes Negroes and members of other minority groups from admission into such training programs.

Additional U. S. Government participation in the apprentice training field is promoted by the Federal Committee on Apprentice Training which is an operation of the U. S. Department of Labor. While this Agency evidently makes no direct subsidy to apprentice training programs it encourages and develops such programs for various craft unions and management groups which deliberately exclude Negroes. The President's Committee has been strangely silent in this decisive area of governmental responsibility.

May I suggest that civil rights advocates within the labor movement seriously consider the advisability of continued trade

union participation in the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The identification of national trade union leaders with the President's Committee and the participation of AFL-CIO staff persons in the Committee's operations serves to provide a facade of action and responsibility which is found to be wholly lacking on the basis of the record of the Committee's operation.

I should appreciate your comments on these matters at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill,
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
cc: Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Exec. Director
Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
afscme/1707-afl-cio

COPY

RECEIVED JAN 31 1958

RECEIVED JAN 31 1958

January 30, 1958

blind cc: Jean Fairfax
Dick Bennett

Dr. Jacob Seidenberg
Executive Director
The President's Committee on
Government Contracts
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Seidenberg:

I am writing to you at the request of Tartt Bell, Executive Secretary of the American Friends Service Committee's Southeastern office, to invite you to come to a meeting in Atlanta on the morning of Tuesday, February 25. Tartt Bell's request comes on behalf of an interagency group which involves the Southern staff of the Urban League, the NAACP, the Anti-Defamation League, the American Friends Service Committee and other religious groups as well as the staff of the Southern Regional Council.

At a meeting of this group held in Atlanta in November concern was expressed over the fact that the industrialization of the South is proceeding within a pattern of segregation. The group explored what our agencies could do to change this pattern.

People recommended by many of these agencies were present also at the recent meeting of the President's Committee in Washington. They returned to their communities with confidence in the ambitions of your Committee, but with a considerable degree of bafflement about what next steps should be taken.

While the Washington session is still fresh in our minds and against the background of the earlier Atlanta meeting, we very much hope that you will find it possible to come to Atlanta and participate in a session of general inquiry into how we can be helpful to your efforts and how we together might breathe life into the legal provisions for nondiscrimination.

It was good to meet you at last during the Washington meeting, after hearing of you from your friend Dick Bennett.

Sincerely,

Barbara W. Moffett
Secretary
Community Relations Program

BWM:ml
cc: Tartt Bell
Harold Fleming

cc. to: Tartt Bell
Barbara Moffett
Harold Fleming

February 19, 1958

Mr. George O. Butler
Director of Education
The President's Committee on Government Contracts
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Butler:

We are happy to hear that you and Mr. Houchins will be with us for the meeting on the morning of February 25th. The meeting will begin at 9 a.m. and continue through lunch. The sessions will be held in the Board Room of Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut Street, S.W., Atlanta.

Room reservations for both of you have been made at the Atlanta University dormitory for the night of February 24th.

The meeting is an initial effort at getting the various agencies in the South with merit employment concerns together with representatives of the President's Committee, to explore the ways in which we can be mutually helpful in making employment on merit a reality. The sessions will be completely off-the-record - a matter of interest to the agencies as well as to the Committee.

We will be interested in both educational and compliance aspects of merit employment as related to the insights and program of the President's Committee. The meeting has been conceived in friendliness to explore the possibilities of cooperation and mutual support. However, we do feel that we are rapidly approaching a time when all of us must devote renewed energies to employment problems. We very much want a frank appraisal of what cooperation we can expect from, and give to, the Committee in programs that are seriously geared for action.

These will be discussion sessions and no prepared speeches are expected. The group will be limited to about ten persons.

Continued . . .

Mr. George O. Butler February 19, 1958

We appreciate the interest already expressed by you, Mr. Houchins, and Mr. Seidenberg, and we look forward to a fruitful meeting.

Please feel free to call me or Harold Fleming if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Rec'd 3/13/58

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

20 WEST 40TH STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

LONGACRE 3-6890

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Official Organ: The Crisis

March 11, 1958

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Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Secretary
Southeast Regional Office NAACP
859½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Ruby:

This is to inform you that on March 5, acting on behalf of eleven members of the Greensboro, North Carolina NAACP Branch, I filed the following complaints with the President's Committee on Government Contracts:

Robert Thompson v. Western Electric Co., Inc.
Luther Montague " North Carolina Works, and
J. C. Banks " Communications Workers of
Comey M. Enzlow " America, AFL-CIO, Local 3062
J. F. Cowan, Jr. "
James O. McClain "
Morgan C. Nash "

Isaac Brown v. Cone Mills, Inc., Revolution Division
John B. Erwin v. Cone Mills, Inc., Revolution Division

Claudine W. Jackson v. Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company
Vilma W. Reid v. " " "

I shall keep you informed of developments in these and related matters as they occur.

Sincerely,

Herbert Hill,
Labor Secretary

HH:mso
cc: Mr. Kelly Alexander
Mr. Harold Fleming

Discussed by telephone 3/18/58

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
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TELEPHONE 2-4025

REGIONAL OFFICE
Byron A. Haworth, *Chairman*
W. Evan Cecil, *Treasurer*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

March 14, 1958

Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Did we or did we not secure approval for an interagency request to the President's Committee on Government Contracts for an employers' conference in the Southeast? Am I correct in feeling that we had sufficient approval of the idea to merit moving on it in some way? If so, should I draft a letter for approval by at least the five agencies which participated in the conference with representatives of the government committee.

Since you don't have any thing else to do today, you can give me your reactions to this in a leisurely fashion.

Warm regards,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB:cs

CCD exec mtg + legal

QUAKER SERVICE OVERSEAS 1958

American Friends Service Committee

WHAT PRICE PEACE?

The coins pictured in this folder were brought back to the American Friends Service Committee by overseas staff members. Returning home to the inflationary dollar with its decreased buying power, Quaker representatives cannot forget those people among whom they have worked who, by comparison, have never known any buying power at all.

Returning to this land of prosperity, AFSC workers recall the early days of the Hungarian uprising when the Austrian Government could allow only 20 schillings a person per day, an equivalent of about $1.39 in American money. Those coming home from India cannot forget the masses of unskilled workers whose average wage is one and one-fourth rupees a day, or about 27 cents in American money.

The illustrations in this leaflet show a few of the ways in which the Quaker representatives work toward a peaceful world. Other developments can be reported. In Southern Rhodesia, for example, a new program is being started. In this section of Central Africa, chosen because of the beginning it has made in democracy, pounds and shillings will be translated into terms of human growth. In the Middle East continued efforts will be made to create a climate of understanding, as in Yugoslavia, where Hungarian refugees have been stranded because of the immigration policies of our own and other countries. Renewed Quaker contacts in Poland may lead to further opportunities for service based on mutual confidence.

The Quaker concern is to eliminate evils that breed tensions and possible war. AFSC workers help create a world neighborhood with their message of peace carried in a practical way.

A French writer once said, in speaking of a certain period of history, "No epoch was so concerned with eliminating evil at a discount instead of compensating it by a superior good." There is no discount—no bargain—in the price of peace.

Refugee Services

Hungarian refugees such as these received material aids and went on to more settled homes, but thousands still are waiting to join families. In Yugoslavia, where 18,000 were given asylum after the Austrian border was closed, Committee staff members are on duty. Other refugees in France and Germany have received aid, and during the recent trouble in the Middle East, assistance was given to Egypt and 100,000 pounds of clothing went to Jordan.

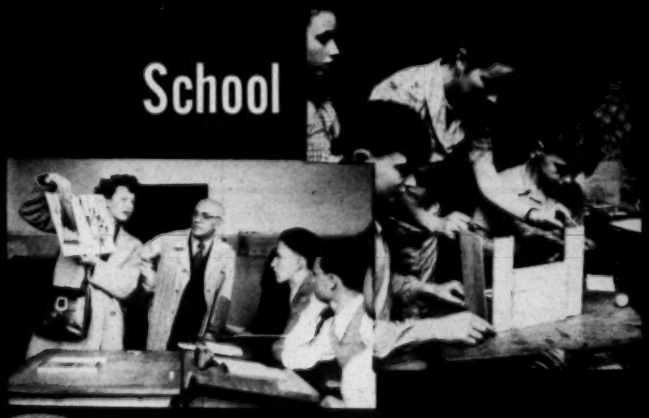
Social and Technical Assistance

Under the Quaker banner racial differences are forgotten as the sari-clad Nisei physician emphasizes common interests in health and welfare. This display is typical of the visual aids demonstrating technical assistance in Barpali and Rasulia, India. A projected ten-year program of village development in Barpali is in its sixth year.

Neighborhood Centers

Acceptance of the world as a neighborhood is a big order, but by beginning in a small way, the Committee's representatives demonstrate the workability of an ideal. These youngsters in nursery school in Israel are part of the far-flung community served by AFSC from Japan to Germany. Playground equipment and other facilities for community sharing are provided.

School Affiliation Service



Approximately 250 European and American schools are taking part in the international school program this year. These pictures show a United States SAS visitor in a German classroom and a group of young students in France preparing a model of their school to send to their American partners.

Overseas Work Camps

Physical work not only clears the ground, it clears the mind for constructive thinking and cooperative ideas. In Japan, Israel, France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Finland, England and other countries, volunteers work together in a simple atmosphere of understanding.

International Centers

In this Viennese Center, a Doctor of Medical Science is showing the effects of hydrogen bomb tests on human lives. Ways to stop the dangerous tests of nuclear weapons by all countries is discussed among other important topics by the friendly groups that meet informally, whether in Vienna or Paris, Geneva, Tokyo, or Delhi.

Diplomats Conferences

In Clarens, Switzerland and in Ceylon, international leaders have been brought together for discussion of fundamental differences and areas of agreement between nations. In an informal "off-the-record" atmosphere, the diplomats clarify viewpoints and lay groundwork for building peace.

International Student Seminars

The international student seminar program will be enlarged in the coming year by the organization of groups in South and Southeast Asia. During the summer eight seminars met in Japan, Yugoslavia, Poland, France, Austria, and the United States. Participants came from about 30 countries, including two from Poland and two from Yugoslavia who came to the U. S.

Photo credits: cover, Makita; p. 2, Votava; pp. 4 & 5 reading down, Conant, Costa, Castle, Noel; pp. 6 & 7 reading down, unknown, Schlemmer, Schlemmer.

No. 540—66M—8-57—L.R.

The American Friends Service Committee has passed its fortieth milestone. Organized at Philadelphia in 1917, its programs of social action have remained steadfast through war, revolution and unsteady peace. A leading editorial writer recently pointed out that the AFSC has for years, quietly, "and with little publicity, been recruiting young men and women for tasks at home and abroad performed for the love of God and man, in sacrifice and without remuneration."

Not only overseas but in this country, men and women, boys and girls of all races and faiths take part in Committee activities, many of them on a volunteer basis. In the United States the spirit that underlies overseas work by the AFSC is expressed in peace education, community relations and other programs carried on through eleven regional offices and the national office in Philadelphia.

AFSC activities depend upon voluntary contributions. Gifts of time and material over the years could be estimated money-wise in many millions of dollars. This year material aids valued at $2,000,000 will be distributed.

The total cash budget for all AFSC services for 1957-58 requires $3,000,000, of which $1,100,000 will be apportioned to foreign service.

Checks may be made payable to

American Friends Service Committee

INCORPORATED

Southeastern Regional Office
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Clothing gifts may be shipped to

23rd and Arch Sts., Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Roy Wilkins' ltr. to Vice-President Eichard Nixon

REGARDING:

Conf. with Committee on Government Contracts (Herbert Hill) relative to complaints filed with NAACP on violation of anti-discrimination clause in Federal government contracts.

DATE:

April 2, 1958

(SEE)
N. A. A. C. P.
New York — Herbert Hill

April 21, 1958

Rev. John Paul Carter
The Canterbury Association
All Saints Episcopal Church
209 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

Dear Jack:

I am much pleased with your letter of April 14th, and pleased with the news about Jake Seidenberg's interest in your proposals to the President's Committee. I would appreciate any information you may receive of the meeting in Washington on April 14th. I sincerely hope that we may make some progress along these lines.

I have received several letters from members of the Diocesan Committee on Race Relations thanking me for the material and expressing a continuing interest in our materials. I am personally pleased that you think the materials well chosen.

I am not sure when I will next be out Texas way, but when that happy event comes I will certainly let you know in advance and hope that it will be possible for us to get together.

All good wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

(Dictated by Mr. Routh, but signed in his absence.)

FBR:fcl

THE CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION
All Saints' Episcopal Church
209 West 27th Street
Austin, Texas

April 14, 1958

Mr. Frederick B. Routh
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Fred:

Thank you for your letter and for your readiness to enter into communication with the members of our Diocesan Committee on Race Relations. I have read most of the material which you sent and think it very well chosen.

At the meeting of the Diocesan Department of Christian Education last weekend, I met the two members of the Race Relations group and they were also pleased that I had given you their names and that they had received the material.

I have a letter in hand from Dr. J. Seidenberg, of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. As I told you, I had written to him about my proposal for the Committee to use its "good offices" to explore the possibility of having consultations at some of the major universities on employee education, testing and guidance, and advancement programs. I had already written of this matter to Major General Ryan and to V. P. Nixon. Dr. Seidenberg's letter was very cordial and interested. He said that it had been made a special order of business for a meeting of the Committee to be held today, April 14th, and that he would write me about the matter as soon as that meeting was over. I was certainly very much encouraged by the tone of his letter and will pass on to you anything that I hear from him. It may be that we can make some progress along this line.

I hope you will be coming over this way soon.

Yours faithfully,

Jack

The Rev. John Paul Carter

JPC:ch

December 16, 1958

Miss Margaret Garrity
Director, Mid-Western Regional
Office
President's Committee on Government
Contracts
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Maggie:

I have received the Newsletter put out by the President's Committee. I note on page three that Lieutenant-Colonel Swan, Department of the Army, Washington, "credited Miss Garrity with being of great help to compliances officers in her region. Her clear expression and spirit of cooperation... have assisted their work." Congratulations on the nice bouquet.

I also note the announcement of your election as President of NAIRO.

Best of Christmas wishes.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh
Assistant Director

FBR:ls

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DAY LETTER
NIGHT LETTER

$ S E

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1206 (4-55)

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WIRE COLLECT

FEBRUARY 25, 1959

MR. GEORGE O. BUTLER, DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MEETING SET FOR 10:00 AM, ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK. MR. HAMMER AVAILABLE FOR LUNCHEON ONLY. YOUR RESERVATION AT THE WALUHAJE APARTMENTS FOR THURSDAY NIGHT.

FRED ROUTH
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
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A WA125 GOVT PD=WASHINGTON DC 25 1052AME=
FRED ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR=
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL 63 AUBURN AVE NORTHEAST
ATLA=
WHITNEY YOUNG AGREED TRY SCHEDULE MEETING FRIDAY FEBRUARY 27 WITH YOU AND PHILLIP HAMMER MY UNDERSTANDING WAS YOU WOULD CONFIRM DATE IF AVAILABLE PLEASE ADVISE BY RETURN WIRE AS TO AVAILABILITY OF YOU AND HAMMER FOR MEETING SATURDAY MORNING ABOUT TEN AM=
GEORGE O. BUTLER DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION PRESIDENTS COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

The President's Committee on Government Contracts
Washington 25, D. C.

NEWSLETTER

Richard Nixon, Chairman
James P. Mitchell, Vice Chairman

RECEIVED APR 9 1959

Newsletter No. 18 | The President's Committee on Government Contracts | March-April 1959

State–City Commissions And Committee Confer

The President's Committee, represented by subcommittee, and the Conference of State and City Commissions Against Discrimination met in Washington February 18 to discuss subjects of mutual interest with respect to nondiscriminatory employment practices. The last meeting of the two groups was in 1957.

The groups discussed employment practices of the airlines, specific problems presented by the members of the Conference and the areas in which there are possibilities of cooperation between the Committee and the State or city groups.

Continued p. 2

St. Louis Meeting And Religious Event Planned

Major events on the Committee schedule are:

April 15 - The Committee will convene in St. Louis for the regular April meeting, at the Sheraton-Jefferson Hotel. Secretary of Labor Mitchell, Vice Chairman of the Committee, will preside. During the day, Committee members will meet with representatives of management, labor, social agencies, civic organizations, and news media. (Held in conjunction with the meeting will be the third in a series of Compliance Officer Seminars. Previous Seminars were in Chicago and Los Angeles.)

May 11 - The Committee will sponsor a Conference of Religious Leaders at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington. Vice President Nixon, Chairman of the Committee, will head the speaker list. Religious leaders from all sections of the Nation are expected to attend.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

Lawrence E. Walsh

Deputy Attorney General

(Fourth in a Series of Committee Member Profiles)

Judge Walsh

When Deputy Attorney General Lawrence E. Walsh discusses a subject in a meeting of the President's Committee, there is full attention to his penetrating, comprehensive analysis. Chairman of the Subcommittee on Review and Enforcement, he is familiar with the complaint process of the Committee program and is recognized as an experienced counselor on the Subcommittee's continuing parade of problems.

The first three letters of his first name spell the major Walsh interest, concentration on which led in 1954 to a Federal Judgeship, in the Southern District of New York, and in 1957 to Deputy Attorney General of the United States.

Mr. Walsh received his law degree, an LL.B., from Columbia Law School in 1935, following a Columbia University A.B. degree in 1932. He was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1936 and served that year as Special Assistant Attorney General. From 1938 to 1941, he was a Deputy Assistant District Attorney in New York County, under District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey. For nearly a year in this period, Mr. Walsh worked with the then Assistant District Attorney, William P. Rogers, now Attorney General of the United States, on cases prosecuted in the Court of General Sessions.

Becoming a New York law firm member in 1941, Mr. Walsh remained there until he was named assistant counsel to Governor Dewey in 1943.

Continued p. 3

Weight Of Congress For Program Urged

Secretary Mitchell

"If the effort of Government to advance equal job opportunities is worth doing, it is worth doing right, and it is worth doing with the full weight of Congress behind it."

With these words, Secretary of Labor Mitchell, Vice Chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, emphasized his endorsement of President Eisenhower's Special Message proposal to establish by legislation a Commission on Equal Job Opportunities Under Government Contracts. His statement was given March 12 to the House Judiciary Committee.

Calling the proposal an integral part of the President's civil rights program, presented to Congress February 5, Secretary Mitchell said that legislation to carry out the Equal Job Opportunities recommendation is part of the legislative program of the Administration.

Four Reasons for Support

Secretary Mitchell suggested "four reasons why the legislation should be supported, why steps to give all men equal job opportunity should be taken by this Congress:

"First, it is the right thing to do.

"Second, this country has always had a special quality, a unique standing among nations, as the land of opportunity. Other nations have been inspired by this example in the past. Today, our neighbors in the world judge us not by our excuses but by our accomplishments.

"Third, America cannot afford to waste the skills of any man. We need the full use of all our talents

Continued p. 4

New Jersey Makes Wide Use Of Committee Aids

The President's Committee is appreciative always of cooperation in bringing to public attention its materials issued in the interest of the Equal Job Opportunity Program.

New Jersey's Division Against Discrimination, a unit of the Department of Education, reports encouraging success in distribution of printed matter it has requested from the Committee.

"Your car card is now in buses throughout the State...Private bus lines have taken them, as well as public," writes Mrs. Marion L. Courtney, public relations representative.

"We have had fine school distribution of 'What Will You Be...?' ...Your 3-panel display is in many of the exhibits we have placed in churches, church schools and libraries, public and parochial schools, public libraries and museums, store windows, municipal buildings, banks, bus terminals and industrial plants...We are most grateful for the Committee's assistance...We can use 20,000 more of the 'What Will You Be...?' folders, and also the Spanish translation...Many thanks..."

This New Jersey success may suggest distribution ideas to public and private agencies in other parts of the country.

Currently available Committee items are:

FOLDERS

What Will You Be...When You Grow Up? Accordian folder in color, (Spanish language also.)

How To File A Complaint Folder. (Spanish language also.)

Mr. Executive...Seven Questions To help management be certain there is full compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions in Government contracts.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts in the Midwest.

The President's Committee on Government Contracts on the West Coast.

REPORTS

Five Years of Progress (1953-1958) Report to President Eisenhower, with 24 illustrations of Equal Job Opportunity in action.

Report of Discussions - Minority Community Resources Conference, January 15, 1958. Contains "A Blueprint for Followup Action."

Regional Offices

MIDWEST

Chicago—Suite 1021, 105 West Adams Street, Chicago 3. Phone STate 2-9510. Miss Margaret Garrity, Director; Percy H. Williams, Assistant Director. Serves Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

WEST COAST

Los Angeles—Suite 803, Federal Building, Los Angeles 12. Phone MAdison 5-7411. Mrs. Eloise E. Kloke, Acting Director. Serves West Coast States.

Spanish Language Papers Get News About Committee

A news story telling of the availability of Spanish language editions of the Committee folders "What Will You Be...When You Grow Up?" and "How To File A Complaint" have been sent to 85 Spanish language publications in the United States. The mailing included a mat for reproduction of the girl and boy sketches used in "What Will You Be..." and copies of the two folders, both the English and Spanish issues.

Cooperating in distribution of the Spanish issues are offices of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Department of Labor, which do job placement work in metropolitan areas of the United States.

Any person or organization having reason to believe that a Federal contractor is not complying with the nondiscrimination clause in the contract may file a complaint with the President's Committee.

POSTERS—DISPLAYS

Equal Job Opportunity Posters In color, two sizes: 11 by 28 inches, on paper or cardboard; 16 by 38 inches, cardboard. (Originally designed for transit cards but useful as posters.)

Cardboard, easel-type displays in three hinged panels. In color, two sizes: 41 by 27 inches and 21 by 14 inches.

STAMPS

Equal Job Opportunity Slogan Stamps In colors, for attachment to letters, envelopes, and for other uses as attention getters.

State—City Commissions And Committee Confer

—Con.

Seven States and two cities were represented:

..New York State Commission Against Discrimination—Henry Spitz and J. Edward Conway.

..New York State Commission on Education—Theron Johnson.

..Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights—Rabbi Morris Silverman and Frank T. Simpson.

..Anti-Discrimination Division, New Jersey Department of Education—John P. Milligan.

..Massachusetts Commission Against Discrimination—Walter C. Carrington.

..Pennsylvania Fair Employment Practices Commission—James B. Cayce and Elliott M. Shirk.

..Youngstown, O., Fair Employment Practices Commission—Nathaniel R. Jones.

..Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations—James Williams.

Colorado, Michigan, Minnesota, and Oregon are members of the Conference but were not represented.

Secretary of Labor Mitchell, Vice Chairman of the President's Committee, presided. Rabbi Morris Silverman, of the Connecticut Commission on Civil Rights, headed the State and city commission group. Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid and John A. Roosevelt, with Secretary Mitchell, comprised the subcommittee.

The group agreed to meet periodically. Both the Conference members and the Committee agreed that there is progress in helpful association of the two groups, and toward the goals of nondiscrimination.

They agreed to exchange information about their respective educational activities, and the Committee agreed to keep Conference members advised of its subsequent national conferences. Reports on surveys of some of their current problems were made by Conference members and the Committee told of the progress it is making.

Committee Member John A. Roosevelt, with Staff Member George O. Butler, participated in a February 18 meeting of the District of Columbia Council on Human Relations, called for establishing coordinated efforts on D. C. affairs.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:—Con.

Lawrence E. Walsh

Deputy Attorney General

In 1950 he became counsel to the Governor and played an important role in the Executive's legislative program. He served as counsel to the Public Service Commission in 1951-1953, and in 1953 was made general counsel and Executive Director of the Waterfront Commission of New York harbor. After Mr. Walsh was appointed to the bench, important proceedings he conducted included claims growing out of the sinking of the Andrea Doria and the reorganization of the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company.

Mr. Walsh, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Cornelius E. Walsh, was born January 8, 1912, at Port Maitland, Nova Scotia. He attended public school in Flushing, Long Island, New York; and was graduated from Flushing High School. Mr. Walsh is a member of the National Judicial Conference Committees on the Study of Long and Complex Cases and Court Supporting Personnel; the New York State Bar Association; Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Beta Theta Pi, and a trustee of the William Nelson Cromwell Foundation.

Mr. Walsh married Miss Maxine Winton, of Tampa, Fla., in 1936. The Walshes have two daughters, Barbara, 16 and Janet, 12. They live in Washington.

Compliance Work Discussed By Contracting Agencies

A series of compliance conferences for principal officers of Government contracting agencies involved in the Equal Job Opportunity Program are being participated in by Dr. Joseph R. Houchins and David Mann, of the Committee staff. A conference of Department of Commerce officials was held February 13, Department of Interior officials February 20, and an early April meeting was scheduled for Department of Agriculture officials. The complaint process and the compliance survey program are covered, both by review and planning for the future, with expressions and suggestions urged from all who participate. The new Compliance Guide is cited as a basis for contracting agency action looking toward improvements in compliance work.

Committee Film 'The New Girl' Ready For Loan In Near Future

The new girl's assignment in the office is discussed

The Committee's new film, titled "The New Girl," has been viewed by Committee members and copies will be available for loan in the near future. Requests for loan of the 27-minute picture are being received by the Committee at Washington headquarters, and at the regional offices in Chicago and Los Angeles. "The New Girl" is available in 16 and 36mm., black and white. Picturing the experience of a Negro girl who is the first clerical worker of her race in an industrial office, the film is especially appropriate for management groups and office staffs. An illustrated announcement of the film will be distributed at an early date.

Joins Committee Staff As Assistant In Surveys

James L. Waite, Sioux City, Ia., is the newest member of the Committee staff, serving as assistant in the compliance survey program, directed by David Mann. Mr. Waite is a native of Winner, S. D., and was graduated from high school in Sioux City. He received his B.A. degree at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, and his LL.B at the Georgetown University Law School, Washington, D. C. He has experience as a law clerk and program analyst in Government and service as a law firm employee. During World War II, he was in Europe with the Army Air Force.

Committee Program Talks Emphasize Career Guidance

Recent talks by George O. Butler, Director of Education, were before the Area Guidance Clinic, Virginia State College, Norfolk; the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, Cincinnati; the Virginia State Conference for Colored Parents and Teachers, Petersburg; and the Capital Press Club, Washington, observing National Negro Newspaper Week.

CORRECTION IN NAME

In the January-February Newsletter, persons credited for Equal Job Opportunity Program activities in Memphis should have been Mrs. R. Q. Venson and Mrs. Phillip Booth. Mrs. Venson's name was incorrectly given.

Weight Of Congress For Program Urged—Con.

to meet the challenge of international communism.

"Fourth, some of our citizens have only lately begun to enter fully into our national life. The further progress of all our fellow-citizens must have a firm economic base. Advances in education, health and in the full use of the rights of citizenship will be far more rapid, stable and easy if all our citizens can achieve the same economic status as other Americans of equal gifts."

Functions Substantially Same

The Secretary reviewed steps taken by the Administration to eliminate discrimination in employment, saying that provisions of Executive Orders, including a requirement of a nondiscrimination clause in all Government contracts, have been "administered by a nonpartisan committee composed of top officials of the Government, of labor, management and the public."

"But," said the Secretary, "if a Commission of this type is to do its job fully and effectively, its basis in law should be clear and unequivocal.... Under this legislation the Commission would continue to perform substantially the functions now being performed by the Government Contracts Committee. The function of the Commission would be primarily to coordinate the work of the Government's contracting agencies in implementing the standard nondiscrimination clause.

Would Appoint 15-Member Commission

"Under the bill the President would be authorized to appoint a 15-member Commission. This proposal would direct the Commission to make recommendations to the President and the Federal contracting agencies for improving and making more effective the nondiscriminatory provisions of Government contracts. Also, the bill would direct the Commission to continue the work of the Committee in encouraging the furtherance of educational programs and in cooperating with State and local Governments and other groups in achieving the purposes of the Act. The bill would authorize the Commission to make investigations, studies and surveys and to conduct hearings as may be appropriate to discharge its duties under the Act.

"This country must carry out the vision of our founding fathers. It must continue to expand its economy and to maintain its industrial leadership. It must and should do all that it can to open job opportunities to all qualified persons without regard to race, creed, color or national origin. The Government must assert the necessary leadership, particularly in its own areas of responsibility, as the President seeks to do in recommending this legislation.

"Although Government agencies, employers and unions have widely accepted the programs of the President's Committee, and significant progress has been made, enactment of the proposed legislation would materially advance the promotion of equal job opportunity."

New Movie Concerns Negro In Firm's Office

The Committee's latest movie "The New Girl," is a sound film dramatization of experiences at the time a company extends an Equal Job Opportunity Policy to its office staff—a company with a Government contract.

It is the No. 2 film in a series sponsored by the Committee, the first having been "Commencement," which is still available for loan. "Commencement" has had three awards for merit. The story of the earlier movie concerns industrial management in its approach to nondiscrimination for production workers.

In the latest film, Mary is "The New Girl"...She is a Negro, the first in the office of the company...The human elements of this break with tradition are vivid in this motion picture story...The management, the other girls in the office, the community, all play their parts... Mary, well prepared for her assignment, usually poised, has moments of concern...Her new associates have theirs...but the values in wise planning for a full Equal Job Opportunity Policy are evident...Mary's training for her work, and for the problems of human association, qualify her for that first day at the office...The others, too, are equal to their tests...The film has realism...It builds faith in America.

THE PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS - MEMBERS AND STAFF DIRECTOR

CHAIRMAN
Richard M. Nixon
Vice President of the United States

VICE CHAIRMAN
James P. Mitchell
Secretary of Labor

EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN
Major General Cornelius E. Ryan
United States Army, Retired

PUBLIC MEMBERS
Fred Lazarus, Jr.
Chairman, Federated Department Stores
Cincinnati, Ohio

George Meany
President, American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations
Washington, D. C.

James M. Nabrit, Jr.
Dean of Law School
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Helen Rogers Reid
Herald-Tribune
New York City

Walter P. Reuther
President, United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, AFL-CIO
Detroit, Michigan

John A. Roosevelt
Bache & Company
New York City

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Assistant Secretary of Defense

George B. McKibbin
Consultant to the Administrator
General Services Administration

George T. Moore
Assistant Secretary of Commerce

Harry S. Traynor
Assistant General Manager
Atomic Energy Commission

Lawrence E. Walsh
Deputy Attorney General

WHITE HOUSE LIAISON WITH THE COMMITTEE
Rocco C. Siciliano
Special Assistant to the President

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
Jacob Seidenberg

FILE COPY

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

JAckson 2-8764

HAROLD C. FLEMING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

A Council to obtain through research and action the facts and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South

January 22, 1958

MEMORANDUM

HIGH PRIORITY HIGH PRIORITY

To: Selected Personnel, Southern Human Relations Agencies

From: Frederick B. Routh, Assistant Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Re: Interracial Facilities in the South

The Southern Regional Council, at the request of a number of human relations agencies, is preparing a list of all interracial facilities in the South; this list will include those places, both public and private, where interracial groups may hold meetings and those where they may find overnight accommodations.

Accordingly, will you please list and send to me a compilation of all facilities in your state (or elsewhere, if you have made use of them) which provide for overnight accommodations for interracial groups and those facilities which will accept interracial meetings.

Among those you might consider are: denominational camps, National Parks, federal establishments, integrated universities and colleges, Negro universities and colleges, special facilities (e.g. Penn Community Center, South Carolina; Gatlinberg, Tennessee; Fontana, North Carolina;) etc., etc.

We will need the name, address, approximate size, and the cost of accommodations; please provide what you can, and we will write the place-in-question directly for any information not provided.

January 31, 1958

Mrs. E. U. Robinson
P. O. Box 516
Gallatin, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

Thank you for your letter of January 29 concerning facilities for interracial meetings. This is of great help to us in compiling as complete a list as possible. → file

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

February 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Alston:

As you have requested, I am returning the enclosed letter to you.

Fred has asked me to express his appreciation to you for passing this information on to him.

Sincerely,

Mr. Harry L. Alston
Executive Director
Southern Field Division
National Urban League
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Attached memo sent to:

all State Organization Executive Directors (including Mississippi)
" " " Chairmen

and:

F. E. Hutchens, AFSC, Austin
Wade Mackie, AFSC, Baton Rouge
Tartt Bell, AFSC, High Point
Samuel Lubin AJC, Atlanta
Seymour Samet, AJC, Miami
Gustave Falk, AJC, Dallas
Murray Friedman, ADL, Richmond
Arthur J. Levin, ADL, Atlanta
Nathan Perlmutter, ADL, Miami
Irving Schulmann, ADL, New Orleans
Theodore Freedman, ADL, Houston
Herman H. Long, Fisk
John Hope II, Fisk
Dorothy Hampton, Raleigh, N.C.
Pauline Puryear, Hampton Institute
Lewis Deer, Disciples of Christ, Indianopolis
Cornelius Tarplee, Lynchburg, Va.
Edward A. Driscoll, Ga. Council of Churches, Atlanta
Dudley Ward, Methodist Church, Chicago
Mrs. E. U. Robinson, Gallatin, Tennessee
Mrs. H. B. Trimble, Emory
Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox, Marysville, Tennessee
Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP, Atlanta
Gordon W. Lovejoy, NC Christians and Jews, Guilford
Will D. Campbell, National Council of Churches, Nashville
Harry L. Alston, Urban League, Atlanta
Mrs. Jean Russell, Greenville, Tennessee
H. B. Sissel, Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia
Malcolm P. Calhoun, Presbyterian Church, Atlanta
Martin Luther King, Montgomery
Benjamin D. Segal, Washington
Galen Martin, Knoxville
Hylan Lewis, Unitarian Church, Boston
Paul Rilling, YMCA, Atlanta
Florence C. Harris, YWCA, Atlanta

INTER-RELIGIOUS COMMITTEE, CCD

MINUTES
January 1[illegible], 1958
Atlanta, Georgia

Participants:

Roy McCorkle (acting chairman)	NCCJ
Father Albert Foley	Roman Catholic, Spring Hill College, Alabama
Gayland Wilmore	Presbyterian, U.S.A.
Bishop Doyle	C.M.E.
Will Campbell	NCC
Rabbi Rothschild	Reform Jewish
Fern Stanley	AFSC
Rabbi Epstein	Conservative Jewish - representing Synagogue Council of Christ
Lewis Deer	Disciples of Christ
Fred Routh	SRC
Jean Russell, Secretary	Presbyterian, U.S.A.
L. H. Pitts	Religious Work, NAACP
Galen Martin	Unitarian Service Committee
Machone Garrison	SRC
Neil Tarplee	Episcopal
Dorothy Tilley	Women's Department, SRC
Mr. Fisher	National Baptist Convention
Lawrence Bottoms	Presbyterian, U.S.

Mr. McCorkle opened the meeting by saying that at several meetings of the Inter-Religious Committee of CCD and at one meeting of the southern staff representatives of religious organizations there had been suggestions made concerning a south-wide inter-religious conference to make a "witness" and explore further possibilities of "witness" for religiously-motivated people caught up in racial tension in the South today. The minutes of these former meetings were read to the group by Mr. McCorkle.

The morning was spent in very general discussion concerning the possibilities and implications of such a conference with the following points being emphasized:

(1) There would be much merit in a program of education for young people. It was pointed out that the National Student Association has been attempting to set up youth conferences for the past two years, is trying to get Foundation support, and hopes to do so by spring. It was further pointed out that the NCC youth group is projecting small leadership training conferences for young people. The possibility of a joint youth and adult conference was suggested.

(2) It was pointed out that the problem in the South is essentially a Protestant problem and that leadership would have to be assumed by the majority group.

(3) There was discussion of the workshop technique vs. the mass meeting approach with fairly evenly divided opinion concerning the merits of each. It was suggested that this might not be an either-or question.

(4) There was discussion concerning the merits of an oblique or frontal attack on the problem.

(5) There was discussion of the feasibility of building the conference around the event of the Atlanta Ministers' Statement--that perhaps a simple statement could be drafted by representatives of the three faiths, circulated through the South for signatures, and a mass meeting be convened in Atlanta in the fall.

(6) The discussants were reminded that this is a national problem, and that we should perhaps use this conference as an opportunity for national leadership to make its point of view clear.

(7) It was suggested by the discussants that a like conference to rally religiously-motivated people should be convened in the North.

Mr. McCorkle was asked to continue to serve as co-ordinator of the group in the afternoon meeting. It was felt that concensus had been reached on the following statement: that there should be a south-wide conference to concern itself with the relevance of religion to race relations; that it would be called by a group from the CCD; that it would attempt to reach religiously-motivated people across faith lines.

The group present was constituted as an interim committee for the conference. An executive committee was appointed as follows: Chairman, Will Campbell, Vice-chairman, Lucius Pitts; Father Foley; Rabbi Rothschild; Fred Routh; Jean Russell. This committee was instructed to meet at an early date for further discussion and planning and was given authority to reconvene the interim committee.

The following suggestions were given to the executive committee by the interim committee:

(1) that sub-committees should have broad representation on the basis of race, sex, faith, etc.

(2) finances--consider support from individual groups represented, Rockefeller Brothers Fund, Ford Foundation, Paul Rilling who may have some Foundation money for conferences.

(3) conference may have elements of workshop with inter-faith groups coming from selected communities. (A letter was given to the acting secretary listing suggested communities.)

(4) consider the circulation of a petition for signatures.

(5) consider the issuance (of a compilation) of a booklet containing the statements of religious bodies with an introduction by leaders of the three faiths. The conference could be used as a kick-off for the distribution of such a booklet.

(6) consider a young people's conference, and a workshop in the adult conference on working with young people.

(7) from the conference could come a recommendation to all state and city councils of churches to call together inter-faith religious leadership.

(8) the conference would draw from the 11-state southern area.

(9) much promotion could be done by groups represented. NCCJ was especially mentioned.

(10) press coverage-ask Religious News Service to alert press services.

(11) obtain program people early.

(12) select three chairmen of the conference on the basis of their prominence in their faith.

(13) suggested sites for conference - Nashville, Atlanta.

(14) time of conference - late spring or early fall.

(15) length of conference - 1½ to 2 days.

(16) name of conference - undecided.

(17) probable necessity of hiring conference consultant.

******

PROPOSED INTER-RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE

MINUTES
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
January 21, 1958
Atlanta, Georgia

The Executive Committee of the Interim Committee concerned with a south-wide inter-religious conference met in Atlanta on January 21 with the following persons present: Will Campbell, Fred Routh, Lucius Pitts, Rabbi Rothschild, and Mrs. Ben Russell.

The minutes of the Interim Committee meeting were approved after corrections, and Mr. Campbell volunteered to have copies made and sent to committee members.

The Executive Committee concerned itself briefly with the history of the proposed inter-religious effort and agreed that a need for this effort had been expressed by both national and southern leadership representing the three faiths. The suggestion of a conference was agreed upon by southern leadership at a meeting in Atlanta on January 14.

There was lengthy discussion concerning the obtaining of financial support for the proposed conference. It was agreed that Mr. Campbell should contact Arnold Aronson and arrange for further consultation with CCD leadership regarding the various possibilities of financial support. The Executive Committee felt that there is possibility of obtaining some local support but not enough to run a conference of the proposed magnitude. The feeling was expressed that it would not serve the purposes of the conference if the Interim Committee were to have to become a fund-raising committee. In brief, the Executive Committee of the interim group felt that before any real planning could begin the matter of finance must be settled. No one agency or its personnel has the time and resource to bear the burden of major responsibility until further thinking is done on this score.

The following tentative budget was suggested (projected over a 6 month's period):

Executive Secretary - salary	$ 3500
" " - travel	1500
Secretarial expense	1800
Office supplies and equipment	1500
Office rent	300
Travel for speakers	1000
Rental of hall	500
Publicity	1000
Publication of material	2500
	$13600

The dates suggested for the conference are October 22-23, 1958.

The following towns were suggested as conference locations in order of their desirability: Atlanta, New Orleans, Charlotte, Nashville, Louisville. Mr. Routh is to investigate the possibility of obtaining facilities in each of these towns with the exception of Nashville, which will be surveyed by Mr. Campbell.

The technique of obtaining inter-religious teams from a number of selected cities to attend the conference was discussed and approved.

The matter of promotion of the conference was discussed. Agreement was reached that it should be promoted by each of the faiths and denominations through their appropriate channels with additional promotion to be requested of UCW, NCCJ, NCJW, NCNW, etc.

It was agreed that at least the following committees would be essential to such a conference: Conference Executive committee, finance, program with workshop sub-committee, publicity, arrangements, housing, and publications.

The Executive Committee recommended that the conference be for adults only but that there be a workshop on the techniques for working with young people.

The following names were discussed as suggestions for honorary chairmen and advisory committee members: Francis Pickens Miller, Theodore Adams, Archbishop Lucey, Archbishop Rommel, Bishop Joseph Brunini, Paul Williams, Rabbi Rothschild, Mortimer May, Bishop W. Y. Bell, Benjamin Mays, Bishop Wilkes, Bishop Henry Louttit, Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. Fred Patterson, Mrs. T. O. Wedel, Dick Rich, Ben Massell.

Some time was spent in the discussion of a name for the conference with the following suggestions being made: Religion Speaks to Days of Crisis, Southern Conference on Religion and Crisis, Southern Assembly of Religious Leaders. It was felt that this matter should be given further consideration by members of the committee.

It was agreed that it would be premature to discuss the other suggestions of the Interim Committee concerning programming, etc. at the present time.

The chairman, Mr. Campbell, suggested that the Executive Committee be reconvened prior to the next meeting of the Interim Committee and said that he would contact the group after there had been further exploration concerning finances.

******

January 30, 1958

Mr. Will D. Campbell
Natinnal Council of Churches
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

At our recent planning session of Atlanta interagency folk, the question of the proposed inter-religious conference was discussed. Ed Driscoll called the attention of the group to a forthcoming meeting which might lead to comparable plans. The group felt you should have Driscoll's information, recognizing that you may know all about this impending meeting. In any case, here is a copy of the invitation letter that went to some selected ministers.

Yours for more duplication of effort,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1 (Ltr. from W. M. Elliott, Jr. to Lester Rumble - Jan. 20, 1958) - thermofaxed + returned

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Wilton Dillon

REGARDING

Info. relative to Inter-religious Conf.
(Interagency effort)

(NOTE: 39 responding ltrs. from churchmen mailed to Dillon)

DATE

April 2, 1958

(See)
NAME OR SUBJECT

Phelps-Stokes Fund

May 1, 1957

Mr. Don J. Hager
Director
American Jewish Congress
Commission on Community Interrelations
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York

Dear Mr. Hager:

Revisions have now been made in the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. Therefore, under separate cover, we are sending you four copies of the directory as requested in your letter of April 3rd.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

STEPHEN WISE CONGRESS HOUSE · 15 EAST 84TH STREET · NEW YORK 28, N. Y. · TRAFALGAR 9-4500

COMMISSION ON COMMUNITY INTERRELATIONS

DON J. HAGER, Director

ALFRED J. MARROW
ISIDOR CHEIN
STUART W. COOK
MARIE JAHODA
SYLVIA KUSIEL

•

WILL MASLOW, Director,
Department of Public Affairs

April 3, 1957

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avemue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

If available, I would be pleased to have three additional copies of "Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South," March 25, 1957. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Don J. Hager
Director

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303

May 1, 1957

Mr. Alan Reitman
Assistant Director
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Reitman:

Under separate cover we are sending you five copies of the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. You will note the corrections and additions as suggested by your letter of April 8th.

The three ACLU affiliates in the South are being sent copies of the directory.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab

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April 8, 1957

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We have received the preliminary draft of the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. It looks like a fine job and I am sure will be helpful to those people and organizations working in the field.

We would like to make one correction and two additions in the listing of the American Civil Liberties Union. Mr. Royce should not be listed under Southern Office; he is chairman of the Greater Miami Branch of the ACLU. In addition, there are two other ACLU affiliates in the South:

Patrick S. Kirwan, Chairman
Kentucky Chapter, ACLU
619 Upland Road
Louisville 6, Kentucky

Mr. George A. Dreyfous, Chairman
Louisiana Civil Liberties Union
1609 National Bank of Commerce Bldg.
New Orleans, Louisiana

We would like to have copies (5) for our national staff, and I suggest you send copies to our three affiliates in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Alan Reitman

Alan Reitman
Assistant Director

cc: Richard Royce
Patrick Kirwan
George Dreyfous

May 1, 1957

Mr. B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
1818 South Main St.
High Point, North Carolina

Dear Tartt:

Under separate cover we are sending six copies of the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. You will note the addition of Mayes Behrman, as suggested in your letter of the 5th.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab

American Friends Service Committee

Southeastern Regional Office

~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~
1818 S. Main St. High Point, N. C.

NATIONAL OFFICES
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Lewis M. Hoskins, *Executive Secretary*

TELEPHONE 4 7671

REGIONAL OFFICE
Algie I. Newlin, *Chairman*
B. Tartt Bell, *Executive Secretary*

April 5, 1957

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thanks for a copy of the Directory. We would like to have six when you put out the final edition.

Many thanks.

Sincerely,

Tartt

B. Tartt Bell
Executive Secretary

BTB/h

P.S. Add: MAYES BEHRMAN
Mayes Behrman, Director
Employment on Merit program
above address

May 1, 1957

Miss Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region
Young Women's Christian Association
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Harris:

Enclosed you will find two copies of the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. The suggestions in your letter of April 23rd have been incorporated in this directory.

A limited number of additional copies are available on request. In quantity, the reports may be had at cost.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab
Encls - 2

Young Women's Christian Association of the United States of America
National Board
600 LEXINGTON AVENUE NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-4700 CABLE: EMISSARIUS, N. Y.

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General Secretary

Southern Region
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Telephone: Jackson 5-2381

April 23, 1957

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I have received the special report of April 1 and for the final copy would you remove the College and University Division with Mrs. Grace Hamilton and Community Division with Mary Jane Willett's name, which will leave the New York office and the Southern Region office. Mrs. Savilla M. Simons is General Secretary and Florence C. Harris is Correlator.

I think this listing is less confusing. I will refer any information or calls pertaining to student Associations to the College and University Division in the region.

Sincerely,

Florence C. Harris
fd

Florence C. Harris
Correlator
Southern Region

FCH:fd

Signed in Miss Harris' absence.

To build a fellowship of women and girls devoted to the task of realizing in our common life those ideals of personal and social living to which we are committed by our faith as Christians . . . .

From the Purpose of the YWCA

May 1, 1957

Mr. M. Moran Weston
Executive Secretary
The National Council
Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Mr. Weston:

Enclosed you will find two copies of the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. A copy is also being sent to Mr. Tarplee in Lynchburg. You will note the corrections made according to your suggestions of April 12th.

Mailed - Same Date

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab
Encls. - 2

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Protestant Episcopal Church

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE, 281 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

April 12, 1957

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is in reply to your letter of April 1, 1957, asking for corrections for the proposed Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South, which your agency plans to produce.

I should like for you to correct Item 11 dealing with the Episcopal Church in the draft which accompanied your letter. Please delete the following lines:

"W. Moran Weston, Executive Secretary
Social Education and Community Action
Telephone : SPring 7-9100"

and substitute the following:

"Division of Christian Citizenship
Telephone SPring 7-9100."

The correct address for the Reverend Cornelius C.Tarplee is P. O. Box 853, Lynchburg, Virginia.

Please send me a corrected copy of the Directory when it is available and bill this office for the same.

Sincerely yours,

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP

M. Moran Weston

M. Moran Weston
Executive Secretary

MW:sm

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

May 1, 1957

Mr. Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive
Department of Racial and
Cultural Relations
National Council of the Churches
of Christ in the U.S.A.
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Enclosed you will find two copies of the revised Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. We had not planned to send this directory to the denominational leaders, though we think it an excellent idea.

Therefore, if you wish, we can supply the 100 copies mentioned in your letter of April 1st. The cost would be, I think, about $2.50 plus postage. We have the 100 copies available and will ship them to you on receipt of your request.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab
Encls. - 2

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842

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WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director

GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

April 1, 1957

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for the directory of organizations and personnel engaged in human relations activities in the South.

If the denominational leaders about the country are not to receive this report, I could use approximately one hundred for that purpose. Of course, we would expect to bear the expense involved.

Cordially yours,

Will

Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive

WDC/jf

May 1, 1957

Mr. Jacob Schlitt
Field Representative
Jewish Labor Committee
Atran Center for Jewish Culture
25 East 78th Street
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Schlitt:

Under separate cover we are sending you six copies of the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. You will note this directory contains several corrections and revisions.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab

Cable Address:
JEWLABCOM

Telephone: LEhigh 5-3700

Jewish Labor Committee

Atran Center For Jewish Culture

25 EAST 78th STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

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DAVID DUBINSKY, *Treasurer*
ISIDORE NAGLER, *Secretary*
JACOB PAT, *Executive Secretary*
N. CHANIN, *Chairman, Office-Committee*
B. TABACHINSKY, *National Campaign Director*
EMANUEL MURAVCHIK, *National Field Director*

•

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H. GREENBERG
M. GROSS
DR. L. HENDIN
S. HERSHKOWITZ
J. HOCHMAN
L. HOLLANDER
L. HYMAN
E. JESHURIN
B. KAPLAN
J. KESSLER
CH. KREINDLER
I. LEVIN-SHATZKES
M. LEWIS
A. MILLER
I. MINKOFF
N. M. MINKOFF
S. RIFKIN
J. ROBERTS
G. RUBIN
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A. SNYDER
W. STERN
L. STULBERG
J. TUVIM
J. TYBERG
M. VLADECK-BROMBERG
O. WALINSKY
M. WEINSTEIN
W. WOLPERT
M. ZARITSKY
CH. ZIMMERMAN
J. ZUKERMAN

April 23, 1957

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you for sending us the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. We would appreciate it very much if you could send us five additional copies.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Jacob Schlitt

Jacob Schlitt
Field Representative

JS:ej
oeiu-153

M. MERLIN, Atlanta
S. CAPLAN, Baltimore
H. TURK, Baltimore
P. BLOCK, Boston
J. GREENFIELD, Boston
P. KRAMER, Boston
M. BIALIS, Chicago
D. SCHIER, Chicago
J. SIEGEL, Chicago

S. HOLLAND, Chicago
I. AXELROD, Cleveland
L. FRIEND, Cleveland
N. KIRTZMAN, Cleveland
S. WEISBERG, Cleveland
J. BERNSTEIN, Detroit
DR. S. KLEINMAN, Detroit
A. SCHECHTER, Grand Rapids
S. OSHRY, Los Angeles
S. OTTO, Los Angeles

I. STENZOR, Los Angeles
M. WEINTRAUB, Los Angeles
T. MAISEL, Mexico
J. ZACHARIAS, Mexico
J. DUNTOV, Miami
S. RIVIN, Missoula
M. RUBINSTEIN, Montreal
B. SHANE, Montreal
M. SILCOFF, Montreal
H. BERNSTEIN, Newark

H. BERGER, Philadelphia
H. DORDICK, Philadelphia
J. SCHWARTZ, Philadelphia
M. SIEGEL, Philadelphia
N. MALYN, Pittsburgh
S. STARK, Pittsburgh
B. TOPOLSKY, Pittsburgh
D. DWORKIN, Toronto
A. KIRZNER, Toronto
J. CHERNIAK, Winnipeg

May 1, 1957

Mrs. Dudley Moore
Director, Community Services
Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.
Nine Park Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts

Dear Mrs. Moore:

Enclosed you will find two copies of the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. We have made revisions as suggested by you in your letter of the 15th. In addition we have included the office address of Galen Martin.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/eab
Encls - 2

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE, INC.

WILLIAM EMERSON
Honorary President
PETER I. B. LAVAN
National Campaign Chairman

Board of Directors
DANA McLEAN GREELEY, D.D.
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HARRY C. MESERVE
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CURTIS W. REESE, D.D.
HARRY B. SCHOLEFIELD
HON. J. RAY SHUTE
ROBERT W. SONEN
MRS. ELBRIDGE F. STONEHAM
WILLIAM H. SWEET, M.D.
JULIUS E. WARREN

FRANK Z. GLICK
Executive Director

New York Office:
345 East 46th Street
New York 17, N. Y.
Oxford 7-0248

International headquarters:
9 PARK STREET
BOSTON 8, MASS.
CApitol 7-3660
Cable address:
UNSERCOM BOSTON

April 15, 1957
(Dictated 4/5/57)

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We are very glad to have the Directory of Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South, and we are, of course, very glad that you have included the Unitarian Service Committee in this Directory.

I hope it may be possible for you, in getting out future copies, of this Directory, to make the following change. The listing should be:

Unitarian Service Committee, Inc.
9 Park Street
Boston 8, Massachusetts
Community Services--USA
Mrs. Dudley Moore, Director
Hylan Lewis, Associate Director

For the moment you might list Mr. Galen Martin, Field Staff. When we have a permanent address for him we will let you have it.

Sincerely yours,

Matilda Moore

Mrs. Dudley Moore, Director
Community Services--USA

MM:rr

Programs and financial statements filed under Registration Number VFA-010 with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Aid of the International Cooperation Admin.

May 8, 1957

Mr. Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive
National Council of Churches
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear Will:

Under separate cover we are sending 100 copies of the Directory of Organizations and Personnell Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South. Enclosed is a bill to cover cost and postage.

Again our thanks for getting this directory to denominational leaders.

Warmest regards.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant

PA/hs
Encl

National Council of the Churches of Christ
in the United States of America

DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN LIFE AND WORK
DEPARTMENT OF RACIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

1716 WEST END AVENUE • NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE • TELEPHONE ALpine 5-3842

REV. EUGENE CARSON BLAKE
President
REV. ROY G. ROSS
General Secretary
REV. ROSWELL P. BARNES
Associate General Secretary
CHARLES E. WILSON
Treasurer

Officers of the Department
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Chairman
RALPH M. ARKUSH
Vice Chairman
OLIVIA PEARL STOKES
Recording Secretary

J. OSCAR LEE
Executive Director
ALFRED S. KRAMER
Associate Executive Director
WILL D. CAMPBELL
Associate Executive Director
GENEVA R. JONES
Administrative Assistant

May 2, 1957

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Please send the 100 copies of the Directory of Organizations and Personnel engaged in Human Relations activities in the South.

Thank you for making these available for distribution to denominational leaders.

Cordially yours,

Will

Will D. Campbell
Associate Executive

WDC/jf

SPECIAL REPORT

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL

ENGAGED IN HUMAN RELATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH

November 26, 1957
SR/6r

National Offices	Southern Offices or Personnel
1. Alabama Council on Human Relations Room 1218, Comer Building Birmingham 3, Alabama Robert E. Hughes, Director	
2. American Civil Liberties Union 170 Fifth Avenue New York 10, New York Patrick M. Malin, Director Telephone: Oregon 5-5990	A. Richard Finchell, Secretary ACLU of Greater Miami Olympia Building Miami, Florida Patrick S. Kirwan, Chairman Kentucky Chapter, ACLU 619 Upland Road, Louisville, Ky. George A. Dreyfous, Chairman Louisiana Civil Liberties Union 1609 Nat'l. Bank of Commerce Bldg. New Orleans, Louisiana
3. American Council on Human Rights 1130 Sixth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Elmer Henderson, Director Telephone: Columbia 5-7307	
4. American Friends Service Committee 20 South 12th Street Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania Miss Barbara Moffett, Secretary Community Relations Miss Thelma W. Babbitt Director - Merit Employment Programs Telephone: Rittenhouse 6-9372	Southwestern Regional Office (Tex., Ark., La., Okla., and Miss.) 407 W. 27th Street Austin, Texas F. E. Hutchens, Exec. Secretary Baton Rouge Merit Employment Program 1608 Government Street Wade Mackie, Director Southeastern Regional Office (N.C., S.C., Va., Tenn., Ala., & Ga.) P. O. Box 1307 High Point, North Carolina Tartt Bell, Exec. Secretary Telephone: 2-4025 Merit Employment Program Mrs. Charles Herbin School Desegregation Program Charles E. Davis, Associate Dir.

National Offices	Southern Offices or Personnel
5. American Jewish Committee 386 Fourth Avenue New York, New York Edwin Lukas, Director - Department of Nat'l. Affairs Telephone: Murray 5-0181	Atlanta Area Office 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Room 703 Atlanta, Georgia Samuel Lubin, Director Telephone: Jackson 3-8451 Southeast Area Office 1208 Congress Building Miami, Florida Seymour Samet, Area Director Telephone: Franklin 3-4749 Southwest Regional Office 523 Fidelity Building Dallas 2, Texas Gustave Falk, Area Director Telephone: Prospect 2830 Central Seaboard Area Office 1625 Eye Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. (New director being appointed) Telephone: District 7-3204
6. American Jewish Congress Stephen Wise Congress House 15 East 84th Street New York 28, New York Will Maslow, Director - Department of Public Affairs	Southeastern Region Congress Building 111 N.E. 2nd Avenue, Room 906 Miami, Florida
7. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith 515 Madison Avenue New York, New York Alexander F. Miller, Director - Community Service Divisions Oscar Cohen, Director - Program Division Telephone: Plaza 1-1800	Virginia, North Carolina Area 403 E. Franklin Street, Room 211 Richmond, Virginia Murray Friedman, Director Telephone: 3-9143 Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina Tennessee 41 Exchange Place, S.E. Atlanta 3, Georgia Arthur J. Levin, Director Telephone: Jackson 3-1618 Florida 330 Seybold Building Miami, Florida Nathan Perlmutter, Director Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas 606 Common Street New Orleans, Louisiana Irving Schulman, Director

National Offices	Southern Offices or Personnel
Anti-Defamation League (continued)	Texas, Oklahoma 1101 Blodgett Street Houston 4, Texas Theodore Freedman, Director

8. Arkansas Council on Human Relations
~~211 South Izard Street~~ 1220 W. Capital
Little Rock, Arkansas
Nathaniel R. Griswold, Exec. Dir.

9. The Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville, Tennessee
A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary
Telephone: Alpine 4-1631

10. Catholic Committee of the South
P. O. Box 895
Rock Hill, South Carolina

11. Race Relations Department - Board of Home Missions, American Missionary Association Division
Congregational Christian Churches
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York
Professional Staff
Herman H. Long, Director
John Hope, II
Galen Weaver
Telephone: Grammercy 5-2121

Headquarters: Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tenn.
Telephone: Chapel 2-3396

Special Integration Personnel:

Miss Dorothy Hampton
1530 Benneham Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

~~Mrs. Pauline Puryear~~
~~Hampton Institute~~
~~Hampton, Virginia~~
P. O. Box 487
Virginia State Coll.
Petersburg, Va.

12. United Christian Missionary Society
Disciples of Christ
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana
Lewis Deer, National Director - Social Education and Inter-Cultural Relations
Telephone: Fleetwood 7-1166

13. National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York
Division of Christian Citizenship
Telephone: Spring 7-9100

The Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia
Telephone: 2-8995

National Offices	Southern Offices or Personnel
14. Florida Council on Human Relations 213 N. E. Second Avenue Miami, Florida William K. Williams, Exec. Dir.	
15. Georgia Council of Churches 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia Edward A. Driscoll, Exec. Sec'y.	
16. Georgia Council on Human Relations 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia ~~Guy H. Wells, Exec. Director~~ Mrs. Lucesta Hay, Admn. Asst.; Dr. W. C. Cawart, Dir	ridiculous
17. Jewish Labor Committee 25 East 78th Street New York, New York Emanuel Muravchik, Director - Field Service Telephone: Lehigh 5-3700	
18. Kentucky Council on Human Relations ~~208 West Main Street~~ 4435 Blenheim Road ~~Frankfort, Kentucky~~ Louisville, Kentucky ~~Hugh A. Brimm, Exec. Director~~ Miss Dorcas Rothenburg, Chrm.	Mr. John Kurt, Dir
19. The Board of Social Missions of the United Lutheran Church in America 231 Madison Avenue New York 16, New York Harold Haas, Executive Secretary Harold C. Letts, Secretary for Social Action	
20. The Board of Social and Economic Relations, The Methodist Church 740 Rush Street Chicago 11, Illinois A. Dudley Ward, Exec. Secretary Telephone: Michigan 2-3707	
21. The General Board of Education, The Methodist Church, Division of the Local Church 1001 Nineteenth Avenue, South Nashville 2, Tennessee Leon M. Adkins, General Secretary	
22. Women's Division of Christian Service Board of Missions, The Methodist Church 150 Fifth Avenue New York 11, New York Miss Thelma Stevens, Exec. Sec'y.	Mrs. E. U. Robinson P. O. Box 516 Gallatin, Tennessee Mrs. H. B. Trimble P. O. Box 725 Emory University, Georgia

National Offices	Southern Offices or Personnel
Women's Division of Christian Service - The Methodist Church (CONTINUED)	Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox 2205 Old Knoxville Highway Marysville, Tennessee Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Sr. Route 3 Laurens, South Carolina
23. National Association for the Advancement of Colored People 20 West Fortieth Street New York 18, New York Roy Wilkins, Exec. Secretary Telephone: Longacre 3-6890 N. A. A. C. P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund 107 West 43rd Street New York 36, New York Thurgood Marshall, Director Telephone: Judson 6-8397	Southeastern Director: Mrs. Ruby Hurley N. A. A. C. P. 895½ Hunter Street, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia
24. National Conference of Christians and Jews 43 West 57th Street New York 19, New York Dumont Kenny, Nat'l. Program Dir. Telephone: Murray Hill 8-7530	Gordon W. Lovejoy National Program Consultant P. O. Box 507 Guilford College, North Carolina Telephone: 4561
25. National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. Division of Christian Life and Work Department of Racial and Cultural Relations 297 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York J. Oscar Lee, Exec. Director Alfred S. Kramer, Assoc. Exec. Dir. Telephone: Oregon 4-5000 Division of Home Missions 257 Fourth Avenue New York 10, New York Miss Edith Lowry, Exec. Sec'y. Telephone: Oregon 4-6407	Will D. Campbell, Assoc. Exec. Dir. 1716 West End Avenue Nashville, Tennessee Telephone: Alpine 5-3842

National Offices	Southern Offices or Personnel

National Council of Churches (cont'd)

General Department of United
Church Women
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York
Mrs. W. Murdoch MacLeod, Gen. Dir.
Mrs. Esther C. Stamats, Director -
Christian Social Relations
Telephone: Algonquin 4-7110

26. National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th Street
New York, New York
Mrs. Frances Cahn, Exe. Dir.
Field Representatives:
Miss Lillian Chernoff
Miss Edith Davison

27. National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
~~Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, Pres.~~
Telpphone: Columbia 5-4434
Miss Dorothy I. Height Pres; Miss Celsie Austin, Ex. Dir.

28. National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York
Harry Fleischman, Director
Telephone: Murray Hill 5-0181

29. National Urban League
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York
Lester B. Granger, Exe. Dir.
Telephone: Plaza 1-0300

Southern Field Division
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
~~Harry L. Alston, Director~~
Telephone: Jackson 4-7262
M. J. Sheryan - Oct. 1, 1958

30. North Carolina Council on Human Relations
121 East Third Street, Room 209
Charlotte, North Carolina
Rev. Harry S. Jones, Exe. Dir.

31. The Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.
Department of Social Education and Action
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania
H. B. Sissel, Assoc. Sec'y.
Telephone: Pennypacker 5-6722

Mrs. Jean Russell
824 Tusculm Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

Mr. J. Metz Dallas, Jr
2128 Marshall Ave.
Newport News, Va.

John R. Marion
1409 Chowan Rd.
Richmond, Va.

National Offices	Southern Offices or Personnel
32. Board of Church Extension, Division of Christian Relations Presbyterian Church in the U.S. 341-B Ponce de Leon, Ave., N.E. Atlanta 5, Georgia Malcolm P. Calhoun	
33. South Carolina Council on Human Relations 1745 Sumter Street, Room 100 Columbia, South Carolina Mrs. Alice Spearman, Exe. Dir.	
34. Southern Leadership Conference 530 South Union Street Montgomery, Alabama Martin Luther King, Jr., Pres.	
35. The Southern Regional Council, Inc. 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta, Georgia Harold C. Fleming, Exec. Dir. F. B. Routh, Assistant Dir. Telephone: Jackson 2-8764	
36. Tennessee Council on Human Relations 416 Twenty-first Avenue, South Nashville, Tennessee	
37. Texas Commission on Race Relations 407 West 27th Street Austin, Texas Edwin G. Kloppe, Exec. Dir.	
38. Trade Union Program on Civil Liberties and Rights 1244 - 19th St., N. W., Rm. 301 Washington, D. C. Benjamin Segal, Director Telephone: Sterling 3-2194	
39. Unitarian Service Committee, Inc. 9 Park Street Boston 8, Massachusetts Mrs. Dudley Moore, Director Hylan Lewis, Assoc. Director	Galen Martin — Phone: 4-0357 Box 887 Knoxville, Tennessee Home address: 6 Blackberry Circle Phone: 8-8031

National Offices	Southern Offices or Personnel
40. United Auto Workers Fair Practices ~~and Anti-Discrimination Department~~ 526 St. Paul Place Baltimore, Maryland William H. Oliver, Co-Director Earl Henderson, Field Representative Regions 8 and 9	
41. The Workmen's Circle 175 East Broadway New York 2, New York William Stern, Director - E.S. Division Telephone: Orchard 4-3400	
42. Virginia Council on Human Relations 1409 Chowan Road Richmond 26, Virginia ~~John H. Marion, Exec. Director~~ Mr. Robert Lockwell	
43. National Student Council - YMCA 291 Broadway New York 7, New York Maynard Catchings, Assoc. Sec'y. Telephone: Digby 9-0700	Southern Area Student Council Y. M. C. A. 706 Standard Building Atlanta 3, Georgia Carlton Parker, ~~Alfred G. Payne~~, Exec. Dir. ~~Paul Rilling, Project Dir.~~ Telephone: Jackson 1-0352
44. National Board - YWCA 600 Lexington Avenue New York 22, New York Mrs. Savilla M. Simons, General Secretary Telephone: Plaza 3-4700	Southern Regional Office 41 Exchange Place, S.E., Suite 201 Atlanta 3, Georgia Miss Florence C. Harris, Correlator Telephone: Jackson 5-2381

United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO
Harry L. Alston
Program Director
1800 Transportation Bldg.
608 South Dearborn St.
Chicago 5, Ill.

Sent to Ben Segal 11/27/57

MEMORANDUM

November 27, 1957

To: Harold C. Fleming

From: Paul Anthony

Subj: INTERAGENCY EFFORT

1. The attached directory indicates those agencies that have participated to some degree, in the Southern interagency effort.

2. Those agencies and people checked in this directory are the ones most active.

3. The Atlanta based agencies or agency representatives meet occasionally to determine meeting dates, agenda, and like matters and are frequently asked to follow up plans made by the larger group. You will note that Harry Alston, Director of the Southern Field Division of the National Urban League is among this group.

The interagency effort, which the SRC serves as secretariat began in 1956 when a group of agencies who were recipients of grants from the Fund for the Republic met at Tuskegee, Alabama on October 24-25. At this meeting eighteen agencies were represented. The communication established and the joint program possibilities were encouraging. At this meeting the decision was made to hold a similar meeting to which other agencies working in the South might be invited. This meeting was held in Atlanta, Georgia, on January 23 and 24, 1957, with twenty-five agencies represented. At this meeting the current interagency effort had its start. The list of participating agencies has now grown to forty-four. The most significant additions have been from the various church social action agencies.

Meetings have been held approximately four times a year. At each meeting an effort is made to survey the Southern scene in general and exchange information on any particular situations or crises; brief the meeting on the relevant programs being carried on by the several agencies; determine what each agency can do to further specific programs; and determine what joint efforts can be made in specific instances. One of the important areas covered by the above procedure is that of attacks by pro-segregation groups, and official bodies and ways in which these attacks can be met in joint effort.

At the last meeting, held at Atlanta University on November 5 and 6, the first planning was begun for joint efforts in fact-finding and voter registration.

The experiences of the current interagency effort have shown several things. (1) Considerable time, planning, and communication is necessary among agencies before effective joint work can be undertaken. (2) There is reason for believing that a basis for this planning and communication has been established among the participating agencies. (3) In any number of situations there is need for a major effort and cooperation of several agencies rather than from the group as a whole. As the situations vary from field to field different agencies are called into the forefront. (4) Even if a particular agency, because of its potential or interests, cannot be of direct help in a given situation there is considerable value in having that agency informed as to the programs being carried on by other member agencies.

Memorandum January 13, 1960

YWCA
National Board
Southern Region
Suite 201
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

To: Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

From: Florence C. Harris, Correlator
Southern Region

RE: Mailings concerning Southern Interagency Conference

Noted mt

I would like to request two copies of all mailings from your office concerning the Southern Interagency Conference. I trust this will not be too inconvenient for you.

Some of the mailings contain information which I would like to forward to our national general secretary and I think the procedure which you are following of sending information to the regional offices is good. I will do the selecting and mail those which seem desirable to be sent to our national headquarters.

Thank you.

FCH:c

MT:
Also please add.
J. Morris - ~~new address~~
C. Curry - NSA, 41 Exchange Pl, S.E. Rm 704
Vernon Eagle

Done 1/19/60 MT

TB 4-59

PAL
JCV

April 27, 1960

Miss Florence S. Stern
Field Representative
Southern Interstate Region
National Council of Jewish Women
1 West 47th Street
New York 36, New York

Dear Miss Stern:

As you requested in your letter of April 21, we are changing our records so that all of our interagency mailings will reach you.

When and if you get to Atlanta, I hope you will pay us a visit. Meanwhile, all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Change all lists { PA JC

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NEW YORK 36, N. Y. CIRCLE 6-3175 • MRS. CHARLES HYMES, NATIONAL PRESIDENT • MISS HANNAH STEIN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 21, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As the new Southern Interstate Regional Field Representative for the National Council of Jewish Women, I am most interested in the materials received from your organization. Since I wish to be continued to be informed, may I ask that your records be changed so that your mailings will be directed to me here at the National office, instead of to Miss Lillian Chernoff, who was the previous Field Representative for the Southern Interstate Regional.

I would appreciate your making the above noted change in your records immediately so that I may receive all communications from you as soon as they arrive.

Best wishes to you for continued success,

Sincerely,

Florence S. Stern

Florence S. Stern
Field Representative
Southern Interstate Region

FSS/els

FILE COPY

The humblest citizen of all the land, when clad in the armor of a righteous cause is stronger than all the hosts of Error.
William Jennings Bryan - 1896

ANOTHER JOB FOR THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE CONCERNED

In 1948, when all was not well in many of our Southern courts, women--church women--sat in the courts, oftentimes saying nothing, but by their very presence, the character of the courts was changed for better. Now, in an effort to circumvent the Civil Rights legislation passed by Congress last fall and at the same time curtail registration of Negroes, our several Southern states are in the process of passing very restrictive voters' registration legislation which will make it very difficult for any new voter - Negro or white - to register. This is a denial of basic democratic principles.

There is something we can do as we did in our campaign "Know Your Courts as You Know Your Schools." We must know our Registrars and their methods:

BY VISITS TO THE OFFICE
AND OBSERVING METHODS USED.

****

1. When and where are registration books open in your community?
2. When and where do Negroes register?
3. Is there an application form to be filled out in order to register? (If so, attach a sample.)
4. Is every one permitted to register after filling out registration forms? Whites_____, Negroes_____.
5. What questions were asked by the Registrar? (Use another sheet of paper to list them, if many questions were asked.)
6. Are the same questions asked Negroes and whites?
7. How did you obtain this information?
   (a) By going in registration office and observing?_____
   (b) Was permitted to observe during registration?_____
   (c) Talked to people who had registered? _____
   (d) Talked to the Registrar? _____

FILL IN AND MAIL TO:

Mrs. M, E. Tilly, Fellowship of the Concerned
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Room 432
Atlanta, Georgia

LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL
ENGAGED IN HUMAN RELATIONS ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH

National Headquarters	Southern Offices
1. American Friends Service Committee, Inc. 20 South 12th Street Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania Miss Barbara W. Moffett, Secretary Community Relations Program National Consultants: School Integration: Miss Irene Osborne Legal Aid & Economic Relief: Fred Fuges Director, Merit Employment Programs: Miss Thelma W. Babbitt	Southeastern Regional Office (covering North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and Florida) P. O. Box 1307, Highpoint, N. C. Executive Secretary: Tartt Bell North Carolina School Desegregation Program: Director - John Alexander Assoc. Dir. - Charles Davis
2. American Council on Human Rights 1130 Sixth Street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Elmer Henderson	Southwest Regional Office (covering Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Mississippi) 2106 Nueces Street, Austin, Texas Executive Secretary: F. E. Hutchens Baton Rouge Merit Employment Program: Director - Wade Mackie
3. American Jewish Committee 386 Fourth Avenue New York, New York Mr. Edwin Lukas, Director Department of National Affairs	American Jewish Committee 1208 Congress Building Miami, Florida Southeast Area Director: Seymour Samet Atlanta Director: Samuel Lubin 1666 No. Emory Road Atlanta, Georgia
4. Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith 515 Madison Avenue New York 22, New York Alexander F. Miller, Director Community Service Divisions (In charge of regional offices) Oscar Cohen, Director Program Division (In charge of production of materials, program & research)	Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith 403 E. Franklin Street, Room 211 Richmond, Virginia Murray Friedman, Director Virginia-North Carolina office Southeastern Office (Includes Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, Tennessee) Arthur J. Levin, Director 41 Exchange Place, S. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia

National Headquarters	Southern Offices
4. (Continued)	Florida Office (Includes State of Florida) Nathan Perlmutter, Director 330 Seybold Building Miami, Florida New Orleans Office (Includes Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas) Mort Fergenbaum, Director 606 Common Street New Orleans, Louisiana Southwest Office (Includes Texas, Oklahoma) Theodore Freedman, Director 1101 Blodgett Street Houston 4, Texas
5. The Board of Christian Education of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Department of Social Education & Action 830 Witherspoon Building Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania H. B. Sissel, Assoc. Secretary	Southern Representative: Mrs. Jean Russell 824 Tusculum Boulevard Greeneville, Tennessee
6.	Board of Church Extension Presbyterian Church in the U. S. Division of Christian Relations 341-B Ponce de Leon Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 8, Georgia Malcolm P. Calhoun, Secretary
7. The Board of Social & Economic Relations The Methodist Church 740 Rush Street Chicago 11, Illinois A. Dudley Ward, Executive Secretary	
8.	Catholic Committee of the South P. O. Box 895 Rock Hill, South Carolina Ed Vales, Executive Director Morton Elder, Father Maurice V. Shean

National Headquarters	Southern Offices
9.	The Christian Life Commission of The Southern Baptist Convention 161 Eighth Avenue, North Nashville 3, Tennessee A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary
10.	Commission on Human Rights Catholic Committee of the South P. O. Box 694 New Orleans, Louisiana Mrs. Patricia Ryan
11. Jewish Labor Committee 25 East 78th Street New York, New York Emanuel Muravchik, Director Field Service	
12. NAACP Legal Defense & Educational Fund 107 West 43rd Street New York 36, New York Thurgood Marshall, Director and Counsel	Mrs. Ruby Hurley Southeastern Director NAACP 859½ Hunter Street, S. W. Atlanta, Georgia
Roy Wilkins, Executive Secretary NAACP 20 West Fortieth Street N New York 18, New York	
13. National Board YWCA 600 Lexington Avenue New York 22, New York Mrs. Savilla M. Simons, General Secretary	Southern Regional Office, YWCA 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia Miss Florence Harris, Correlator College & Univ. Div. - Leadership Development Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton 582 University Place, N. W. Atlanta, Georgia Miss Mary Jane Willett YWCA 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia
14. National Conference of Christians & Jews 43 West 57th Street New York 19, New York Sterling W. Brown, Executive Vice President	Miss Marjorie McLachlan Regional Director 1115 First National Bank Building Atlanta, Georgia Mr. Gordon Lovejoy, Educational Consultant Guilford College Guilford College, North Carolina

15. National Council of the Churches
of Christ in the U. S. A.
Division of Christian Life and Work
Department of Racial and Cultural
Relations
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York
J. Oscar Lee, Executive Director
of the Department

William Campbell
1716 West End Avenue
Nashville, Tennessee

16. National Council of the Protestant
Episcopal Church
281 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York
M. Moran Weston, Executive Secretary
Social Education and Community Action

Rev. Cornelius C. Tarplee
1641 Link Road
Lynchburg, Virginia

17. General Department of United Church Women
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York
Mrs. W. Murdock MacLeod
General Director

Miss Esther C. Stamats , Director
Christian Social Relations

18. National Student Council YMCA
291 Broadway
New York 7, New York
Maynard Catchings,
Associate Secretary

Southern Area Student Council YMCA
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia
Alfred C. Payne, Executive Secretary

Paul Rilling, Project Director

19. National Council of Jewish Women, Inc.
1 West 47th Street
New York, New York
Mrs. Frances Cahn, ~~xxxxxxxxx~~
Executive Director

Mrs. Moise S. Cahn, President

Field Representatives

Miss Lillian Chernoff
Miss Edith Davison
(both at New York Office)

20. National Council of Negro Women
1318 Vermont Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Vivian C. Mason, President

21. National Urban League, Inc.
14 East 48th Street
New York 17, New York
Lester B. Granger, Executive Director

Southern Field Division
250 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Harry L. Alston, Director
M. T. Puryear

21 . (continued)

Julius A. Thomas, Director, Industrial Relations

Nelson C. Jackson, Director, Community Services

Reginal A. Johnson, Director, Housing Activities

Guichard Parris, Director, Promotion & Publicity

Warren M. Banner, Director, Research & Community Projects

22. Race Relations Department
American Missionary Association Division
Board of Home Missions
Congregational Christian Church
287 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York
Galen R. Weaver, Secretary
Herman H. Long, Director

Miss Dorothy Hampton
1503 Benneham Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

23.
~~23rx~~ Miss Edith Lowry, Executive Secretary
Division of Home Missions
National Council of Churches
257 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

24. Union of American Hebrew Congregations
838 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath, President
Albert Vorspan, Secretary
Commission on Social Action

Southeast Region of UAHC
1202 Tacoma Street
Atlanta, Georgia
Rabbi Israel J. Gerber
Director

25. United Christian Missionary Society
Disciples of Christ
222 South Downey Avenue
Indianapolis 7, Indiana
Lewis Deer, National Director
Social Education & Intercultural Relations

26. American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York
Patrick M. Malin, Director

Mr. Richard C. Royce
1214 Lisbon Street
Coral Gables, Florida

27. American Jewish Congress
Stephen Wise Congress House
15 East 84th Street
New York 28, New York
Dr. Don J. Hager, Director
Commission on Community
Interrelations

Morris B. Hoffman
Director, Southeastern Region
Room 906 Congress Building
111 N. E. Second Avenue
Miami, Florida

28. National Labor Service
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York
Harry Fleischman, Director

Seymour Samet
1208 Congress Building
Miami, Florida

Sam Lubin
703 Kemper Building
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

29. The Workmen's Circle
175 East Broadway
New York 2, New York
William Stern, Director
E - S Division

Harold Bauman
834 Mentelle Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

30. Unitarian Service Committee
9 Park Street
Boston, Massachusetts
Hylan Lewis, Consultant

Comments on Organizations Working in South

Alabama Council on Human Relations, etc.
I assume you don't need anything further on the state Councils on Human Relations or SRC; if you do, holler.

ACLU and American Council on Human Rights ~~are not~~ [Not] eligible for charitable contributions; neither is staffed in the South, although ACLU intervenes in some Southern cases.

AFSC
Carries on Southern programs ~~of~~ in merit employment and (for North Carolina) school desegregation.

American Jewish Committee
Southern area offices are ~~largely~~ heavily concerned with Jewish community relations and anti-semitism; however, they do cooperate quietly with other organizations ~~in the racial relations field~~ and community leaders on racial questions.

American Jewish Congress
~~Since~~ The one Southern office - Miami - is similar in function to the AJCommittee offices, but reflects the more militant and outspoken position of the national group.

Anti-Defamation League
The regional offices distribute literature and audio-visual materials, conduct investigations, stage workshops, ~~and~~ counsel with community leadership, and cooperate with race relations agencies. Although ADL is formally committed to integroup relations in the broad sense, many of its materials and activities are directly concerned with racial problems.

Christian Life Commission, Southern Baptist Convention
Basically a one-man operation (A. C. Miller). Activities in race relations consist mainly of distribution of literature, counselling with pastors under fire, and Miller's participation in race relations ~~affairs~~ conferences.

Race Relations Dept., Fisk University
Best known for Annual Race Relations Institute; specializes in community self-surveys, many outside the South but a few in the region.

UCMS, Disciples of Christ
Though unstaffed in South, Lewis Deer arranges human relations institutes at the Disciples' church-related colleges in the South; also consultation with pastors in ~~a~~ crisis situations.

National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church
Basically a one-man operation in the South (Neil Tarplee). Tarplee brings Episcopal clergymen together for conferences, counsels with individual ~~rectors~~ rectors, compiles information and analysis for the Bishops and other church leaders.

Georgia Council of Churches

This and its counterparts in Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia (and shortly Florida) are interracial, frequently speak out against racial injustices, cooperate with other agencies, distribute literature and stage conferences with race relations content.

Jewish Labor Committee

Has conducted one survey of racial practices in Southern unions; has sent national staff members on temporary race relations missions into Arkansas and Virginia; periodically considers adding one or two Southern staff members.

Board of Social Missions, United Lutherans

National staff has conducted several conferences of Southern pastors, but no evident intention of staffing the South.

Board of Social and Economic Relations, Methodist Church

Little staff activity in the South; Dudley Ward stimulates and services human relations conferences in some Southern jurisdictions.

General Board of Education, Methodist Church

Makes meeting facilities available forinterracial conferences in Nashville; contributes to SRC.

Woman's Division of Christian Service, Methodist Church

No professional staff in South, but secretaries for Christian social relations carry quasi-staff responsibilities; stage conferences and workshops, distribute literature, counsel with local Women's Societies for Christian Service.

NAACP

In addition to regional director, has state executives in at least several Southern states. Functions of these staffers include investigations of complaints, reports to national office, counselling of local branches, issuing of public statements, voter registration campaigns, etc. The work of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund is too well known to require comment.

NCCJ

State offices in deep South steer shy of racial questions; in the upper South occasionally sponsor interracial institutes, distribute material on race relations, and stimulate police training in human relations. Gordon Lovejoy serves as speaker and resource person for many such occasions.

National Council of Churches

Will Campbell counsels with religious leaders throughout the South, takes part in conferences, distributes literature, troubleshoots in crisis situations, cooperates in interagency activities.

United Church Women

No Southern staff, but most state and local units are actively and vocally concerned with racial problems. The usual activities -- workshops and conferences, literature, public statements.

Council of Jewish Women

Much the same as United Church Women, only less influential and accordingly less conspicuous in race relations.

National Urban League

Regional man chiefly concerned with employment practices at big government contract plants; quiet fact-finding and counselling.

Local Urban Leagues are not listed, but are generally concerned with employment practices, housing, and welfare services for Negroes in their respective communities. Since they receive no financial support from the NUL, they might well be considered on their individual merits by philanthropists.

Board of Christian Education, Presbyterians, USA
" " " " , Presbyterians, US

Southern staffers of these agencies carry on activities within their particular denominations roughly the same as those Will Campbell carries on interdenominationally.

Southern Christian Leadership Conference

Newly staffed; aims at stimulating voter registration, raising Negro living standards, coordinating Negro ministerial leadership throughout the South. M. L. King, Jr., is the key figure.

Unitarian Service Committee

Galen Martin carries on a local community relations program in Knoxville. Works with human relations council, ministerial association, and other local groups on educational efforts in the field of race relations.

Southern Regional Office, YWCA

Services local and college YWCA's throughout the South; stimulates interracial activities through these channels; stages region-wide interracial conferences for its constituents.

Southern Area Student Council, YMCA

Through campus Y's and regional meetings, stages interracial conferences and consultations; arranges visits between segregated and desegregated colleges, and so on. As you know, is not staffed at present, pending action on fund requests.

Interagency Minutes Feb 25 sent to [redacted] list of persons

✓ indicates persons receiving Ken Clark's Little Rock Study Also other names taken from P.H.'s Money book

Interagency Meeting Notice Mailed 4/29/58

Interagency Meeting Minutes of May 27-28, Mailed 6/58

SOUTHERN INTERAGENCY CONFERENCE

MAILING LIST

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

1. Patrick M. Malin
~~170 Fifth Avenue~~
New York 10
~~323 East 5th St, Pomona~~

9. Louis Joughin, Assistant Director *

10. Roland Watts, Staff Counsel

* S.C.G. Meeting Fri. Oct 17, 1958 Mailed Sept 5, 58

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

2. Miss Barbara Moffett
20 South 12th Street
Philadelphia 7

11. Miss Jean Fairfax
Philadelphia

3. F. E. Hutchens
407 W. 27th Street
Austin, Texas

12. ~~Dustin Doll~~
1818 South Main Street
High Point, North Carolina

Southeastern Office

Revised Notice Mailed Sept 11.
2nd Memo Mailed Sep 23, 58

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

4. Will Maslow, Director
Department of Public Affairs
Stephen Wise Congress House
15 East 84th Street
New York 28

13. Haskell L. Lazere, Director
Southeast Regional Office
Room 906 - Congress Bldg.
111 N. E. 2nd Ave.
Miami 32, Florida

5. Stanley D. Levison
6 East 39th Street
New York, N. Y.

John Marcell
Asst. to Ex Secy, N.A.A.C.P.
20 W. 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

ANTI DEFAMATION LEAGUE OF B'NAI B'RITH

6. Alexander F. Miller, Director
Community Service Divisions
515 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

14. Oscar Cohen, Director - Program Division

7. Arthur J. Levin
41 Exchange Place, S. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

8. Edwin Lukas, Director
Dept. of National Affairs
386 Fourth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

15. Chas. Witterstein
~~Samuel Lubin,~~ Director - Atlanta Area Office
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Room 703
Atlanta 3, Georgia

16. Seymour Samet, Director Southeast Area
1208 Congress Building
Miami, Florida

Persons receiving Memo "Financial Needs in Front Royal, Va." dtd - Nov. 21, 1958

CHRISTIAN LIFE COMMISSION
of the Southern Baptist Convention

17. Dr. A. C. Miller, Executive Secretary
161 Eighth Ave., North
Nashville, Tennessee

Race Relations Department, Board of Home Missions, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

18. Dr. Herman H. Long
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

26. Miss Dorothy Hampton
1530 Benneham Street
Raleigh, North Carolina

19. ~~Mrs. Pauline Puryear~~
~~P. O. Box 487, Virginia State College~~
~~Petersburg, Virginia~~

Miss Anna Holden
Race Relations dept.
Fisk Univ
Nashville, Tenn

United Christian Missionary Society - DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

20. Lewis Deer, National Director
Social Education and Inter-Cultural Relations
222 South Downey Ave.
Indianapolis 7, Indiana

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

21. Cornelius C. Tarplee
P. O. Box 853
Lynchburg, Virginia

GEORGIA COUNCIL OF CHURCHES

22. Edward A. Driscoll, Executive Secretary
63 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta 3

JEWISH LABOR COMMITTEE

23. Emanuel Muravchik, Director
Field Services
25 East 78th Street
New York, N. Y.

27. E. T. Kehrer & Nick Bonanno
ILGWU
1489 Gordon St., S. W.
Atlanta 10

BOARD OF SOCIAL MISSIONS OF THE UNITED LUTHERAN CHURCH IN AMERICA

24. The Rev. Harald HAAS, Exec. Secty.
~~Harold C. Letts, Secretary for Social Action~~
231 Madison Ave.
New York 16

GENERAL BOARD OF EDUCATION, THE METHODIST CHURCH, DIVISION OF THE LOCAL CHURCH

25. Leon M. Adkins, General Secretary
1001 Nineteenth Ave., South
Nashville 2, Tennessee

WOMEN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE, BOARD OF MISSIONS, THE METHODIST CHURCH

28 Miss Thelma Stevens, Exec. Secty.
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11

29 Mrs. H. B. Trimble
P. O. Box 725
Emory ~~University, Georgia~~
ATLANTA, GA.

30 Mrs. Ralph T. Wilson, Sr.
Route 3
Laurens, South Carolina

36 Mrs. E. U. Robinson
P. O. Box 516
Gallatin, Tennessee

37 Mrs. Robert L. Wilcox
2205 Old Knoxville Highway
Marysville, Tennessee

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

31 Roy Wilkins, Exec. Secty.
20 West 40th Street
New York 18

38 Mrs. Ruby Hurley
895½ Hunter Street, N. W.
Atlanta

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

32 Dumont Kenny, Natl. Program Dir.
43 West 57th Street
New York 19

39 Dr. Robert B. Johnson, Dir. of Research

40 Dr. Gordon W. Lovejoy
P. O. Box 507
Guilford College, N. C.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN THE U. S. A.

33 J. Oscar Lee, Executive Director
Division of Christian Life and Work
Department of Racial and Cultural Relations
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10

41 Alfred S. Kramer, Associate
Executive Director

34 Will D. Campbell
~~1716 West End Ave.~~
Nashville, Tennessee
P.O. Box 1083

42 H. Milton Patton
United Christian Youth Movement
257 Fourth Ave.
New York 10

35 ~~Mrs. Esther C. Stamats~~, Director, Christian Social Relations
General Department of United Churchwomen

175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, N. y.

— Also — Mrs. W. Murdock MacLeod,
Gen'l. Sec.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

43 Mrs. Frances Chan, Exec. Dir.
1 West 47th Street
New York

52 Miss Lillian Chernoff
Field Representative

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN

44 ~~Miss Dorothy I. Height~~, President
1318 Vermont Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

53 Miss H. Elsie Austin
Exec. Director
(Send all corresp. to this Person)

NATIONAL LABOR SERVICE

45 HARRY Fleischman, Director
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

46 Lester B. Granger, Exec. Dir.
14 East 48th Street
New York 17

M. T. PURYEAR
~~Harry L. Alston~~, ~~Director~~
Southeastern Field Division
250 Auburn Ave., N. E.
Atlanta

Board of Christian Education of the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
Department of Social Education and Action

47 H. B. Sissel, Assoc. Secty.
830 Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7

54 Mrs. Jean Russell
824 Tusculm Boulevard
Greenville, Tennessee

P.O. Box 1053
Mr & Mrs Rallins
Nashville, Tenn.
~~2429 Hanover Ave.~~
~~Richmond, Va~~
John Marcus
1409 Chowan Rd
Richmond 26, Va.

Board of Church Extension, Division of Christian Relations, PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S.

48 Malcolm P. Calhoun
~~341 B Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E.~~
~~Atlanta~~ 5

Bd of Christian Educ.
8 North 19th St.
Richmond 9, Va.

SOUTHERN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

49 Martin Luther King, Jr., Pres.
530 South Union Street
Montgomery, Alabama

55 (M. L. King, Sr., and Sam Williams -- ????)
AA - Ella Baker

UNITARIAN SERVICE COMMITTEE

50 Mrs. Dudley Moore, Director
9 Park Street
Boston 8

56 Hylan Lewis, Assoc. Director

51 Galen Martin
Box 887
Knoxville, Tennessee

UNITED AUTO WORKERS FAIR PRACTICES AND ANTI-DISCRIMINATION DEPARTMENT

57 William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Solidarity House
8000 E. Jefferson Ave.
Detroit 14

66 Earl Henderson, Field Representative
526 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, Maryland

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELECTRICAL, RADIO, AND MACHINE WORKERS

58 Benjamin D. Segal, Education Director
1126-16th Street, N. W.
Washington 6, D. C.

SOUTHERN AREA STUDENT COUNCIL, Y. M. C. A.

Paul Parker

59 ~~Alfred C. Payne~~, Exec. Dir.
706 Standard Building
Atlanta 3

67 ~~Paul Rilling, Project Director~~

SOUTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE, NATIONAL BOARD Y. W. C. A.

60 Miss Florence C. Harris, Correlator
41 Exchange Place, S. E., Suite 201
Atlanta 3

Mrs. Mildred Esgar

61 Mrs. Savilla M. Simons, General Secretary
600 Lexington Ave.
New York 22

OTHERS

62 Mr. Frank Loescher
414 ~~424~~ South 46th St.
Philadelphia

68 Mr. Vernon A. Eagle, Dir.
New World Foundation
120 South LaSalle Street
Chicago, Ill.

71 Mr. Frank A. Weil, Treasurer
The Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
405 Lexington Ave.
New York 17

63 Dr. C. H. Parrish
Dept. of Sociology
University of Louisville
Louisville, Ky.

J. H.

69 Mr. John Hope
~~Fisk University~~
~~Nashville, Tennessee~~
Apt. 53
54 McAninsside Drive

72 Mr. Arnold Aronson
Consultive Conf. on Desegregation
Room 801 - 9 East 38th St.
New York 16

64 Father Albert J. Foley, S.J.
Dept. of Sociology
Spring Hi 11 College
Mobile, Alabama

70 Mrs. Grace Hamilton
Atlanta Urban League
239 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3,

73 Mr. Harry C. Meserve
Rockefeller Bros. Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20

65 Mr. Ray W. Sweazey, National Director
Interracial Service
National Council Boy Scouts of America
New Brunswick, N. J.

74 Mr. David Freeman
Rockefeller Bros. Fund

Harry L. Alten, UPWA, AFL-CIO
Program Coordinator
180 Transportation Bldg.
608 South Dearborn Street
Chicago 5, Illinois

cc. to: Tartt Bell
Barbara Moffett
Harold Fleming

February 19, 1958

Mr. George O. Butler
Director of Education
The President's Committee on Government Contracts
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Butler:

We are happy to hear that you and Mr. Houchins will be with us for the meeting on the morning of February 25th. The meeting will begin at 9 a.m. and continue through lunch. The sessions will be held in the Board Room of Atlanta University, 223 Chestnut Street, S.W., Atlanta.

Room reservations for both of you have been made at the Atlanta University dormitory for the night of February 24th.

The meeting is an initial effort at getting the various agencies in the South with merit employment concerns together with representatives of the President's Committee, to explore the ways in which we can be mutually helpful in making employment on merit a reality. The sessions will be completely off-the-record - a matter of interest to the agencies as well as to the Committee.

We will be interested in both educational and compliance aspects of merit employment as related to the insights and program of the President's Committee. The meeting has been conceived in friendliness to explore the possibilities of cooperation and mutual support. However, we do feel that we are rapidly approaching a time when all of us must devote renewed energies to employment problems. We very much want a frank appraisal of what cooperation we can expect from, and give to, the Committee in programs that are seriously geared for action.

These will be discussion sessions and no prepared speeches are expected. The group will be limited to about ten persons.

Continued . . .

Mr. George O. Butler February 19, 1958

We appreciate the interest already expressed by you, Mr. Houchins, and Mr. Seidenberg, and we look forward to a fruitful meeting.

Please feel free to call me or Harold Fleming if you need any further information.

Sincerely,

Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant

EFV:fcl

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

February 20, 1958

To: Ruby Hurley
Art Levin
Harold Fleming
Harry Alston
Jean Fairfax
Tartt Bell
John Hope, II

The general consensus regarding the meeting on merit employment problems is as follows:

Wednesday, February 25th, 9.00 a.m.
through lunch
Board Room, Atlanta University, 223
Chestnut Street, S.W., Atlanta

I would suggest that it is appropriate for Tartt Bell to continue as informal chairman of the session.

Seidenberg could not attend as you all know, but was friendly to the idea. In his stead we will have George O. Butler, Director of Education and Joseph R. Houchins, Compliance Officer.

Tartt's reminder is well put that we come prepared for this meeting in terms of potential or existing cases, forseeable problems, and with ideas for increased cooperation and utilization of the President's Committee.

LS ~~AMF~~ for EV's files

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

CONSULTATION

ON

AFSC MERIT EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS IN THE SOUTH

February 24 and 25, 1958 Atlanta, Georgia

AGENDA
(tentative)

FEBRUARY 24, 1958

10:00 a.m.--4:30 p.m. Southern Regional Council Conference Room, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

I. EVALUATION
What are criteria for evaluating merit employment work in the South? On the basis of these how effective has AFSC been? How successful have we been in making pioneer placements? or in changing the attitude of management? or in creating a climate favorable to merit employment in Southern communities, or in raising the vocational aspirations of Negroes? What have been the main strengths and weaknesses of the AFSC approach?

II. AFSC AND ORGANIZED LABOR
How can we work more effectively with labor unions in the South? Which are the unions and where are the localities where closer cooperation would be mutually beneficial? Should the emphasis be on work at the local level, at regional conferences, through national leadership?

III. AFSC AND THE NEGRO COMMUNITY.
Can we suggest some new and more imaginative ways of changing the vocational aspirations of Negroes, of getting to the places where curriculum decisions are made, of making community-wide appeals for training, of getting a broader base in the Negro community for our work of bringing forth a more venturesome spirit?

IV. AFSC COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES.
What are the programs of other agencies with which we should cooperate?

V. NATIONAL CONTACTS.
How important a part of our work are visits to home offices of industries with branches in the South and how can these be done most effectively?

VI. TECHNIQUES AND VISUAL AIDS
Films, pamphlets, statements of nationally famous business leaders, exhibits, etc. What is the return from investment in materials? How helpful are these materials?

VII POSSIBLE EXPANSION OF AFSC MERIT EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTH

6:00 p.m. Atlanta University Graduate Dormitory
Supper Meeting with Philip Hammer, Economic Consultant "In view of present trends in business and industry in the South, how can business and industry be encouraged to practice employment on merit?" What is anticipated in new industrialization in the South? Which industries are most susceptible to change in employment practices and how can they be motivated to make these changes? What is the impact of the present recession on the South, on planning for the future? and on merit employment?

FEBRUARY 25, 1958

9:00 a.m. Place to be announced. Interagency-meeting with representatives of:
PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

FEBRUARY 25th, 1958
1:30 p.m. -- FEBRUARY 26th, noon. ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
Interagency meeting for joint action and clearance on program

March 24, 1958

Mr. John Hope, II
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

Here are comments from Fred and Emory on your impressive outline for merit employment programs. You may find their reactions helpful.

My own reaction is very simple: I find the outline impressive both in scope and soundness of detail. But I do think its very length and exhaustiveness are likely to intimidate most non-professional community leaders. Perhaps what is needed is two versions -- this one and a simplified, stripped-down version for the uninitiated. Or perhaps there are other ways to solve the problem; e.g., a reassuring note at the beginning, starring the most important items, etc.

I should think any professional worth his salt would find the outline extremely helpful, as is; accordingly, I am taking the liberty of retaining this copy for our reference.

Best regards,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 2

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **EMORY VIA** 37

COPY

Good approach in general - wordiness, a weakness for a community action document, is in part due to the departure from a procedural outline to an essay on the complex involved in motivation; a great deal of this should be separate; should spell out that the variety of programs (action, etc., and action on many different levels) afford apportunities for many different kinds of groups to participate in the process. I take it each community effort would have to work out agreements on goals and methods so that each organization would know whether it could comfortably participate in the overall effort.

Some specifics need more spelling out; e.g., I would be inclined, where there is a union, to assess its resources for action or neutrality in greater detail, i.e., who are staff representatives, what do by-laws of local say, the pertinent contract clauses, policies of International and international anti-discrimination staff.

EFV

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

COPY

21 March 58

Re: J. H^2 Memo on "Questions and Suggestions for Planning a Community-wide Merit Employment Program or Workshop."

This memo is obviously aimed at a program not a workshop - unless the workshop is to be a six-weeks affair at the college graduate level.

As an outline for planning a community-wide program in merit employment, it is well done. It covers the essentials; it suggest the broader aspects of such a program; it raises the specific questions which need answering.

If it were to be used at a workshop - it should be a workshop which serves as a preliminary planning committee for a project.

One thing more: I feel a good introduction spelling out the significance of merit employment today would strengthen the Ms.

FBR

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

21 March 58

Re: JH² Memo on "Questions and Suggestions for Planning a Community-wide Merit Employment Program or workshop."

This memo is obviously aimed at a program <u>not</u> a workshop — unless the workshop is to be a six-weeks affair at the college graduate level.

As an out-line for planning a community wide program in merit employment it is well done. It covers the essentials; it suggest the broader aspects of such a program; it raises the specific questions which need answering.

- over -

If it were to be used at a workshop — it should be a workshop which serves as a preliminary planning committee for a project.

One thing more: I feel a good introduction spelling out the significance of merit employment <u>today</u> would strengthen the MS.

FBR

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **HAROLD FLEMING**

Comments for
JH from
HCF
EV ✓
FBR ✓

Good approach in general — wordiness, a weakness for community action document, is in part due to the departure from a procedural outline to an essay on the complex involved in motivation; a great deal of this should be separate; should spell out that the variety of programs (action, sarvey, etc., and action on many different levels) affords opportunities for many different kinds of groups to participate in the process. I take it each community effort would have to work out agreements on goals & methods so that each organization would know whether it could comfortably participate

in the over-all effort

Some specifics need more spelling out; e.g. I would be endless, where there is a union, to assess its resources for action or neutrality in greater detail, i.e., who are staff repo., what do by-laws of local say, the pertinent contract clauses, policies of International, and international anti-discrimination staff.

G.F.V.

FROM THE DESK OF HAROLD FLEMING

Virginia Teachers Association VTA
FOUNDED 1887

CLAY STREET AT FOURTH
RICHMOND 19, VIRGINIA
MILTON 4-0868

A. L. SCOTT, PRESIDENT
J. RUPERT PICOTT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

September 22, 1958

Dear Convention Speaker:

We are happy to list your name as one of the speakers for our 71st Annual Virginia Teachers Association Convention. Just as a reminder, the dates for this meeting are October 29, 30 and 31, 1958. Sessions will be held at Virginia Union University, Maggie L. Walker High School, G. W. Carver School, Albert Norrell School, Benjamin Graves School and the VTA Headquarters -- all in Richmond.

We wish to call your attention to several important matters:

OUR THEME

The theme of our meeting - OPENING THE DOORS OF TODAY- and the newly added features lead us to believe that this 1958 gathering will be one of the most significant in the long history of our Association.

CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS

Telephone Richmond, ELgin 5-2882, Extension 20, Belgian Building, Virginia Union University, 1500 North Lombardy Street, Richmond, from 8:30 A.M. Wednesday, October 29 through 5:00 P.M. Friday, October 31.

CONVENTION PROGRAM

A copy of the Convention Program will be forwarded to you on or before October 23.

YOUR SPEECH

Each year, we prepare a Convention Digest for delegates which includes quotes from our speakers. This is a voluminous task as you can well imagine and has to be ready by the close of the Convention. The delegates have found this Digest informative, interesting and helpful. They tell us that it has been of invaluable aid in making reports to their local association groups. They treasure it as a concise review of the significant happenings of the State Convention.

Perhaps, your speech has not yet been completed. However, please let us have about 100 to 150 words covering the major highlights of your speech, with quotable material for this purpose. You can greatly facilitate the preparing of this Digest if you forward this copy immediately or if your speech is ready, send us a carbon copy.

YOUR TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS

We are certain you will arrange to be in Richmond in adequate time for the scheduled hour of the meeting you are to address. Richmond is easily accessible from all points of travel by train, plane and bus. Kindly let us know when you expect to arrive. Please, tell us the method of travel you will use. We will try to meet you at the train or bus station or airport. If it is not convenient for you to forward this information, PLEASE UPON YOUR ARRIVAL IN RICHMOND TAKE A TAXI AND COME DIRECTLY TO THE CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS, EXHIBIT AREA, BELGIAN BUILDING, VIRGINIA UNION UNIVERSITY, 1500 NORTH LOMBARDY STREET.

We are looking forward to your participation in our Convention and assure you that everything will be done to make your visit to Richmond an enjoyable one. If there is any further information you desire, please do not hesitate to write.

Do accept our thanks. We shall expect to hear from you immediately.

Cordially,

J. Rupert Picott
Executive Secretary

JRP:dwb

Memo FROM THE DESK OF **FRED ROUTH**

10 Nov 58

Note:

Johns memo removed for display at SRC Annual Meeting.

FR

LS for EV's files

Questions and Suggestions for Planning a Community-wide Merit Employment Program or Workshop

I. What firms (including government agencies and installations) are the major employers of manpower in your community e.g., first 5 or 10? What are the employment practices of each as to his use of Negroes — Excluded? Unrestricted use? Use in traditional Negro catagories? Other practices?

How would you classify each of these in terms of certain significant characteristics?

A. Public or Private ownership: If public, is it operated by the Federal Government, State, City, or County; joint relationship: Federal-State, City-County, or other types of relationship. If private, does it have a contract with the Federal Government to furnish goods or services?

B. Size of establishment: number of employees, volume of sales or product output?

C. Part of chain or single unit firm?

D. Industry type:

Manufacturing

Wholesale and retail trade

Personal Services

Construction

Public Administration

Transportation, Communication and other public utilities

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Mining

Entertainment and recreation services

Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries

E. Scale of production: Labor-capital ratio; distribution of labor force by occupational level; assembly line vs custom made precision technique of production?

II. What are the major parties involved in employment (in a given firm) and what information about each may be helpful in plotting the course of your merit employment program?

A. Present employment

1. Employers

a. Types as to ownership and administration

1.) Private, with or without Govt. Contracts

2.) Public; Federal (Govt. N-D policy applicable); State; Municipal; and County

3.) Unionized or not and if so, what union or unions

b. Negro manpower use, patterns —applicants and present employees

1.) Initial employment

a.) Recruitment

b.) Hiring

2.) Utilization of minority manpower on basis of qualifications (and seniority)

a.) Conditions of work - physical & psychological

b.) Promotion, upgrading

c.) Transfer

d.) Lay-off and termination

3.) Remuneration policies and practices

2. Employees and their representatives

a. Number of employees; their distribution by race, sex, and main occupational level

b. Nature of their representatives

1.) Unions (locals) as representatives of employees in given plant where there is a Labor-Management Contract

2.) Shop councils, committees, or spokesmen unaffiliated with organizations outside the plant

3.) No representatives — every man for himself

3. Customers

a. Public

1.) Federal - Committee on Government Contracts is agent of the Federal Government seeking Government contract compliance

2.) State

3.) Municipal and County

b. Private

1.) Catering to industrial goods (producer goods) market

2.) Catering to consumer goods (and service) market

a.) Large consumers: impersonal, specification definite

b.) Small consumers: personal, specification not definite

B. Future Employment — Training

1. Schools, organizations, institutions, etc. engaged in education —general, vocational, and professional

a. Private

Parochial and other primary, secondary, etc.

Colleges and universities; Vocational schools; Technical and professional schools

Employer, training facilities — all levels

b. Quasi-private (where public facilities or funds are involved)

Union Training Programs (apprenticeship, etc.)

Employer-Union Programs

Employer-Union-Public programs, (e.g., where public educational facilities and/or funds are used)

c. Public

1.) Local and county public schools:

General education primary and secondary; vocational school; technical and professional schools; colleges and universities

2.) State schools: colleges and universities; technical and professional schools

2. Qualified applicants for admission, and students of the above schools, unions, and business firms providing training opportunities

III. What are the possible sources of remedy or redress in case of discrimination by any of the parties, respectively, involved in employment — present and future? (Number each source below so that it can be used to indicate where each is applicable in Section II above.)

A. Agencies with operating staffs and resources

1. Government

a. President's Committee on Government Contracts

b. President's Committee on Government Employment Policy

c. State and Municipal FEP Commissions (Baltimore only, in South)

2. Non-Government

a. Certain national unions (and some of their locals) and the federation of these (AFL-CIO)

b. National Urban League and its local affiliates (in some communities)

c. American Friends Service Committee (AFSC) Merit Employment Program (in some communities)

d. NAACP and its affiliates (1 national staff person; local and state, generally volunteer, non-professional)

e. Race Relations Department, Congregational Christian Churches at Fisk University (1 national staff person)

f. Others, including Jewish agencies, e.g., ADL, A.J. Cong., A.J. Comm., J.L.C.; Christian-Jewish (N.C.C.J.), (staff availability not known)

B. Local organizations and Agencies —

1. Actively working in this field

2. Potentially interested and capable of being motivated to develop an active program

IV. What important resources (organizations, individuals, financial backing, etc.) are there in your community that are working or may be be motivated to work for full employment of Negroes on basis of merit primarily with unpaid volunteer help? — Predominantly Negro; Bi-racial; or predominantly white in membership, outlook, and program.

A. Minority protective, uplift, fraternal, educational, etc., organizations and institutions

1. Negro

a. Protective and uplift — NAACP, National Council of Negro Women, Links, etc.

b. Fraternal

1.) Major secret orders — Masons, Elks, Oddfellows, etc.

2.) College and professional fraternities and sororities

c. Educational

1.) Negro Colleges and Universities (public and private)

2.) Negro primary and secondary schools, particularly high schools

2. Religious Minorites —Jews, Catholics

(To be filled in after more specific facts obtained)

B. Bi-racial civic, welfare, and professional groups

1. Race Relations organizations

2. Labor unions and professional organizations

C. Predominantly White Groups

1. Southern Economic Development Groups -- Organization, Commissions, etc.

2. Service clubs and business groups, e.g., Chambers of Commerce, Kiwanis, etc.

FOX RIVER
Onion Skin
25% COTTON

V. To which major areas of activity listed below can various groups significantly contribute in achieving the employment of Negroes on basis of the merit of each applicant (capacity, qualifications, seniority in some cases)?

A. Strengthen old and create strong and valid new incentives (motivation) to maximum effort and a high level of achievement for each of the primary parties involved in developing optimum drive among Negro (youth) for education for future employment at its highest capacity; and in fostering the full utilization in present employment of qualified Negro workers at their highest skills

1. Primary parties determining the quality of future employment — pupil; teacher (and supporting school personnel, mainly Negroes themselves), parents (family of pupil), the Negro community (its organized groups and leadership), and possibly the larger total community (municipality) in which these live and work.

2. Primary parties determining the quality and character of utilization of Negro workers in the current labor market — worker (applicant and employee); employing firm and its personnel involved in the transition from discriminatory to merit hiring and use of Negro labor (as trainers as well as users of manpower); non-discriminatory employment enforcing and promoting agencies and organizations (public and non-governmental); the Negro community; and the community at large.

3. Utilize the services of knowledgeable social scientist and others in developing specific techniques for positively involving and motivating each of the major parties mentioned above in your community by establishing a reward

system which is meaningful to each group, e.g., public recognition, greater social status within their peer groups, awards (financial and otherwise), etc.

4. In light of the unique sociological weaknesses of the average Negro family relative to the white as a source of strong positive incentive to high educational attainment on the part of its children, special attention should be given to developing techniques of involving and gaining the co-operation of Negro parents and also to developing substitute sources of motivation outside of the home to compensate for this currently important obstacle to high aspiration levels among Negro pupils. (This type of activity is essentially an "operation bootstraps" dictated by the necessities of long range economic survival, not merely economic growth, of Negro manpower in a racially mixed market in which the Negro community as a whole and its many faceted leadership must take the initiative in planning, organization, and sustained administration. Its resources in time, energy, and money must be fully and persistently mobilized; and the element of self-interest fully interpreted and exploited.

While some assistance may be motivated from the larger (white) community, this should not be relied upon as a major source. Furthermore, the quality and quantity of Negro self-help is likely to be a major condition of such aid and overall co-operation.)

B. Pre-employment training for future employment

Increase the quality, quantity, and diversification of educational opportunity available to this largest pool of under-developed manpower potential, the Negro, by strengthening the educational establishments (facilities, personnel, and equipment) now open to Negro students and by fostering their non-discriminatory access to such establishments (educational institutions, training facilities of employers and/or unions) now closed to them whether by law, custom, defiance of law, or inertia. Such new opportunities should include equality of access to financial aid and educational subsidy —scholarships, trainee wages for in-plant training, reduced tuition fee to in-state or city students of public educational institutions.

1. Activities to improve Negro (or predominantly Negro) educational establishments, e.g., their physical facilities, personnel, equipment, curriculum, PTA.

   Quality and breadth of curriculum

   General education

   Vocational education

   Professional "

   Guidance, counselling, and placement PTA — role and effectiveness

2. Activities to open and facilitate enrollment of Negro students in presently white institutions (public and private) which can better their educational opportunities without racial restriction.

3. Activities aimed at systematically finding all existing sources and developing new sources of educational subsidy, work aid, etc. in which deserving Negro students can participate on basis of need, scholastic attainment, and future prospects.

   a. Non-discriminatory access to existing sources now available to students in general

   b. Efforts by the Negro community to systematically expand its contributions of such aid to its local Negro youth .

4. Activities aimed at expanding and diversifying opportunities for informal educational opportunities and vocational training outside of the class room but supplementary to it.

   b. After hour clerical and commercial opportunities — Distributive Education program (George-Dean Act)

   Note: a. and b. outside of as well as within the segregated Negro community.

   a. Apprenticeship opportunities to supplement high school program — Smith-Hughes Act

   c. Systematic placement under school supervision in Negro businesses, institutions, agencies, etc.

C. Present employment and utilization on merit

Given the problems implied in V. A. and B. above and even assuming that activities aimed at their solution are being successfully pursued by organized community groups, when the adult qualified Negro enters the labor market and seeks employment, he tends to face policies and practices of

discrimination based upon his race which restrict his employment opportunities in a variety of ways.

1. The major areas of discriminatory practices may be classified as follows as a basis for developing activities and techniques for combatting them:
   a. Recruitment and application for employment
   b. Hiring on basis of capacity for employment
   c. Promotion and upgrading (lay-off and termination) —ability, efficiency, seniority
   d. Compensation (money and otherwise)
   e. Selection of employees for training on-the-job apprenticeship, etc.
2. The community activities formulated to combat the pattern of discriminatory practices in a particular community must be thoughtfully fashioned to meet the local situation. However, the following suggestive, but incomplete, list of preliminary activities may be helpful in initiating a complete local program.
   a. Initial employment in "white" situation
      1.) Systematically seek (and find) qualified "pioneers" and persons who can be readily developed into highly qualified "pioneers" for entrance into jobs and firms from which Negroes have heretofore been excluded and which offer opportunities for N-D employment and future upgrading.

         Make this a community wide co-ordinated effort involving organized groups and leaders in the community.

      2.) Systematically develop list of employer

targets ranked in order of the prospects of favorable reception (Fed. Govt. Dept., firms with Govt. contracts, firms needing very scarce skills presently available among "pioneer" list, etc.)

3.) Provide preliminary briefing, refresher training, etc., to "pioneers" in preparation for and just before their effort to get employment in new situations

a.) Two types of briefing

1.) Extensive and general briefing to all on list of "pioneers"

2.) More intensive and "tailored" guidance and tutoring to particular "pioneer," the types of jobs they seek, and the employer they plan to approach so as to minimize unnecessary and justified refusals and to provide clear and accurate bases for complaint, if racial discrimination occurs.

Basic infor. filing with Ccc, etc.

Avoid "blind alley" placements

b. Progression of existing employees on basis of merit and qualifications

1.) Find out in what industries and what firms in these industries Negroes are now employed in significant numbers in which there are

separate lines of progression (upgrading) and/or where Negroes are denied upgrading without regard to qualification and seniority because of their race. List and rank these firms on basis of prospects of changing such patterns and the potentialites for gains to Negro employees in case of such a change.

Indicate what, if any, unions have bargaining rights in each case and seniority rules governing upgrading and transfer.

VI. Considering for each group its nature, goals, resources, etc., rank the activities in which it is fitted to make its strongest impact on the problem. List a few in order of their importance. (Number the major activities so that this question can be answered by inserting numbers in order of priority)

FOX RIVER
ONION SKIN
25% COTTON

VII. What program is proposed by each group to efficiently achieve the goals (activities) upon which it decides to work?

VIII. How can the programs of all groups be best co-ordianted and periodic reports on total program given to each group so as to maintain high efficiency and morale and to avoid unnecessary duplication, discord, etc.?

John Hope II, Chief Consultant
Consultant Service Program
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

file

SOUTHERN MEDIA
117 W. Church Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

file

July 8, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Thank you for accepting and sending the check from the N.Y. Foundation on our behalf.

As far as what we are doing now is concerned, we are working on three movies. For the first one, we have a contract from Southern Consumers Ed. Fund to make a training film on the Grand Marie Sweet Potato Co-op. The second movie is a training film on handcraft co-ops for the Poor Peoples Corp., and the third film is an organizing one for the Miss. Freedom Democratic Party.

In addition, we are fulfilling many Still Photo assignments for groups such as the Delta Ministry, Tougaloo College, Southern Courier, Southern Patriot, PPC, Liberty House, the local groups, and many others.

We are conducting a few Photography classes at the YWCA and YMCA.

We are also showing films to various Church, civic and community organizations throughout the state.

If you know of any free films or good inexpensive ones, let us know. Also, if you need any Still Pictures made or perhaps even a film, let us know if we can be of any service to you.

DD/ae

Sincerely,

Doris Derby

Doris Derby

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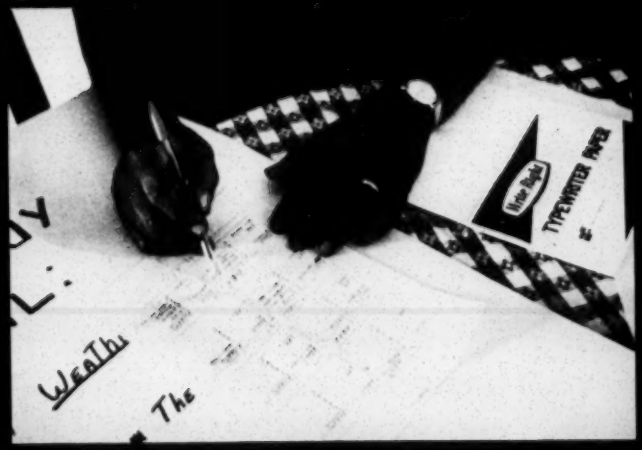

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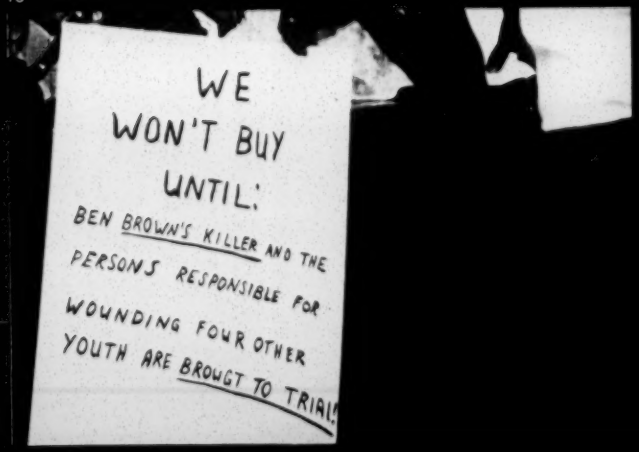

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Movies made by black people of the south for black people

The civil and economic struggle of the black people in the South has gone on for years and yet it has left thousands of communities untouched. One of the major problems blunting the effort has been a terrible isolation leaving many black communities still in the 19th century in matters of civil and economic rights. **Southern Media,** a non-profit organization formed in San Francisco, is trying to help remedy this situation by supporting the production and distribution of short documentary films by the black people of the South about themselves. The films will be about social problems found in black communities and solutions to them. The project includes the training of local black personnel, providing equipment, and technical support.

Southern Media has no political ideology. It merely recognizes the great need in the South for a means of communication between the scattered isolated Negro population there. The messages of the films are the black man's own message.

The idea for Southern Media came from the actual making of a film in Mississippi about a Negro-organized boycott of a grocery store where Negroes were discriminated against and threatened. The film is available to anyone who wants to see what a potent method of communication films can be in this field. This original group is still intact and at work for Southern Media. They have established good will in the area. In fact they have already been contacted by a number of local organizations asking for the assistance of Southern Media. One request—a voter registration drive and campaign for the elections of November 1967 had to be turned down because of lack of funds. Others have had to be postponed until funds can be found.

The immediate goal of Southern Media is to have the entire field operation run by black men from the region itself. The distribution of the films will be through churches, civil rights groups, political parties and other local organizations.

Southern Media can make these films cheaply. The 18 minute boycott film which inspired the project was made for less than $500. A commercial film of this length would cost 30 times as much. The films do not need elegant production techniques nor even movie houses to be effective. They can be shown in churches or homes with simple projection equipment. Thus, even though Southern Media's goals are ambitious, its annual budget is a modest one.

The question may be asked: why movies?
1. Illiteracy. There is a widespread functional illiteracy throughout the black population in the South. Many who know how to read, do so with much labor —the printed word loses its impact. Movies can reach a mass audience and involve each individual.
2. Self-image. The only public view the Southern Negro has of himself is the Southern white view of a shiftless, lazy creature. The black man knows this is a lie, but for generations he has been taught to survive by hiding his courage, disguising his intelligence, and abandoning his resourcefulness. Through Southern Media, black men can see themselves on the screen as they actually are and not made over into a silly white fiction. Black men can see themselves registering to vote, applying for a water project, organizing a cooperative, and demanding jobs.
3. Instruction. Movies are used throughout our society as training aids for the most complex tasks. Obviously the films can be of great benefit in the task bettering the lot of the black man. 4. Self-expression. Every

man has his own particular way of seeing the world and talking about it. A whole generation of black people have been denied adequate command of the written word. The making of movies can provide them with a way of telling each other and outsiders the true story of their lives, hopes and wisdom.

The results of the isolation of the impoverished Southern Negro are clear. He has been forced off the land by the rapid mechanization of agriculture without being given alternative ways of earning a living. He lives in disease-breeding shacks, his babies die of malnutrition, his children do not have a chance at adequate education, and his women must do menial domestic labor for meager wages. Daily he is threatened by the fear of starvation or violent death. His children and grandchildren fill the large city ghettoes. He can do little about this until he and his brothers organize together a pressure group to demand their rights.

Southern Media proposes to begin where the problem begins: in the isolated black communities of the South. Movies will not save the world, nor even white and black Americans, but they can help in the long task of forging a new image for oppressed men, and they might help link these men together with others so that by their resolution and their numbers they can influence the course of American politics. Movies made by black people themselves, for black people can be the potent handbills of legitimate change.

Those who wish to make contributions should make their checks payable to Southern Media, Inc. and send them to [redacted] *Tax exempt status pending.*

SOUTHERN MEDIA, INC.
117 W. CHURCH ST.
JACKSON, MISS. 39202
TEL. (601) 352-9109

Make file
"Southern Media Inc."
(Jackson, Miss)

July 2, 1968

Miss Doris Derby
Southern Media, Inc.
117 West Church Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Dear Miss Derby:

We are pleased to enclose our check for $2,500 in support of your program in making educational and training films.

As you indicate, no portion of these funds can be used in violation of Section 502(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code.

An additional $2,500 will be available shortly after November 1, 1968.

In addition to the regular reporting, I, personally, would be very grateful if you would keep me informed of your work.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME:

SOUTHERN MEDIA, INC.

REGARDING:

Grant for $5,000 year 1968

DATE:

July 2, 1968

SEE:
(NAME OR SUBJECT)

NEW YORK FOUNDATION

SOUTHERN MEDIA, INC.
117 W. Church St.
Jackson, Miss. 39202

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

We have been informed by Mr. D. John Heyman of the New York Foundation that the New York Foundation - has made Southern Media a grant of $5,000.00; with $2,500 to be paid July 1st 1968 and $2,500 to be paid November 1st 1968.

We would like for you to send to us the July 1st installment. We are familiar with the requirements of the Council and realize that the money is to be used only for purposes of making education and training films.

We shall also keep strict accounting of all expenditures and will send you a report when the funds have been expended.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Derby

Doris Derby

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 FORSYTH STREET, N.W., ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

November 7, 1968

Miss Doris Derby
Executive Secretary
Southern Media
117 W. Church Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

Dear Miss Derby:

As an administrator, I am very impressed at how you reminded us promptly of your second installment.

Enclosed is our check for $2,500.00, representing support provided us by the New York Foundation for developing talent in your area.

At your convenience, please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed carbon of this letter.

Thank you for the report on your activities

Check Received 11/11/68
Doris A. Derby

to date. They are impressive. I very much hope that sometime I will have an opportunity to visit with you.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosures - 2

cc: John Heyman

SOUTHERN MEDIA
117 W. Church Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39202

November 4, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St. N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Last July 1st you sent to us $2,500.00 which was the first installment of a $5,000.00 grant made to us by the New York Foundation.

The second installment was to be made November 1,1968;

The purpose of this short note is to remind you that it is November 1st and to enclose a copy of a brief report of our activities.

Sincerely yours,

Doris Derby

Doris Derby
Exec. Sec.

cc: John Heyman

DD:dec

Southern Media, Inc.
828 Lynch Street
Jackson, Mississippi 39203

To : Mr John Heyman
From: Joseph Gross
Re : Southern Medias Activities
during period of $2500.00 grant

Southern Media has been functioning in three areas:
1. The production of documentary films, audio tapes, still photos, and film strips.
2. Film showings and distributions.
3. Training young black people in communications media techniques.

In the area of documentary films, Southern Media has produced a twenty minute training-organizing film for the Southern Co-operative Developement Program, about the Grand Marie Sweet Potato Co-op in Lafayette, La. A seven minute film on the history, staff and goals of Southern Media, called "The First Step", has also been produced.

Another film, concerned with the lack of political participation of the poor, is in its final editing stages.

Still assignments we have covered include, work done for several organizations such as, Delta Ministry, Poor Peoples Corporation, Liberty House, The Presidents Legal Committee, Mississippi Council on Human Relations, The Delta Commission on Race and Religion, Southern Courier, Southern Patriot, Ramparts, Newsweek, N.Y. Times, NAACP, Freedom Democratic Party, Tougaloo College, American Bar Association, Tufts Delta Health Clinic and others.

Presently, Southern Media is filming the Mississippi Human Relations Council, and its various activities, the Co-ops and training programs of the Poor Peoples Corporation, and the organization of vorious Headstart centers and related committees of the Hinds County Headstart programs.

In regard to the future:
We hope to do a film for:
1. The Friends of the Children of Mississippi, (a training film).
2. The Democratic Party, (an organizing film).
3. Tufts University Delta Health Clinic, (organizing).
4. SCLC Citizenship Education School, (a training film).
5. Delta Ministry, (a progress film).
6. The Migrant Farmers Education Project, (an organizing film).
7. The National Council of Negro Women is interested in

a film of one of their Mississippi projects.

Still photos will be done on a continual basis for many of the aforementioned organizations and publications.

Audio Tapes will also be recorded for several of the aforementioned organizations as well as new events, and any important news events.

Filmstrip workshops will be given in December to set up our filmstrip distribution unit.

Training communications media skills have been taking place since January, 1968. Initally there were three trainees, presently there are six. We have just concluded a two week workshop for our staff. A technical consultant from the filmaking program of Haryou Act in New York City has concucted the workshops. The community organization division of the American Film Institute arranged this for us.

We hope to find ways to arrange this kind of technical consultant on a continual basis. There are many filmakers who have expressed interest in doing this for us.

Our film showing and distribution program has been taking place on a small scale within the state.

COPY

Revised Budget
(Originally $18,000 for 12 months)

PROPOSED BUDGET -- SOUTHERN MEDIA, INC.
May 15, 1968 to December 31, 1968

I. Salaries

Trainees (program strength of three)

	per wk	per 28 wks
Doug Jenkins*	$ 75.00	$ 2,100.00
Doris Derby	75.00	2,100.00
Ralph Wheeler**	50.00	1,400.00

*Doug is currently receiving ½ his salary from Poor People's Corporation for acting as part time driver as he trains with Southern Media.

**Ralph is receiving currently $30 per week from Delta Ministry as contribution to project ($840.00).

Administrative Help

Training Director (not hired at present)	125.00	3,500.00
Training Assistant (Bill Peltz has been working in this capacity at present for no salary).	75.00	2,100.00
Executive Secretary (Secretarial help provided until last month by Job Corps candidate no longer available).	75.00	2,100.00
TOTAL		$13,300.00

II. Administrative Expenses

Office and Laboratory ($80.00 total, of which Poor People's Corp. will contribute $390.00)	130.00
Utilities (Gas, water, electricity, phone, total $50.00 per month)	350.00
Equipment upkeep and expendables	210.00
Postage ($30.00 per month)	210.00
Public relations (includes job contracting, limited fund raising and printed materials)	800.00
TOTAL	$ 1,700.00

III. Equipment

Processing	
1. Motor driven, portable 8 and 16mm processor	$ 175.00
2. Processing drier	40.00
3. Enlarger, 35mm	200.00
Editing	
1. Hot splicer	250.00
2. Mylar splicer for visuals and sound	150.00
3. Long shak rewind (1)	25.00
4. Misc. and expendables such as cans, reels, spools, etc.	200.00
Sound	
1. Portable Nagra tape recorder	1,400.00
2. Materials for fixing recording booth	300.00
3. Shot-gun microphone	500.00
Projection	
1. Bell and Howell 16mm projector with magnetic head	750.00
Lenses	
1. 35mm telephoto	100.00
2. 35mm wide angle	100.00
3. 16mm long telephoto	150.00
Cameras	
1. 16mm motor drive, 200 foot magazine with sync head for sound camera use (body only)	850.00
2. 35mm single lens reflex, used	150.00
Insurance	100.00
TOTAL	$5,440.00

IV. Transportation

Car (our used one needs replacing and none of the trainees can presently afford to own or operate a private automobile)	500.00
Insurance for car, registration, inspection	200.00
Gas (for company vehicle plus whatever private cars can be used)	325.00
Repairs and tires	275.00
On the road expenses (meals, housing, etc.)	700.00
TOTAL	$2,000.00

V.	Equipment repairs (this figure reflects the use of equipment by untrained or semi-trained personnel who by nature are more accident prone)	$ 1,200.00
	TOTAL	$ 1,200.00

VI. Consumables and Printing

Film	
1. Cassettes and sundries	10.00
2. 35mm stock (130 rolls)	150.00
3. 16mm stock (120 rolls)	450.00
4. 8mm stock (50 rolls)	40.00
Processing, printing and incidental lab costs	930.00
Tapes	200.00
Darkroom consumables Chemicals and paper	135.00
Editing--gloves, splices, tapes, etc.	25.00
TOTAL	$ 1,940.00
PROJECT TOTAL	$25,580.00

Supplementary Information

SOUTHERN MEDIA'S RELATIONSHIP WITH POOR PEOPLE'S CORPORATION

In January of 1968, the program functionally began in Jackson, Mississippi, with the cooperation of the Poor People's Corporation (P.P.C.) in Mississippi. The P.P.C., an ongoing self-help, independent, non-profit organization, is dedicated to economic independence for poor people through the organization of cooperatives.

The assistance of the P.P.C. was requested because it is one of the few groups in Mississippi effectively organized on a statewide basis that would be able to manage, promote, and use Southern Media in its educational program. Furthermore, P.P.C. is sufficiently responsive to the wide needs of the black community in the South to bring these facilities to other organizations interested in community development.

To do this, P.P.C. has initially provided Southern Media with administrative and fund-raising assistance, office space, and two staff members for training.

In addition, P.P.C. has agreed to assume overall responsibility for funding, management, and the future operation of the program, thus giving Southern Media a stronger basis for survival.

Prospectus for film for the Southern Cooperative Development Program of the Southern Consumers' Education Foundation

Purpose: to provide materials for SCDP's educational program promoting the development of agricultural cooperatives. Specifically, the movie will advance the idea of the efficacy of co-ops as a means of advancement for poor, rural Southerners, especially, but not exclusively, for black people.

Rationale: For most black Southerners, agricultural cooperatives are a new idea. SCDP feels that movies can be a powerful medium for demonstrating the viability of co-ops and their relevance to the special problems of the people of the region.

Secondary goal: to train one or more of SCDP's staff in film-making, for the further development of their educational program. (This is also part of Southern Media's continuing program: to train people in organizations other than our own and in other parts of Mississippi and the region.)

Planning: SCDP will take active part in planning the specific content of the movie and will have complete editorial control, in order to insure the maximum usefulness of the movie to their program.

Format: The movie will center on the success story of one agricultural cooperative, Grand Marie, which is a sweet potato co-op located in Louisiana. Emphasis will be placed on how the co-op obtained its funding, including its utilization of existing Federal farm programs; its production and marketing techniques; its business management procedures; and its organizational structure. The movie will end by showing the activities of SCDP organizers, especially in Mississippi, as they work to establish new co-ops in other areas.

Preliminary Notes on Future Films

I. Educational and training film for Poor People's Corporation

This will be a film tailored to the educational program of P.P.C. Generally, it will be used to promote economic independence among the rural poor through craft cooperatives. Specifically, the film will explore marketing, management, and production aspects of cooperatives, through an examination of three facets of P.P.C.'s operation: the Liberty House stores, the Mt. Beulah Training Center, and the local craft co-ops.

This movie is seen as the first of a series of three for P.P.C. and will be used for its fund-raising as well as in its internal program.

II. Railroad movie

This will be a short (5 to 7 minutes) documentary of general interest and of quality suitable for NET showing. It will address itself to some of the power relationships between the white and black communities within American urban society. This relationship will be expressed by a railroad switching yard dissecting a black community in Jackson, Mississippi, symbolic of an oppressive relationship which is daily visible but usually not recognized by most Americans.

III. Short documentary about successful F.D.P. political campaign

This will portray the campaign waged in 1967 by Robert Clark and the Holmes County Freedom Democratic Party which resulted in the seating of the first black member of the Mississippi legislature in 50 years. The film will be made by using extensive numbers of still pictures made by Movement photographers during the campaign, and will be, therefore, largely a studio production.

Not only will this film be of general interest to the public and an addition to the historical record, but it will also be used by groups in Mississippi with general programs in political education.

file

Prospectus:

Southern Media Inc

documentary films for the rural South, a self-help project

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1116A EST NOV 11 64 AE126

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FAX DURHAM NCAR 11 1057A EST

LESLIE W DUNBAR

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC 5 FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA

RESERVATION, CONFIRMED, NOV 12-13 HOLIDAY INN WEST

MRS E UTLEY

(02).

1964

Southern Political Science Association
Durham, North Carolina
November 13, 1964

SOURCES OF POLITICAL RIGHTS

There are few of us who have serious difficulty in affirming the ultimate right of the individual to obey his own conscience instead of positive law. We are, after all, citizens of the West, and that is to say we are all colonials. We are transplants of Greece in a cultural empire which for a while, but not enduringly, and not fatally, had its period of co-emperors, Greek and Jew, to whom for many centuries now we have, all of us, owed common fealty. As the British North American Act began the transformation of an empire into a commonwealth without destroying allegiance to the crown, though implying the freedom of a South Africa to do so, so the patient working out of natural law theory made a commonwealth of the cultural empire without diminishing the old sovereigns, though implying a freedom of secession for those who choose other sovereigns. Of these we have seen over the centuries a great array, from the dogma that power makes all things licit to the worship or fear of idols such as race. Outside the commonwealth this ultimate individual right, which only lately have we begun to call the right of civil disobedience, is renounced or denied; but within the commonwealth its writ runs to nearly every corner.

Were this individual right our only question, we could do what our ancestors from time to time felt called to do: re-affirm the right in the idiom of our day, with a word of moral caution to the individual and of remonstrance to the governing power. And to do this again in our day is, in fact, needful. Yet we need also recognize the contemporary dimensions of the question, and to acknowledge that these do not, with the clarity and simplicity we might prefer, fit within the natural law tradition.

There are chiefly two issues before us. The first is the question of whether organized, mass disobedience can ever have the same ethical justifications which belong to the individual's conscientious act. The second is whether these ethical justifications extend to disobedience whose primary motive is political rather than moral, and is employed as a means to influence or change policy.

Now at least in part these questions ask the liberal whether he has the courage to be also a democrat; and they ask the conservative whether he has the wit to be also a realist. But courage, though a high virtue, is not always wisdom; and a perception of the reality of grievances and the inadequacy of established remedies does not, at least for the conservative, require that he approve in principle what he adjusts to in fact.

The uncomfortable truth is that the natural law consensus gives us little help in confronting these contemporary questions,

because it itself is only an intellectual bluff. When natural law affirms the right of individual disobedience but only for reasons of conscience and only under extreme provocation, what it has done is to pacify two quite non-rational human compulsions. It has sought to stave off the occasional but always terrible rupture between the individual's necessitous yearning for the society of others and for his own self-respect. The tension between these makes for creakings and fissures along the whole front of social life, and at a far-flung sector of that front, reached by only a few driven men in any generation but in encounters plainly visible to all, the tension pits an individual against that governing power which unifies and gives form to all that he understands his society to be. And for this case in extremis, natural law proclaimed a truce, through what we now call the right of civil disobedience. We can do no better. But we mislead ourselves if we think this old moral decree suffices for more complex problems. It is intellectually barren.

If, however, we see the classic problem of civil disobedience as being but one aspect of a larger and more fundamental issue, the way from it may lead to some help in considering the contemporary question of mass resistance as a political method. The larger issue is, of course, the nature of all political obligation and the legitimate sources of rights.

How to make power legitimate is and has always been the basic concern of political philosophy. The great statements of the problem and its resolution, from Plato to Marx, came at times when

old sanctions of legitimacy were decaying and when urgent dilemmas were being heaped up before individuals. We might, if we wished, record as an empirical datum that whenever the question of civil disobedience arises insistently, new and impressive political philosophies have usually appeared. We would, of course, have to make a quick exception of the United States, because no great statements in political philosophy have ever appeared here, and perhaps none will. Though undoubtedly other explanations exist for the fact that the history of political theory can pretty well ignore American writers, none of whom possibly excepting Walt Whitman have done more than footnote Europeans, surely a big part of the explanation is that our Supreme Court has relieved theorists of their pertinency in the resolution of crises born of value conflict and power re-alignments.

Yet there must be more basic causes to explain why, not only in the United States but elsewhere in the West, the contemporary writers who are deeply challenging our political understanding are literary figures, and not more prosaic philosophers. Now it is of the nature of literary figures to be less concerned to answer old questions than to invent new ones. And thus, though I do not know what we would have done without Kafka, Camus, Pasternak, and a few others, they have not done the philosopher's job for him, which is to discover or reinterpret a legitimate distribution of powers and rights in a political order which men can recognize as their own. And <u>there</u> is the obstacle to

political philosophy in our age. The absurd complexity of the modern political order discourages and defies theoretical comprehension.

To look at a modern, western, industrial, democratic state is to see something of which no classical philosopher ever wrote. If we were to attempt to embrace its most important features in a short statement, we might come up with something like this:

> A rapidly multiplying society in which more and more of the work is done by machines, headed by a government possessed, through its effective control of science, of ever increasing strength, and yet diminishing freedom of action toward other governments, ruling, in close consultation with the managers of industry, ever more closely the multitude of individuals (whose legally recognized rights continually expand, while their power to revolt practically vanishes, although a fluctuating power of determined and sizable minorities to order the government about is often quite great), and for whom there are fewer and fewer customary restraints and moulds although being different from each other becomes ever more rare as their education increases.

This awkwardly worded formulation is undoubtedly imperfect, but so far as it goes and allowing for some aberrations it is suggestive of all the western democracies as they have been since

1918. No classical theorist, not Hobbes nor Marx nor Pareto, ever dreamed of such a contrivance, though Plato might have in his nightmares. Modern theorists are baffled in their efforts to conceptualize such an order, and modern political science consequently marks time, by sensibly whittling at small concepts and, not so sensibly, signifies the unintelligibility of the modern political order by writing unintelligibly about it in the American Political Science Review.

This "thing" which we can so badly conceptualize may, nevertheless, be held in our sight as I attempt to say a word in justification of the right to carry political protest even to the point of civil disobedience.

To begin with, we can summarize and make a bit more explicit what has already been asserted. First, within the commonwealth of natural law, no one seriously disputes the ultimate individual right of conscientious disobedience. Second, no one seriously asserts that the right implies a duty to disobey whenever conscience is affronted; consequently, no one seriously proposes that the decision to disobey may not be heavily tinged with pragmatic considerations without disparaging its conscientious quality. Third, there is to all law a prima facie duty to obey,[1] so that the burden of justifying a disobedient act rests on the individual.

1. For a dissenting view, see Richard A. Wasserstrom, "The Obligation to Obey the Law," 10 UCLA Law Review 780, May 1963.

If these may be impugned as simply the conclusions of common sense, they nevertheless seem unassailable, unless one wishes to enter a conceptual and semantic thicket. Because, as has already been said, the ethical foundation on which the conclusions rest are themselves intellectually unstable, exploration of the thicket is not promising. The natural law foundation contains another, and far more crucial, flaw. For at the point of civil disobedience, as at so many other points, the tradition includes a logically unnecessary and ethically harmful claim which has confused the morality of the West for centuries and still does.

This comes about when the tradition asserts that the right of conscientious disobedience represents obedience to God rather than man; thus, "God justifies." That this borders on blasphemy is a truth which at least two millenia have conspired in suppressing. It is of a piece with the other too numerous manifestations of western civilization's pathetic repudiation of its own responsibility for its moral values. When we take the step of civil disobedience, no presumptuous claim that "God justifies me" must be on our lips; only a plea that He do so. It is not God rather than man that we obey, but God rather than man that we seek to please, and therein lies a tremendous difference. We cannot explore this matter here, other than to note that what one <u>offers</u> to God cannot be logically evaluated.

In mass disobedience, the plea is not to God but to men.

And so we need to see and to say that the problem of civil disobedience, when it is taken beyond the simple case of the conscientious individual, is essentially a political, not an ethical, problem. This is true even though we must immediately add that the act would not be "civil" if carried on by immoral methods.

What, then, do we mean by "civil disobedience"? The definition given by Professor Bedau seems to me a serviceable one. "Anyone commits an act of civil disobedience if and only if he acts illegally,[2] publicly, nonviolently, and conscientiously with the intent to frustrate (one of) the laws, policies, or decisions of his government."[3]

We perhaps should remind ourselves how frequently of late the right of civil disobedience has been asserted or debated, in connection with the Nuremberg and Eichmann trials, Algeria, Congressional investigations, trespass on nuclear weapons installations, and Negro protest. Today the Negro protest movement

2. By which Bedau means, "It is always the sort of thing that can send one to jail."

3. Hugo A. Bedau, "On Civil Disobedience," 58 The Journal of Philosophy 653,661, October 12, 1961. Although I am accepting this definition, and my discussion will stay within its terms, I am not altogether sure that the word "conscientiously" could not be omitted, leaving still a form of political protest which could be defended. Whatever the case regarding this, I do not at all comprehend the statement of Professor Stuart M. Brown, Jr.: "Civil disobedience has a point and a rationale only within a system of law where public protest is legally permissible." 58 The Journal of Philosophy 669,671-2, October 26, 1961.

is at the forefront of our thought, but we shall be able to think about it more soberly if we remember that the spirit of civil disobedience is abroad in the world. William L. Taylor has, in fact, largely denied that the Negro protest movement has embraced civil disobedience. His analysis is unusually instructive.[4]

Taylor's argument is as follows. No law violator who appeals "not simply to moral law, but to positive, articulated law such as the Constitution of the United States" is engaged in civil disobedience. On this ground, action such as sit-ins and the Freedom Rides were not civil disobedience but tests to establish or to require observance of Constitutional rights. Similarly, street marches and picketing are exercises of First Amendment freedoms. The New York rent strikes have been appeals to the legal processes of the state. Violation of court injunctions in the South may, under one Constitutional theory, be aptly called civil disobedience, but Constitutional law in this area is unclear, and while it remains, so the violator may properly appeal to higher courts for legal vindication. Triborough Bridge type incidents, where socially disruptive practices are engaged in under no claim of legal immunity, are not civil disobedience under the standards of right conduct set by either Ghandi or Martin Luther King. School boycotts <u>would be</u> civil disobedience if prolonged; as one-day affairs, however,

4. "Some Observations on the Strategies of Protest," paper read before the National Civil Liberties Clearing House, 16th Annual Conference, March 20, 1964 (mimeographed).

they are "more closely akin to exercises of free speech and assembly than to acts of civil disobedience."

Taylor is undoubtedly correct in his comment about street marches and picketing; the law is clear and well established that these are, if properly conducted, exercises of First Amendment rights. As to New York law regarding the rent strikes, I am not well informed. But otherwise, his analysis seems to me wholly wrong.

The American political order is undergirded by a written, enforceable constitution. To point out that this has resulted in our having courts as well as legislatures as instruments for the changing of law is by now a cliché. And the Negro protest movement has been aimed toward the creation of new law and policies. If the protesters have contested the legality of their punishment by appeal to federal courts, this has meant simply that they have used an available forum to press for the vindication of their moral and political grievances.[5] They have thought of themselves as civilly

5. Bedau had already called Taylor's contention on this point "irrelevant" and Brown had labelled it "false," see articles cited footnote 3, pages 655 and 672.

disobedient, they have violated state and local laws, regulations, and injunctions whose Constitutional validity was generally accepted throughout the nation, and they have been punished. Legal modes of reasoning ought not to obscure what they have done. Mere test cases of the Constitution are not carried out this way.[6] These have been mass protests forcing the hand of government by deliberately creating conditions to which government - local, state, and national - must react in order to preserve public peace. The protests have plainly said that normal procedures for the change of law and policy do not provide a sufficient remedy for grievances, and that disobedience to iniquitous law is required.

Nevertheless, I do not know of any recent discussion of civil disobedience which is of greater value than Taylor's. For if he has misread what the Negro protests are he has seen with rare clarity what they are not. They are <u>not</u> a form of traditional civil disobedience sanctioned by natural law. They are not appeals to God rather than man. They are, on the contrary and most emphatically, appeals to men. They have sought political ends, and must be examined for their legitimacy as a method of effecting political change.

6. "The character of sit-ins as appeals to law rather than acts of civil disobedience is not changed by the fact that large numbers of protesters have been involved. While the ordinary test case may involve a single violation of a law by one person or a small group, there is no reason why a law cannot be tested by larger groups in a more dramatic manner as long as they are willing to incur the additional legal expense." Taylor, <u>op. cit.</u> This seems strained reasoning.

In what I have called the absurd complexity of the modern political order, that legitimacy should be acknowledged, not only for the Negro protest movement specifically but for civil disobedience as a proper form through which demands can be made that would not otherwise be clearly heard. I see no reason why a society which has learned that it can socially and legally tolerate the strike, cannot similarly learn that it can socially tolerate civil disobedience.

Democracy's eternal task is to ascertain its own will. We must not deny to it the discovery of new methods of doing so. Nicola Chiaromonte and Ignazio Silone said a few years ago, "We believe that the right to disobedience exists, and that it is of the essence of democracy."[7] They declared this passionately, as a partisan slogan. I would say it quietly, as a statement of fact. The right exists, and it derives from that need to reach consensus which is essential to democracy.

We must, of course, be mindful of other political values, and particularly of all that we treasure when we speak of the "rule of law." Civil disobedience is undeniably susceptible to abuse, not so much in its own right but through false imitation, such as, for example, the Triborough Bridge incident. As long as we define the civilly disobedient act as being a non-violent act, the threat to the rule of law seems not great.

7. "On Civil Disobedience and the Algerian War," 50 Yale Review 462, March 1961.

It should be plain to all that for the past generation American jurisprudence has been experimentally searching out solutions to ease new tensions between public order and individual or minority dissent. This is a process of trial and error which is giving revised, and we hope pragmatically valid, meaning to the rule of law under conditions of modern democracy. Not all of this experimentation can be expected to work, and the courts sometimes retreat from their handiwork, as they seem to be doing, for example, from the Dennis case. Threats to the rule of law can come from within the law, as well as from without. Whenever the law wavers from its imperial qualities of impartiality, fairness, generality, and usual certainty, its rule grows slack. I personally have misgivings about concessions made to public order not only in cases such as Dennis v. U. S. but in such as Wickard v. Filburn; and about concessions made toward the dissident in the contempt of court cases since Bridges v. California.[8] Anyone may reject these concerns, but no one can overlook the experimentation which is going on or its fallibility. Mass civil disobedience has been and can be an effective catalyst in this experimental process.

I would, in fact, propose that the Negro protest movement has done much to sustain the rule of law in the United States. The great chapter of American history which has been written by the recent struggle for civil right has had to date three fairly distinct periods. The first, which we can conveniently date from the wartime FEPC, extended through Brown v. Topeka in 1954. Immense gains were

8. 341 US 494; 317 US 111; 314 US 252.

made: the white primary ended; numerous state colleges and universities were desegregated; interstate conveyances were desegregated; the Army was integrated; restrictive housing covenants were put beyond the law. All was done strictly in accordance with legal norms, and the South adjusted to change with ease. After Brown v. Topeka, the South's political powers refused any longer to accept further change through legal procedures. This rebellion continued over much of the South until Negroes inaugurated the third period by taking to the streets, forcing on many southern municipalities and some states a sense of responsibility toward legal authority and demanding of the nation at large that it give more than lip service to its own commitment to the Constitution.

"Nor can we regard a republic as disorderly," said that excellent republican Niccolo Machiavelli, "where so many virtues were seen to shine. For good examples are the result of good education, and good education is due to good laws; and good laws in their turn spring from those very agitations which have been so inconsiderately condemned by many. For whoever will carefully examine the result of these agitations will find that they have neither caused exiles nor any violence prejudicial to the general good, and will be convinced even that they have given rise to laws that were to the advantage of public liberty. And if it be said these are strange means, - to hear constantly the cries of the people furious against the Senate, and of a Senate declaiming against the people, to see the populace rush tumultuously through the streets,... I reply, that all these things can alarm only those who read of them and that every free state ought

to afford the people the opportunity of giving vent, so to say, to their ambition; and above all those republics which on important occasions have to avail themselves of this very people. Now such were the means employed at Rome; when the people wanted to obtain a law, they resorted to some of the extremes of which we have just spoken, or they refused to enroll themselves to serve in the wars, so that the Senate was obliged to satisfy them in some measure. The demands of a free people are rarely pernicious to their liberty; they are generally inspired by oppressions, experienced or apprehended."[9] So speaks ancient wisdom.

To summarize, my view is that the right of the conscientious individual to disobey is affirmed by western ethics and need not be further debated, though re-affirmation from time to time is morally and socially healthy. Its intellectual exploration is futile because it rests on non-rational desires, and for that same reason this natural law right cannot be extended to the case of organized, mass, non-violent disobedience as an instrument for changing law or policy. Such disobedience need not be, however, inimical to public order. On the contrary, given the complexity of modern democratic government it is an efficacious, and therefore legitimate, method for ascertaining a democratic consensus.

9. The Discourses, Book I, chapter 4.

"Efficacious, and therefore legitimate.". I have not earlier in this paper so explicitly conjoined these two ideas, though the junction of them might have been inferred throughout. Perhaps a word of explanation would be an appropriate conclusion to this inquiry.

The line between civilization and barbarism is easily stepped across, as no one of this generation should need to be reminded. We are entitled to claim as our right whatever may effectively help us from crossing the line. Nor should we shirk from acknowledging that all our rights and all our values come from the need to have and to hold a civilized order and to live a civilized life within it, and from no more transcendent source. In a universe where no absolute can be known, no values certainly defined, and no penetration made beyond except through intuition, all we can do is to act on the authority of our own social intelligence. On society we all depend for moral instruction. Yet society is like the good and gifted teacher who occasionally gets drunk, and needs to be sobered before he can teach; so it falls to those who cannot learn without him to make him sober again. Consequently, we need those sobering remedies, and these are our political rights. They derive from democracy's need to regulate itself, to learn its own will and make it effective. Among them I have no trouble in including a socially tolerated right of mass civil disobedience.

Nor do I have difficulty in proposing that, under the absurd complexity of modern democracies, we open our minds to the

question of whether there cannot be "rights" which are non-legal. We may well continue to say that all acknowledged rights must have constitutional recognition. But the concept of a constitution as a legal order is a modern one, and a political science instructed by Aristotle should not find it strange to entertain the idea of rights pertaining to citizens by virtue of their function within a political system. Professor Spitz has said, "To [the] charge that the conflict is between the individual and all that the sovereign stands for, we must reply: the conflict is also between the sovereign and all that the individual stands for."[10] I would add that mass civil disobedience, when it accords with Professor Bedau's definition, also can champion "all that the individual stands for." The civilly disobedient person is engaged in the real world of individuals and society. If the fiction of sovereignty does not have his solicitous care, neither need we regard it as more than a convenience.

Democracy means not only an openness to innovation of policies but of forms as well, though prudence advocates that the forms change cautiously. Confronted by new forms, such as civil disobedience in its contemporary character, we do well to pause and reflect. The questions we must ask ourselves are whether civil disobedience as practiced by the Negro protest movement is to be condemned; defended by ethical or political traditions; excused

10. David Spitz, "Democracy and the Problem of Civil Disobedience," 43 American Political Science Review 386,399, June 1954.

because of the immensity of the grievance without generally sanctioning the practice; or defended as a valid case of a legitimate method. I have tried to indicate that my answer to the first three questions is "no" and to the fourth is "yes."

Our rights have another and creative purpose. Freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of science, freedom of opportunity - these are the means by which we can endeavor to live as rational beings and to carry on the perduring combat against irrationality. The form of rights may evolve and vary, but this is always their one legitimate purpose. These defenses of the civilized man, originating in the ethical needs of a rational creature who must live in a political order, are worth all. No efficacious means in their defense or enlargement is illegitimate.

Bibliographical Note

In addition to the sources footnoted, I have been especially helped in preparing this paper by the following: John I. Carnes, "Why Should I Obey the Law?" 71 Ethics 14, October 1960. Leslie W. Dunbar, "Civil Disobedience," Convocation address at Earlham College, February 1961 (mimeographed). Martin Luther King, Jr., "Letter from Birmingham Jail," reprinted as ch. 5 of Why We Can't Wait, N. Y., 1964; and "Love, Law and Civil Disobedience," New South, December 1961. Guenter Lewy, "Superior Orders, Nuclear Warfare, and the Dictates of Conscience," 55 American Political Science Review 3, March 1961. Bertrand Russell, "Civil Disobedience," 61 New Statesman 245, February 17, 1961. Harris Wofford, "The Law and Civil Disobedience," August 1960, distributed by the Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity (mimeographed). Marion A. Wright, "The Right to Protest," New South, February 1962.

Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council

THE SOUTHERN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION 36TH ANNUAL MEETING

DATES: November 12, 13 and 14, 1964

PLACE: Jack Tar Hotel, Durham, North Carolina. Panel meetings, special meetings and general sessions will be held in the Jack Tar Hotel unless otherwise noted. Registration of members will commence at 12 noon on November 12. The first panels will meet at 2:30 p.m.

HOTEL ROOMS AND RESERVATIONS: Rooms are available for Association members at the following special rates: $7.75 single; $10.50 double or twins. Reservations should be made by writing directly to the Jack Tar Hotel. No deposit for reservations will be required; however, reservations will not be held past 6:00 p.m., November 12 unless the hotel is notified of late arrival or a deposit is made. It is expected that the Jack Tar will be able to accommodate all members of the Association. To be assured of a room, however, it would be well to make reservations well in advance of the convention meeting. The hotel provides auto parking space for registered guests without additional charge. The Jack Tar Motor Lodge adjoins the hotel, and other motels are in the vicinity for those desiring that type of accommodation. Motel rooms, however, are not available at the special rates noted above.

MEALS: The dining and coffee shop facilities of the Jack Tar Hotel are available to Association members, as are other restaurants and cafeterias in downtown Durham. Members will be guests of Duke University at a dinner on the Duke campus on Friday evening, November 13. Arrangements can be made through the Local Arrangements Committee or directly with the hotel for special breakfast meetings. As noted below, a special luncheon will be held at the hotel on Friday, November 13.

FRIDAY LUNCHEON MEETING: A luncheon meeting of the Association will be held on Friday, November 13 at the Jack Tar Hotel. The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King will be the guest speaker on this occasion. In order that necessary arrangements for the luncheon may be completed in advance, members desiring to attend are asked to inform the Local Arrangements Committee, using the reservation form below. The cost of the luncheon will be $2.75 per person.

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Department of Political Science
Emory University
Atlanta, Georgia 30322
1 October 1964

TO: Members of the Southern Political Science Association

FROM: Charles D. Hounshell, Chairman of Committee to recommend to Executive Council a meeting place for SPSA in 1965

SUBJ: Where should we meet in 1965?

The University of Kentucky is having its centennial celebration in 1965 and has extended an invitation (and offered a financial contribution) to the Association to meet in Lexington. The several colleges in Atlanta have joined in extending an invitation to the Association to meet in Atlanta. A number of members have suggested that we return to Gatlinburg.

Please indicate your preference for a meeting place in 1965 on this "ballot" and return it to me as soon as feasible. (Your name and institution optional.)

I prefer Atlanta_____

I prefer Gatlinburg_____

I prefer Lexington_____

COMMENTS:

_____
Name

_____
Institution

Please return this ballot to Charles D. Hounshell, Department of Political Science, Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia 30322.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

SOUTHERN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION
November 12-14, 1964
Jack Tar Hotel
Durham, North Carolina

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1964

REGISTRATION	12:00 to 2:30 P. M.	Lobby
PANEL I	2:30 P. M.	The Southern Political Process
TOPIC:	"Changing Southern Politics"	
CHAIRMAN:	William G. Cornelius, Agnes Scott College	
PAPERS:	Charles G. Hamilton, Pikeville College "Mississippi: Resistance and Consequent Politics"	
	Norman L. Parks, Middle Tennessee State College "Post-Kefauver Politics in Tennessee"	
DISCUSSANTS:	Donald S. Strong, University of Alabama Abraham Holtzman, North Carolina State College Harry Holloway, University of Oklahoma	
PANEL II	2:30 P. M.	Comparative Government
TOPIC:	"Prerequisites of Political Development in Emerging Countries"	
CHAIRMAN:	Harry Kantor, University of Florida	
PAPERS:	Arpad von Lazar, Vanderbilt University "Human Resources and the Dilemma of Political Development"	
	Robert O. Tilman, Tulane University "Political Development as an Integrative Process: Concepts, Theories, and Directions for Research"	
DISCUSSANTS:	William E. H. Howard, Florida A. and M. University John M. Reinhardt, Wake Forest College A. Chinedozi Anonye, Talladega College	

MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL 3:30 P. M.

BUSINESS MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION 7:30 P. M.

Special Guest: David B. Truman, President of the American Political Science Association

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1964

JOURNAL OF POLITICS EDITORIAL BOARD ANNUAL BREAKFAST MEETING 8:00 A. M.

PANEL III 9:30 A. M. Public Administration

TOPIC: "Problems in the Administration of Technical Assistance Programs in Developing Countries"

CHAIRMAN: Gladys M. Kammerer, University of Florida

PAPERS: Herbert Emmerich, University of Virginia
"Political Problems Involved in Inducing Change in Developing Areas"

Robert S. Avery, University of Tennessee
"Strengthening Methods of Technical Assistance"

DISCUSSANTS: Ralph Brainbanti, Duke University
Malcolmn B. Parsons, Florida State University
T. William Zartman, University of South Carolina

PANEL IV 9:30 A. M. Political Behavior

TOPIC: "Community Power Structures: Conceptual Formulation and Electoral Processes"

CHAIRMAN: James W. Prothro, University of North Carolina

PAPERS: Harmon Zeigler, University of Oregon
Kent Jennings, University of Michigan
"Local Community Power Structures and the Electoral Process: The Case of Atlanta"

Denis G. Sullivan, University of Illinois
"A Re-Formulation of the Concept of Power Elite"

DISCUSSANTS: Clarence N. Stone, Emory University
David M. Olson, University of Texas
Arthur J. Penson, Southern University
John De Grove, Florida Atlantic University

PANEL V 9:30 A. M. State Government

TOPIC: "Legislative Reapportionment"

CHAIRMAN: Malcolmn E. Jewell, University of Kentucky

PAPERS: Harry A. Green, Memphis State University
"The Implications of Reapportionment for Metropolitan Areas"

Donald S. Vaughan, University of Mississippi
"Reapportionment and the Future of State Government"

DISCUSSANTS: Thomas R. Dye, University of Georgia
Ralph Eisenberg, University of Virginia
James E. Larson, University of South Carolina
Nicholas Galifianakis, Member, North Carolina Legislature

LUNCHEON 12:30 P. M.

Special Guest: Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference

PANEL VI Political Theory

TOPIC: "Political Obligation and Civil Disobedience"

CHAIRMAN: George S. Parthemos, University of Georgia

PAPERS: René de Visme Williamson, Louisiana State University
"Civic Duty and Civil Disobedience"

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director, Southern Regional Council
"Sources of Political Rights"

DISCUSSANTS: David Spitz, Ohio State University
James Steintrager, University of Texas
Vincent Harding, Mennonite Central Committee

PANEL VII 2:30 P. M. National Government

TOPIC: "Government and Science"

CHAIRMAN: Hugh M. Hall, Jr., Duke University

PAPERS: Claire Nader, Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies
"The Technical Expert in a Democracy"

Paul J. Piccard, Florida State University
"Issues in the Study of Government and Science"

DISCUSSANTS: Edwin H. Fedder, Hollins College
James R. Soles, University of Maryland
Charles B. Hagen, University of Illinois

PANEL VIII 2:30 P. M. International Relations

TOPIC: "Continuity and Change in the 'Cold War'"

CHAIRMAN: Earl M. Lewis, Prairie View A. and M. College

PAPERS: Kenneth W. Thompson, The Rockefeller Foundation
"Continuity, Change and Diplomacy: Some Reflections"

Otis H. Shao, Florida Presbyterian College
"Is Foreign Aid an Effective Instrument of Policy?"

DISCUSSANTS: Peter P. Cooper, Catawba College
Daniel R. Cloutier, George Washington University
Henry L. Mason, Tulane University
Charles D. Hounshell, Emory University

ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES ASSOCIATION 4:30 P. M.
Edward H. Fedder, Hollins College, in charge

ASSOCIATION DINNER 7:00 P. M.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS John H. Hallowell, Duke University

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1964

PANEL IX 9:00 A. M. Political Parties

TOPIC: "The Republican Party in the South"

CHAIRMAN: Avery Leiserson, Vanderbilt University

PAPERS: Bernard Cosman, University of Alabama
"An Over-View of Southern Republicanism"

Fred Dixon, Converse College
"The GOP in South Carolina"

Gordon G. Henderson, Millsaps College
"The GOP in Mississippi"
Carl D. McMurray, Florida State University
"The GOP in Florida"

PANEL X 9:00 A. M. Constitutional Law

TOPIC: "Civil Rights and the American Constitutional System"

CHAIRMAN: Kenneth N. Vines, Tulane University

PAPERS: Willmoore Kendall, University of Dallas
"The Civil Rights Movement and the Coming Crisis of the American Constitutional System"

William L. Taylor, General Counsel, United States Civil Rights Commission
"Civil Rights and Federal Responsibility"

DISCUSSANTS: Glenn Abernathy, University of South Carolina
Marian D. Irish, Florida State University
Robert Steamer, Lake Forest College
Howard Zinn, Boston University

Recd 12/2/64

SOUTH CAROLINA

VOTER EDUCATION PROJECT

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BOX 1778, S. C. STATE COLLEGE
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2022 TAYLOR STREET
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TELEPHONE 254-5953

November 25, 1964

Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3,
Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

At the recent Southern Political Science Association meeting, I heard you give your paper "Sources of Political Rights. If copies are available, I should like to request one.

Thanking you in advance, I am

Sincerely yours,

Richard Miles

Richard Miles

RM:sm

SW - please send (done) 12/4/64

Board

December 16, 1949

Dr. John Ivey, Director
Board of Control for
Southern Regional Education
316 Peachtree, N. E.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear John:

Here is a copy of a magazine, Negro owned and published in Birmingham, Alabama. I call your attention to the article by Dombrowski on "The Regional School Plan."

I have done a few favors for the publisher T. Renfroe Eaton, and he is constantly prodding me for suggestions about useful articles which he might get gratis.

I wrote him the following in a letter today:

"I also have a suggestion. In the December issue of the Commentator you carry an article by Mr. Dombrowski called "The Regional School Plan." It occurs to me that your readers might be interested in the other side of this controversy. Dr. John Ivey, Director of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education, 316 Peachtree, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, and his Associate, Mr. William J. McGlothlin, are both excellent and enlightened people. Their views on race are quite sound--at least I consider them equal to mine. Why don't you offer them an opportunity to write an article for the Commentator which will express their views on the racial aspects of the regional education plan. Your request would have a cordial reception and any article they sent would be well worth printing."

So, you will know what it is all about if he writes you.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming

HCF:wgd

Board HCF

BOARD OF CONTROL FOR SOUTHERN REGIONAL EDUCATION
316 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

December 23, 1949

RECEIVED
DEC 27 1949
Southern Regional Council

C O P Y

Miss Mary C. Boyle
518 Castle Drive, Apt. C
Baltimore 12, Maryland

Dear Miss Boyle:

Your December 13 letter has been referred to this office for reply. We are glad to know of your interest in regional planning and action in higher education. Enclosed are a number of materials which will give you background information on the policies, procedures, and program activities of the Board of Control for Southern Regional Education.

Let us know if you need additional information. We will be happy to assist you in any way we can.

Sincerely yours,

MCJ

Margaret C. James
Program Assistant

MCJ:rl
cc: Harold C. Fleming
enclosures

September 3, 1968

Mr. Donald A. Jelinek
Southern Rural Research Project
802 First Avenue
Selma, Alabama 36701

Dear Don:

I am both saddened and happy about your decision to move to California. Certainly, you deserve a more pleasant environment than the one in which you have worked for so long a time.

You should have, and I hope you do have, a deep sense of satisfaction out of the work you have done and the good you have accomplished.

Needless to say, if any of us in this office can ever be of help to you, we hope you will call on us.

Warmest regards and sincere best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

southern rural research project

802 first avenue selma, alabama 36701

(205) 872-5562

August 30, 1968

DONALD A. JELINEK
DIRECTOR
KATHLEEN A. VEIT
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

FIELD STAFF
DONDRA SIMMONS
U. Z. NUNNALLY
NANCY SCHEPER
ROBERT REMBERT

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsythe Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

After working for 3 years in the South, I have regretfully decided to leave in order to begin a more normal life and law practice in California.

I am writing to you to express my appreciation for your good will, interest and aid in the many projects of SRRP -- some of which were modestly successful.

THE WORK OF SRRP WILL CONTINUE. Our fund-raising appeal has provided us with funds for another 4 months (a longer guaranteed period than we have ever known). Our new directors, U .Z. Nunnally and Dondra Simmons, both with extensive experience and the respect of the community, will work more intensively in the counties on SRRP's new project, organizing aid for applicants for agricultural and welfare benefits (See September Newsletter).

Our new staff lawyer, Cyril Robinson, of the Illinois and Wisconsin bar will provide legal counsel.

I hope you will continue your support of SRRP.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Jelinek

DAJ:ljs

ADVISORY BOARD

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FUNDS RECEIVED BY Dondra Simmons

DATE Feb. 8, 1969.

January 6, 1969

Miss Dondra Simmons
Director
Southern Rural Research Project
802 First Avenue
Selma, Alabama 36701

Dear Miss Simmons:

Enclosed is our check for $5000 in support of your programs in community organization and rural workshops.

Of course, none of these funds may be used in violation of Section 501(c)3 of the Internal Revenue Code. After the funds are expended we would appreciate a program report and an accounting of the specific use made of them.

At your convenience please acknowledge receipt of these funds on the enclosed copy of this letter.

Every good wish for the continued development of your program.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures
cc: Mr. D. John Heyman, New York Foundation

J. Lewis
return to
MJ

southern rural research project

802 first avenue selma, alabama 36701

(205) 872-5562

July 1969

Dear Friends,

As of the 11th of August 1969, the Southern Rural Research Project will be under the new directorship of Miss Kathy Veit. Miss Veit was at one time the Associate director of SRRP as you may well remember and had much to do with the forming of SRRP.

It is with a great deal of sadness that I must write this letter because after two years here in Alabama, my work has just begun; but due to illness I will be on an indefinate leave of absence.

After the 11th of August, I can be contacted at:

172-22 133 Avenue
Jamaica, New York 11434
(212) 276-3734

Co-director U.Z. Nunnally will too be leaving for a period of time, but can be contacted at:

206 A Valley Avenue
Holly Springs, Mississippi
(601) 252-4723

Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for your interest and confidence in the activities of SRRP, especially during this past year.

I remain...

Yours in the struggle for
Black Liberation

Dondra Simmons

Dondra Simmons

U. Z. NUNNALLY
DONDRA SIMMONS
CO-DIRECTORS

FIELD DIRECTORS
RANSOM MOORE
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AL ULMER
JAC WASSERMAN

ORGANIZATIONS LISTED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES ONLY

December 3, 1969

Miss Kathleen A. Veit
Director
Southern Rural Research Project
P. O. Box 956
1516 Mabry Street
Selma, Alabama 36701

Dear Miss Veit:

A lengthy absence from the office prevented my getting to you before November 24th a letter about the project.

If you would like to send me a copy of your proposal and the names of those foundations to whom it has been sent, I would be very happy to do anything I can to endorse the proposal and otherwise assist it.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

southern rural research project

p.o. box 956

1516 mabry street selma, alabama 36701

(205) 872-2530

November 18, 1969

CLARENCE WILLIAMS, JR.
PRESIDENT

SPENCER HOGUE, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT

KATHLEEN A. VEIT
DIRECTOR

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

On November 24, 1969 we are sending a proposal to several foundations in New York in preparation for a visit to those foundations the following week to ask for financial support in the coming year. If you have supported SRRP in the past and think that we should continue our work in Alabama, would you please send a letter to us here in Selma with a few good words for us that we might Xerox and include in our proposal. If you are willing to help us in this way, I would appreciate hearing from you as soon as possible.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kathy Veit

Kathleen A. Veit

Contributions are deductible for U. S. income tax purposes

December 19, 1969

Miss Kathleen A. Veit
Director
Southern Rural Research Project
P. O. Box 956
1516 Mabry Street
Selma, Alabama 36701

Dear Miss Veit:

Thank you for the proposal. I shall be in New York within the next several weeks and will speak to those people on your list whom I know to determine what interest there might be.

It seems to me that while it's a very small foundation, the Norman Fund probably is one of your strongest prospects. Debbie Coles, as you may know, works very closely with Betty Taubh. John Heyman, too, of course, is very interested in the rural South, and has no problem with taking chances. I shall speak to these people particularly.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

southern rural research project

p.o. box 956

1516 mabry street selma, alabama 36701

(205) 872-2530

December 16, 1969

CLARENCE WILLIAMS, JR.
PRESIDENT

SPENCER HOGUE, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT

KATHLEEN A. VEIT
DIRECTOR

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I received your letter yesterday after returning from New York. I enclose a copy of our proposal and a list of the foundations it was sent to (I also indicated which ones we had appointments with). I would appreciate anything you could do to indicate your support.

Please let me know if you have any more questions.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Kathy Veit

Kathleen A. Veit

Encl: 2

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FOUNDATIONS

Mrs. Deborah M. Cole, Executive Director
The Aaron E. Norman Fund, Inc.
575 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022 PL 8-0059

Mr. William C. Archie, Executive Director
Mary Reynolds Babcock Foundation
Reynolda
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Robert Boehm, Esq.
Lillian Boehm Fund
500 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York LW 4-0050

Leslie Dunbar, Executive Director
The Field Foundation
100 East 85th Street
New York, New York 10028 YU 6-6688

Christopher Edley
The Ford Foundation saw Leonard Ryan
320 East 43rd Street
New York, New York 10017

Mr. Robert Wolf, Secretary
New Land Foundation
200 Park Avenue, Room 3014
New York, New York 10017

Vernon A. Eagle, Executive Director
The New World Foundation
100 East 85th Street
New York, New York 10028 RI 9-4171

D. John Heyman, President
New York Foundation
4 West 58th Street
New York, New York 10019 PL 2-8440

Mr. Adam Yarmolinsky, Consultant
The Ottinger Foundation
P.O. Box 291
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Victor Rabinowitz, Esq.
Rabinowitz Foundation
30 East 42nd
New York, New York 10017

X Mr. Tom Wahman
Rockefeller Brothers Fund
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York 247-8135

David R. Hunter, Executive Director
Stern Family Fund
21 East 40th Street
New York, New York 10016

Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy, Executive Director
Taconic Foundation
745 Fifth Avenue, Suite 1111
New York, New York

Mrs. Joan A. Strober
Van Ameringen Foundation, Inc.
509 Madison Avenue
New York, New York 10022 758-6221

X Betty Troubh
Joint Foundation Support
575 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

X There is a good chance of receiving $ from those we saw, except Ford.

southern rural research project

p.o. box 956

1516 mabry street selma, alabama 36701

(205) 872-2530

CLARENCE WILLIAMS, JR.
PRESIDENT

SPENCER HOGUE, JR.
VICE-PRESIDENT

KATHLEEN A. VEIT
DIRECTOR

P R O P O S A L

December, 1969

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INTRODUCTION

The Southern Rural Research Project (SRRP) is in need of funds in order to carry on its three-year history of:

1. documenting federal discrimination against blacks (originating in federal departments in Washington and carried out by their Southern employees;
2. fighting such discrimination in the courts;
3. providing services; and
4. helping the growth of black grass roots organizations in Alabama to combat such discrimination.

This four-fold function of SRRP evolved with greater awareness of the needs of the local people and with the final blunt realization that the needs of local people were being constantly frustrated by the federal government itself.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF SRRP AT A GLANCE

1. Documentation:
   a) 23-page questionnaire on Household (Health and Malnutrition) problems (Part I) and Agriculture problems (Part II)
   b) Two reports on results: Black Farm Families, Hunger and Malnutrition in Rural Alabama; and The Extinction of the Black Farmer in Alabama
2. Legal:
   a) Cotton Election Suit
   b) Tenant Farmer Eviction Suit
   c) Food Stamp and Surplus Commodities Suit

3. Services: a) Getting people on welfare

b) Getting the cost of food stamps reduced

c) Teaching election processes for city, state,national, and agriculture elections

4. Grass Roots Organizing: a) Welfare rights groups

b) Elmore County Improvement Organization

SRRP'S THREE YEAR HISTORY

THE QUESTIONNAIRE (1967 Survey)

The Project began on April 20, 1967, at a meeting in Selma, Alabama, of various local civil rights organizations and local people to discuss the need for immediate relief from the agriculture-poverty syndrome. Also attending were interested representative of grass roots organizations throughout the country, including a representative of Cesar Chavez of the United Farm Workers of California.

With this grass roots mandate, a meeting in Atlanta, Georgia, resulted in the formation of an advisory board made up of representatives from such organizations as the Southern Rural Action Project of the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Alabama Community Relations Program of the American Friends Service Committee, the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party, the Southern Rural Project of the National Sharecroppers Fund, the Southern Regional Council, the Alabama

Council on Human Relations, the Georgia Council on Human Relations, the Columbia University Center on Social Welfare, Policy and Law, the National Urban League, the black Georgian extension agents' Professional Research Society, and a number of private civil rights and public service individuals.

Recognizing the need to document the discrimination by federal agencies that both the local people--on a first-hand basis--and the advisory board saw as the basic source of poverty in the South, SRRP undertook the most extensive survey ever conducted to prove statistically the extent of discrimination in federal programs in the South and the resultant malnutrition, unemployment, and poverty of black farmers.

The form of the 23-page questionnaire was outlined by Tuskegee Institute and the Columbia University Center on Social Welfare, Policy and Law. The printing of the Questionnaire was done by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; and the Southern Regional Council assembled the material for use by field workers.

In June of 1967, SRRP conducted its first workshop at Tougaloo, Mississippi, where students invited by SRRP from all over the country heard the following panel explain farm problems in the South and the mechanics of the 23-page questionnaire:

Bobby Doctor- U. S. Commission on Civil Rights, Memphis, Tennessee.

Robert Valder - Director, Alabama Council on Human Relations.

Professor Stanley Zimmerman - New York University OEO project dealing with the Farmer's Home Administration.

Leonard Smith - Field Director, National Sharecroppers Fund.

C. A. Tapley - Professional Research Society, a society of black extension agents in Georgia.

H. Rap Brown - Chairman, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Alvin Bronstein - Chief Counsel, Lawyers constitutional Defense Committee, Jackson, Mississippi--to advise students of their rights and of the possible problems they might face.

Subsequently, smaller workshops were held in 18 Mississippi counties and 4 Alabama counties.

During that summer of 1967, the students interviewed over 1800 black heads of households (representing families of over 10,000 persons). Nine hundred eighty-gight (988) of the interviews were conducted by 14 students and 7 locally trained research assistants in 8 blackbelt counties of Alabama and in Mississippi.

The questionnaire was in two parts, one dealing with household-nutritional matters, the other with farm programs and other federal programs (welfare, food stamps, etc.). (See copy of questionnaire.). The results were anaylzed and processed by the Division of Behaviorial Science Research, Carver Research Foundation, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee,Alabama.

Some statistical data from the Household section of the questionnaire:

1. Nearly 25% of the black farm families interviewed eat no fresh meat of any kind at all. Another 25% eat meat only once a week.

2. Fresh milk is not used at all by 30.0% of the households.

3. Fresh Fruit never appears in the diet of nearly half the Negro farm families interviewed.

4. 18.5% never eat eggs at all.

5. 12.7% of the women questioned who had had a pregnancy over the past 5 years had received no prenatal care. Two-thirds of the rural Negro babies were born at home with the aid of a midwife.

6. During the first year of life 20.4% of rural Negro babies received no medical attention whatsoever.

Some statistical data from the agriculture section:

1. Two-thirds of the black farmers interviewed ended the 1967 farm year in debt.

2. 95% of the farmers never received any help or advice from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) County Committee.

3. Over 95% of the farmers had never received any help or advice from any member of the Farmers Home Administration (FHA) county committee about loans they might apply for.

4. Three quarters of the black farm households had never been visited by the home demonstration lady.

Finally, certain general conclusions were evident from the information gathered in Alabama and Mississippi:

1. The vast majority of black farmers fear the employees of the Federal farm programs, a situation which results in a low level of eligible black participants in programs. The black farmer, conditioned by years of experience, views the farm program employee as the southerner who calls him "nigger" "boy," and "grandpa." The black farmer knows that if he goes to one of the agency offices, he will have to wait on a long line and watch while the white man is attended to as soon as he enters. He also knows that if he angers the local agent with his persistence, his credit with local merchants may be cancelled.

2. The ASCS cotton allotments and subsidy checks for blacks are lower than those for whites. FHA Loans for the purchase of land, equipment and the improvement of farm buildings are virtually unavailable for blacks, and the rejections are rarely recorded. The county agent of the Extension Service, whose job it is to pass on information acquired at the federally supported Land Grant Colleges, rarely does so for black farmers.

3. Black farm families are hungry. The vast majority of black farmers, whose limited income is used up before winter, are typically forced to eat the following:

Morning	Noon Meal	Evening Meal
Grits	Vegetables	Vegetables
Biscuits	Cornbread	(Sometimes with
Coffee	Kool-aid	pork parts mixed in)
	Usually no noon meal after the harvest season)	Cornbread Kool-aid

Free Surplus Commodities, when available, provide a limited supplement to the few vegetables grown in the family garden, but when free food in a county is replaced by food stamps, many of the poorest families cannot afford to buy the food stamps and are left with no government help for food. Even those who have borrowing power fall into further debt in order to purchase benefits of the food stamp program.

4. A typical home is an unpainted three-room wood frame shack housing 3-5 adults and 8-12 childrend--all of whom sleep in three or four double beds. The floors and

Ceilings remain in disrepair along with loosely fitting wood shutters for the windows, all of which accounts for continual dampness during the rainy season and servere cold during the winter. Cooking and very limited heat are provided by a small wood-burned, pot belly stove.

(See SRRP's reports on the two parts of the questionnaire.)

THE WIDESPREAD INFLUENCE OF SRRP'S QUESTIONNAIRE

With the statistically documented results of the questionnaire, SRRP undertook a number of legal actions, which will be discussed below. On another plane, SRRP's survey initiated a long chain of events of national proportions. The questionnaire and the reports of its conclusions were printed in Freedomways; used by the National Sharecroppers Fund; used in the major Hunger, U. S. A., Report by the Citizens' Board of Inquiry into Hunger and Malnutrition in the United States, 1968; the Southern Regional Council's New South, "Poverty in the Rural South" by Paul Good, Winter, 1968; and by CBS Television in the "Hunger in America" documentary- May 21, 1968 (SRRP took the CBS crew to two Alabama counties and introduced them to the families interviewed and filmed on that program). In addition, SRRP was interviewed by Roger Beardwood for his article "The Southern Roots of Urban Crisis, In the August, 1968, Fortune, and by Norma O. Leonard of the Civil Rights Documentation Project, Washington, D. C.

SRRP's food stamp suit (see below) which brought prominent doctors to Washington, D. C. to testify (including Dr. Alan Merman, Dr. Raymond Wheeler, and Dr. Joseph Brenner) resulted in

coverage on the front page of the New York Times and its editorial on the hunger problem, March 26, 1968. All SRRP's findings and recommendations have been incorporated in the proposed changes of President Nixon 's Commission on Hunger, particularly the free food stamp issue, and are constantly being reiterated at Senate hearings on hunger conducted by Senator George McGovern.

LITIGATION

The Eviction Suit, (Barlow v. U.S.D. A.).

Before the formation of the Southern Rural Research Project, SRRP's first director and attorney, Donald A. Jelinek, then working for the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (summer, 1966), instiituted a major action against the U.S. Department of Agriculture, charging discrimination in the application of a federal farm program--the cotton subsidy program. This suit was pursued by SRRP, when LCDC withdrew from Alabama, in the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, and is presently being heard by the Supreme Court of the United States.'

The suit represents a group of black farmers in Dallas County, Alabama, who were evicted from the land their families had lived on since slavery, for refusing to sign over their subsidy payments to their landlord for their year's rent prior to harvesting. Since the cotton subsidy program was initiated in the 1930's, white farmers have systematically pocketed the payments intended for black farmers. When they fought and claimed them they were evicted.

The suit charges that federal regulations do not permit landowners to confiscate such subsidies. With such cash on hand, tenant farmers would not be at the mercy of their landlords to purchase all their seeds, fertilizer, etc., necessary for planting, from the landlord, who charges non-competitive prices and manages to calculate all a black farmers income as expenses to be paid to him. (If this suit is won in the Supreme Court, attorney Jelinek will litigate it once again in federal district court in Montgomery, Alabama.)

The Cotton Election Suit (Henderson V. Macon County ASCS)

SRRP initiated a suit representing a group of black farmers in Macon County, Alabama, who lost representation in the 1967 Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) election by 39 votes out of approximately 5,000 as a result of fraud by the white ASCS committee in power. By "packing" the ballot with "hand-picked" blacks to confuse and split the black vote, by adding white voters beyond the deadline date, and by invalidating the ballots of legitimate black voters, the Macon County ASCS denied black farmers their rightful representation in making decisions vital to their own economic life.

The ASCS is a federal agency with offices in every county in the United States which produce agricultural products. Each county has a yearly election to pick one new member to the 3 member ASCS County Committee which determines the amount of cotton that each farmer in that county (landowner or tenant) may

Plant (allotment), the amount of subsidy money each farmer receives (projected yield), and other decisions vital to all farmers. While Macon County is 80% black, it had never had a black representative on ASCS County Committee; the 1967 election saw a massive campaign by black farmers to participate and win representation.

When SRRP learned through the detailed questions of its questionnaire that black farmers were either unaware of the ASCS elections or were being rampantly cheated out of representation by various yearly frauds, and when black farmers complained to SRRP directly, SRRP initiated this suit.

Since the 1967 election, blacks won a seat in the 1968 elections; the winning of the 1967 election suit would mean the first time in the history of the South that black farmers would have a majority in decisions affecting their economic well-being. This suit is being argued in federal district court in Montgomery, Alabama, on December 18, 1969. Attorney Fred Gray of Montgomery, Alabama and consultant Robert Valder of NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Inc. are associated with SRRP's counsel on this case.

The Food Stamp and Surplus Commodities Suit (Peoples v. U.S.D.A.).

On March 23, 1968, SRRP staff accompanied 130 black Alabamians to Washington to offer evidence of starvation caused in large part by the misapplication of Federal Food programs. The group ranged in age from 7 weeks to 75 years; one witness brought her 14 children.

Even before the people arrived, the USDA reacted to the first part of the suit and "forced" a food program into Elmore County, Alabama against the wishes of the local county government. This act, which occurred 12 days after the suit was filed, accomplished what the USDA had previously said it could not or would not do.

The Law Suit charged:

1. USDA permits the state of Alabama to offer food programs in some counties and not in others (besides Elmore, there are three other counties in Alabama without food programs).

2. USDA permits excessive charges for food stamps which (1) forces many recipients to borrow in order to pay for them, and (2) eliminates over 50% of the poor who cannot afford any stamps at all.

3. USDA, in its Surplus Commodities (Free Food) program, does not provide food which meets its own minimal nutritional standards for survival--to the detriment of those who depend entirely on the commodities for food.

The hearing was held on March 25, 1968, before Federal Judge George L. Hart, Jr. Among the potential witnesses, besides the 130 Alabamians, were three doctors who had previously testified about conditions in Mississippi before a U. S. Senate Committee: Dr. Joseph Brenner, Dr. Alan Mermann, and Dr, Raymond Wheeler. All were prepared to testify to the hunger and malnutrition in Alabama and to the inadequacy of the food programs to meet human needs. (The suit charged the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to eliminate these conditions but will not exercise it.)

Judge Hart rejected any live testimony but accepted the basic points of the lawsuit, that Alabama blacks were suffering hunger and starvation by malnutrition and that as a result they suffered severe mental and physical diseases. The hearing thus concerned itself with the legal argument as to whether the Court could interfere with the actions of a Cabinet member. While it evinced sympathy for the plaintiffs and outright criticism for the food programs and its operation, the Court declined to interfere with the Secretary.

Counsel for the plaintiffs (Donald A. Jelinek, Howard Thorkelson of the Center on Social Welfare, Policy and Law of Columbia University, and Edgar S. Cahn of the Citizens Advocate Center, Washington, D.C.) filed an immediate emmergency appeal in the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia which was heard a few days later. The three-judge panel denied both sides' motion but recommended a full-scale trial back in the district court to present more evidence.

The New York Times (March 26, 1968) in an editorial on starvation in the U.S., and particularly Mississippi, referred to the suit as follows:

> As a Court suit concerning the administration of the food-stamp plan in Alabama has made plain, too many county and state officials outside Mississippi as well as in it are shockingly indifferent to the hunger and privation of their own neighbors. It may be as Secretary of Agriculture Freeman contends--and as a Federal judge ruled yesterday--that

> the laws governing the food-stamp plan and the distribution of surplus commodities provide Federal officials with no leeway to intervene on behalf of hungry people if local officials refuse to cooperate. If that contention is upheld by a higher Federal court, Congress should move promptly to establish uniform Federal standards for programs and make certain that they are available to all who need them everywhere in the nation.

Long-Range Results of the Food Suit

The immediate effect of the food suit, as mentioned was the admission by the department of Agriculture that it could go over the heads of the local county government which opposed federal food programs and whose approval the department had hertofore argued it needed to institute such programs. Subsequently, many counties throughout the United States were forced to accept federal food programs, and since the suit all of Alabama 's 67 counties now have food programs.

In connection, the Center of Social Welfare, Policy and Law filed suit against the Department of Agriculture to force it to put food programs in every needy county throughout the country that it investigated to be in need of such programs.

In California, the California Rural Legal Assistance (CRLA) filed a simlar suit in federal court, which issued a preliminary injunction compelling the state to put surplus commodities into all California counties.

The Greene County Grand Jury Suit (Bokulich v. Jury Commission of Greene County).

In September, 1968, a three-judge federal court in Birmingham, Alabama ruled that there has been "systematic exclusion of Negroes. . .by reason of purposeful discrimination." This successful SRRP suit ordered the jury commission of Greene County, Alabama, to draw up a new jury list that includes a fair number of blacks, who represent about 80% of the county population.

As a result of the court's ruling and the July, 1969 victory of a majority of blacks to the County Commission (the governing body of Greene County), the county Board of Registrars has been purging blacks from the registration lists. SRRP will be actively and legally involved in stopping such action by whites in the county who are desperately attempting to negate the influence of both black victories. (see below, Future Plans of SRRP, Voter Disqualification Suit.)

Municipal Equalization Suit.

The Columbia University Center for Social Welfare, Policy and Law has a suit on municipal equalization to be brought in the middle district of Alabama; if won, it would affect the entire state. They asked SRRP for help in the fall of 1968, and a co-director conducted a survey of Prattville, Autauga County, gathering information and securing plaintiffs. He uncovered unpaved streets, poor sewage, the lack of street lights, and fewer garbage collections

in the black areas of the town in comparison with those same services in the white neighborhoods. He also checked on discrimination in the police force and the fire department. (See SRRP Newsletter, No. 4, May, 1969, for more details.)

In its First Annual Report, May, 1968, SRRP outlined plans for extensive survey of Dallas County to point up, among other things, the lack of equal municipal services for black residential areas as compared with white residential areas in a typical black-belt county. SRRP still plans to carry out this survey. (See Future Plans, Dallas County Survey.)

SERVICES

Summer Programs

We have already mentioned SRRP's 1967 Summer Program, the bringing together of students from all over the country to participate in a massive job of information gathering in rural black areas of Alabama and Mississippi. In conjunction with this work, the students were able to inform black people of the various programs that are available to them and often to accompany them to the various federal offices for information or direct help.

During the summer of 1968, SRRP had another summer program when some dozen students and four lawyers came South to live and work in six Alabama counties (Greene, Hale, Wilcox, Dallas, Autauga, and Lee). Whereas the objective of the 1967 summer program was to collect information, the 1968 programs's objective

was to give direct help in areas of need uncovered by the survey. These areas were found to be welfare and food stamps.

On June 29-30, 1968, all volunteers met for the first time at St. Martin's Church in Auburn, Lee County, Alabama, under the auspices of the Alabama Council on Human Relations. This seminar was for the purpose of informing the volunteers about the various federal programs and offices that they would deal with during the two summer months. At this seminar were the following speakers:

Howard Thorkelson, a welfare law specialist from the Columbia University Center of Social Welfare, Policy and Law (now with the Appalachian Volunteers in Prestonburg, Kentucky). who lectured and distributed his 150-page Alabama Welfare Manual:

Robert Valder, former head of the Alabama Council on Human Relations (Now with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund in Charlotte, N.C.), spoke on federal agricultural programs:

James Mays of the National Sharecroppers Fund, spoke on the Farmers Home Administration:

Shirley Mesher spoke on Southwest Alabama Farmer;s Cooperative Association:

Abby Krystal of Tuskegee Institute (now at Shaw University, Raleigh, S.C.) explained the use of the SRRP 1968 Survey: a guide to working in the counties; and

Bunny Oppenheimer Browdy, a headstart worker in Lee County, Alabama, spoke on OEO's part in the community.

The results of the 1968 Summer Program were, briefly (see SRRP News letter, No. 2, October, 1968, for more details):

1. A number of families in each county were put on welfare because of the help of the volunteers; often these people did not know they were eligible, or else they had been given the run-around by case workers.
2. A number of families in each food stamp county had the price of their food stamps reduced as a result of direct participation by the summer workers, whose impressions were that caseworkers in both welfare and food stamp offices discriminate against blacks mainly by not telling them what they need to know.
3. Headstart social workers in Lee County were trained to handle welfare cases.
4. In some counties welfare groups were formed. One county has three community groups; another formed two chapters of the National Welfare Rights Organization.
5. An abbreviated version of Howard Thorkelson's Welfare Manual was compiled for distribution among the groups. Instructions were mimeographed explaining the procedure in a fair hearing; procedural forms for representatives of applicants to use as guidelines at welfare hearings; and, charts showing the cost of food stamps according to family size and income were given out.

6. The volunteers filed about 30 fair hearings (welfare appeals) forms, something never done before. (See SRRP Newsletter, No. 2, October, 1968.

There was no 1969 Summer Program because SRRP was in the process of changing its director and forming a new Board of Directors. (See Present Situation).

Project HELP

As a result of the CBS program "Hunger in America" on May 21, 1968, thousands of letters flooded SRRP's office with offers of money and food to help the starving people in Alabama shown on the program. Twenty-eight hundred dollars was eventually sent to SRRP from people who wanted to help these people in a direct and personal way. Naturally, every malnorished person in Alabama could not be fed with less than $3,000, but SRRP decided to spend the money on fresh beef to be given to people in Hale and Marengo counties, the two counties that the CBS crew filmed. Between July 15, 1968, and July 23, 1968, SRRP distributed 2½ tons of fresh beef, and 500 cans and boxes of food to 2300 impoverished households in the two counties. The foods were distributed alongside the commodities (free food) center in Marengo County on the distribution days and the following two days alongside the federal courthouse in Hale County, a food stamp county, to families who could not afford the food stamps.

Project HELP (see more details in SRRP Newsletter, No. 1, August, 1968) was even less than a drop in the stomachs of hungry people. Nevertheless, it was a gesture--from people up North of their concern--from SRRP of its commitment to help by any means necessary.

Self-Help Legal Program

With the help of a $2,000.00 grant from the Alabama Council on Human Relations in September, 1968, SRRP was able to pay two ful time local people for six months to continue to teach people about the benefits they are entitled to and to accompany them to the various offices to see that the right questions were asked or the proper benefits or application forms given.

At the request of these grass roots workers in Autauga and Greene counties (both of whom were poverty recipients of the USDA food programs), the SRRP staff (at that time totally black) gave workshops dealing with the various federal programs and attended numerous county-wide meetings and small group sessions to explain the programs.

In Hale County a SRRP staff member lived and worked for 10 months (September, 1968 to July, 1969) with the people, apprising them of the available benefits in the welfare and food stamp offices, encouraging welfare applicants to file appeal hearings when they were denied assistance, and briefing them on the correct office procedure upon application. The

SRRP staff worker trained local people in each area of the county to handle these kinds of problems. Workshops and meetings were held several times a week. (See SRRP Newsletters No. 3 and No. 4 for further details.)

SRRP's Speech Making

SRRP staff traveled all over the state and at times to other states to spread the word of the poor. Speeches were given at Miles College, Birmingham Men's Club, several meetings of the Alabama Council on Human Relations, Selma University, and at various groups in Atlanta, Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina, as well as in New York, Detroit, Alberquerque, Philadelphia, California and Washington State.

Grass Roots Organizing

As mentioned with the 1968 Summer Program, several welfare rights groups were organized in two counties. These were counties where the people did not know their benefits they were entitled to until SRRP volunteers distributed information and conducted workshops.

In the fall of 1968, a National Welfare Rights Organization was organized in Hale County as a result of the work of a SRRP field director.

In the Spring of 1969, a National Welfare Rights Organization was organized in Elmore County as the result of the active involvement of a SRRP field director.

As a result of the organizing efforts of the SRRP co-directors, September, 1968-June, 1969, the Elmore County Improvement Association was formed. This was a county with relatively no civil rights activity and was without even a food program before the SRRP food suit. The people were responsive to SRRP's co-directors because they knew the reputation of the Project, its help in organizing the welfare organization, and trusted the sincerity of the co-directors in wanting to help them to help themselves.

SRRP'S PRESENT SITUATION

DIRECTORSHIP

In September 1968, SRRP's founder and director-attorney, Donald A. Jelinek, left rhe South after three years of civil rights work there to live and practice in California, where he in now a licensed attorney of the California bar. Two black staff members, Dondra Simmons and U.Z. Nunnally, became the co-directors of SRRP during the period September, 1968, through July, 1969. The Project changed its character somewhat during this year. The co-directors directed all their efforts to developing much needed self-help organizations in various counties and in conducting workshops to train local people themselves to do the work that past SRRP staff and summer volunteers had done. (See Newsletters No. 3 and No. 4 for details of their very successful efforts.

In August, 1969, Miss Simmons and Mr. Nunnally returned to their homes. Kathy Veit, who was with SRRP at its inception in April, 1967, and was its Associate Director until the summer of 1968, when she left for a year of study in Berkeley, has now become director of SRRP. Miss Veit is white, a 26 year-old graduate of Western Washington State College, who has been in the South since December, 1966, originally employed by LCDC in Selma to investigate jury discrimination.

CONTROL BY LOCAL BOARD

The Southern Rural Research Project has a new Board of Directors made up entirely of local people from 11 counties. The Board held its first meeting on October 4, 1969 in Selma, Alabama. About 60 people from 11 counties in Alabama are members of the Board (See map). About half of them were present for the first meeting. Most of the members represent their local community organizations as well as county-wide groups. (See complete list of the Board Members below.)

In the past, SRRP operated with the help of an advisory Board, without which it could not have survived. The members of this board gave everything from excellent advice to printing services and financial donations. But because many of the members were located outside the state, they did not have first-hand experience with local problems and could not take an active part in the decision making of SRRP. The new Board represents the counties SRRP is working in and will concern itself directly with the policy making of the project.

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Alabama Council on Human Relations

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Freedom Quilting Bee

REV. PERCY McSHAN
Greene County Civic Organization

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Akron Home Improvement Club

PEARL MOORER
Dallas County

EDWIN L. MOSS
Dallas County

MRS. BESSIE MYREE
Autauga County

REV. & MRS. M. O. ODEN
Dallas County

NATHAN F. PAYNE
Orville Farmer's Cooperative

MRS. CATHERINE PEAK
Elmore County Improvement Organization

CLARENCE PEAK
Elmore County Improvement Organization

MISS JOANNA PETTAWAY
Freedom Quilting Bee

EDWARD PICKNEY
Southwest Alabama Farmer's Co-operative Association

WILLIE PONDS
Marengo County Democratic Conference

MRS. NANCY RODGERS
Dallas County

GEORGE SALLIE
Dallas County

CHARLES SEARLES
Lowndes County

MISS NANCY SPEARS
Lee County Headstart

FRANK MILES, JR.
Lowndes County Freedom Party

CHARLES SMITH
Lowndes County Christian Movement

MRS. MOZZELLE THOMAS
Welfare Rights Organization

ALBERT TURNER
Perry County Civic League

MRS. VALERIE WATTS
Welfare Rights Organization

MRS. CLARA WALKER
Dallas County

MRS. ALLIE WILLIAMS
Akron Home Improvement Club

CLARENCE WILLIAMS, JR.
Dallas County Independent Free Voters Organization

JASPER WILSON
Elmore County Improvement Organization

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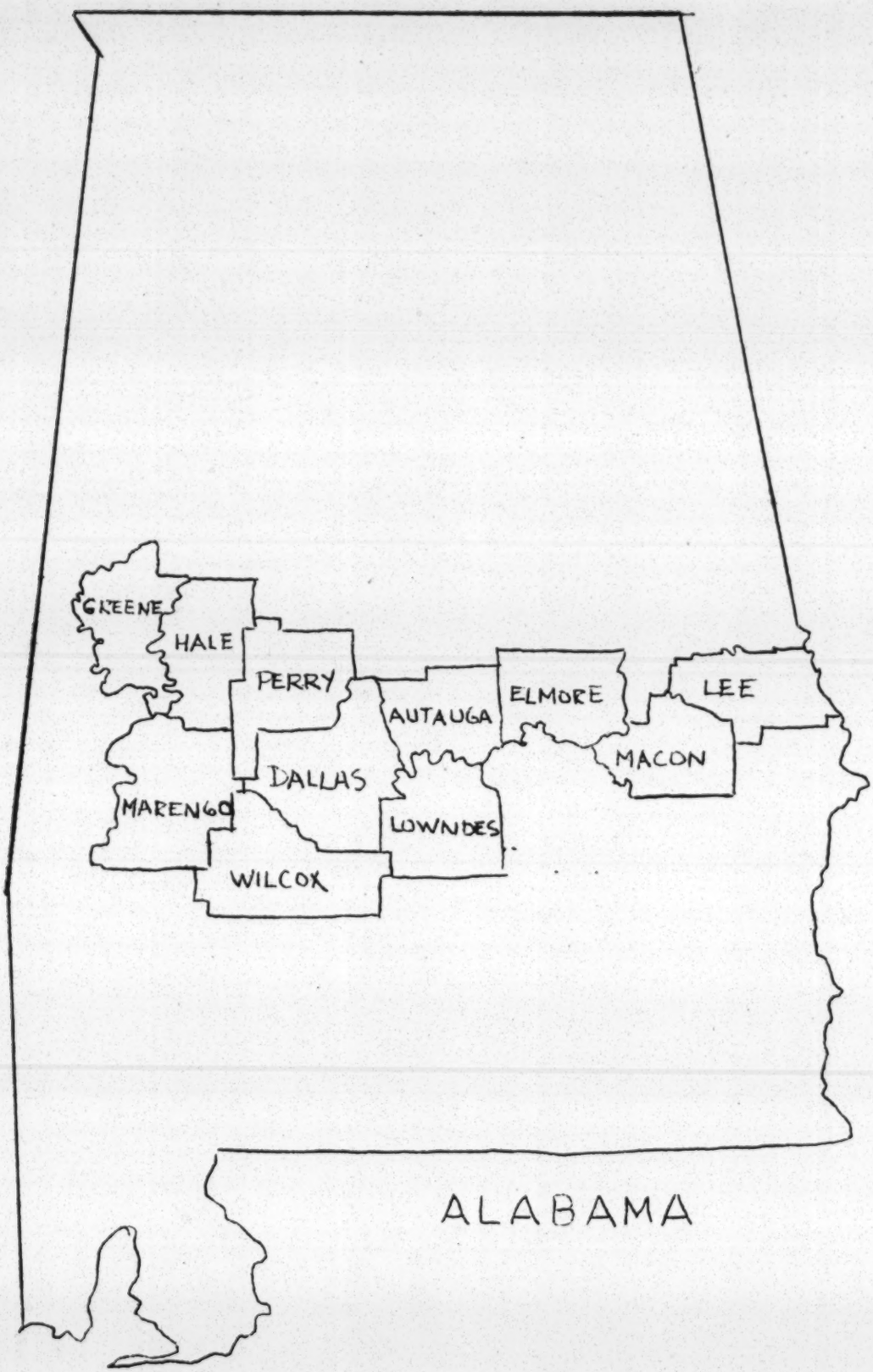

These eleven counties are represented on SRRP's new Board of Directors.

At the first meeting, officers were elected and the manner in which the Board would function was discussed. It was decided that the meetings would be open to anyone from the counties, but that each county would have only two votes. All members present from a county would vote on an issue, but the two votes for the county would go to the decision getting the majority votes from that county. The central concern of the first meeting was "How can SRRP best serve the people?"

An important purpose of the Board will be to bring together at regular meetings people from all eleven counties to share their common problems and to organize means of dealing with them as a group. So, rather than two or three people in one county protesting the lack of services in a local agency, people from eleven counties can bring action in all the counties simultaneously. SRRP is probably the only organization in Alabama that can bring together such a large number of people representing almost all local organizations in these counties.

THE FUTURE PLANS OF SRRP

LEGAL DIVISION

Attorney Donald A. Jelinek will be returning to Selma, Alabama in June, 1970, as a full-time legal counsel for SRRP. Miss Veit will continue as Director, with Mr. Jelinek and two other attorneys handling the legal matters that arise. A second full-time attorney will be Michael Lottman, former editor and

publisher of the Southern Courier (Spring 1965, to December, 1968), which contributed an invaluable service both to the South and to its innumerable Northern readers (including most federal agencies) by being the only news media to cover all civil rights activities in both Alabama and Mississippi. Mr. Lottman is now a licensed attorney in the state of Alabama and as such will immeasurable increase the legal activities of SRRP. It will now be able to handle not only class suits of test-case magnitude, but will also be able to go into state court for the endless day-to-day problems of black people in Alabama.

FUTURE LITIGATION

We have already mentioned the Tenant Farmer Eviction Suit (Barlow V. U.S.D.A.), which, if won in the Supreme Court, will be returned to federal district court to be tried by attorney Jelinek.

Two new suits are now planned which the Director, Miss Veit, is now preparing and which attorney Jelinek will litigate.

Voter Disqualification Suit

In July, 1969, blacks won political control of an Alabama county for the first time since Reconstruction. The victory in Greene County, Alabama, came only after a long struggle despite the fact that blacks outnumber whites in the county by 10,000 to 3,000, and in voter registration by 3,800 to 1,750. First the Supreme Court voided the regular November, 1968, election because the black candidates had not been allowed on the ballot. The

Court then ordered the special election in July. Blacks won control of the two major boards in Greene County--the County Commission (the county governing body) and the Board of Education.

Shortly after the victory, however, ten blacks were indicted by the Greene County Grand Jury for illegal voting in the election--a felony. It was alleged that these people had previously been convicted of a crime which disqualified them from registering to vote. The charges were clearly an effort to intimidate and harass black voters.

Most of the people under indictment had not even been convicted of earlier crimes. One couple, both of whom were indicted, claimed they had never been arrested for anything in their lives. The wife said that their ex-landlord had brought the voting charges against them, because several years ago she refused to let her son drive a tractor for him. The landlord, she said, wanted her son to work seven days a week for $3.00 a day; she told him that her son had to go to church on Sundays and that she would not let him work for such low wages. The landlord, she said, has been mad at her ever since.

Another man who was indicted had been charged with having a whiskey still several years ago. He denied that it was his and got a lawyer who requested a trial. The sheriff said that a trial wasn't necessary and that the man should just pay a $65.00 fine. When he requested a pardon so that he could vote, however, there was no record of the arrest or fine.

Charges against these three people and six others were dropped for lack of evidence. One man, however, was convicted and given a two-year sentence for voting illegally. It was a particularly harsh application of the kind of law that successfully keeps thousands of black people all over the South from voting.

In Alabama, a person who has been convicted of certain crimes must make special application to the Board of Pardons and Paroles for restoration of his civil and political rights before he is allowed to register to vote. There are hundreds of people in each county who have "paid their debt to society" who either fear to apply for a pardon or feel that it won't be granted even if they do. In addition, black people have been convicted of these crimes by juries (when there was a trial) from which blacks have been systematically excluded. (This was substantiated in Bokulich v. Jury Commission of Greene County, a suit brought by SRRP, in 1967.)

At the present time, the Greene County Board of Registrars is purging the registration rolls of black voters by applying this law. This is an obvious attempt to prevent further victories by blacks in Greene County, and will also set an example for whites in other counties to follow if we don't take immediate steps to stop them.

SRRP will bring a class suit against the Board of Pardons and Paroles of Alabama, charging that:

1. Those who were disqualified were convicted by juries from which blacks had been excluded;

2. The crimes which disqualify a person from voting are themselves vague and are not related to the ability to vote intelligently. (Some 25 disqualifying crimes are listed by name, including vagrancy, crimes against nature, miscegenation, assault and battery against one's wife, living in adultery, etc.)

3. The law governing the Board of Pardons and Paroles is so vague that the Board has absolute and arbitrary discretion to grant or reject pardons, leading to wholesale and purposeful discrimination against black people; and

4. The Board is inherently discriminatory against blacks since it does not have now nor has it ever had a single black member.

SRRP will also ask for an injunction to stop instances of harassment such as the Greene County indictments and to force the Board of Registrars to replace all the voters they are now purging from the rolls.

The Census Bureau Suit

In January, 1970, the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce, will begin its ten-yearly census of the population of the United States. By its own estimate, it failed to count 5.5 million people in its 1960 census. More than 2 million of these were black. Almost 1 million of these were blacks in the South.*

The Census is required every ten years by Article I, Sec. 2 of the Constitution to determine representation in the Congress.

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*The Bureau of the Census and the Economic Research Service of the Department of Agriculture agree that the 1960 population census figure of 1.5 million blacks in Southern farm families is too low. They agree that the estimate of the Current Population Survey of about 2,450,000 nonwhite farm population in the South for the same date is a more accurate figure.

State laws require its use to determine representation in state legislatures. In addition, large amounts of federal monies are distributed to the states on the basis of population for many different programs including schools, highways, welfare and a large variety of poverty programs. The government also uses the many different kinds of census data as the factual basis for social and economic legislation.

Why the large undercount of black people? The main reason, SRRP believes, is that black people are not hired to be census enumerators. The white people who are hired to take the census often don't think an accurate count of the black population important enough to merit their getting out into the real back country, where they may have to walk a mile from their car to interview someone. Or they may not have the trust of the people they are interviewing. The fear of a white person asking questions is enough in most cases to make Southern rural blacks hesitate to answer fully.

SRRP will undertake to get black people hired as census enumerators, at least in proportion to their percentage in the population. This will serve two purposes. First and most important, it will ensure a more accurate count of the black population. Second, it will give temporary jobs to black people in these areas where jobs are the most critical need.

SRRP will conduct a campaign to explain to rural blacks the importance of an accurate count and to encourage them to cooperate with the census takers when they come to their homes. SRRP will also compile a list of black people eligible to be census takers. It will send the names of these potential applicants to Republican congressmen and District Chairmen in Alabama. After explaining to these white men the importance of having black enumerators in order to achieve an accurate count, SRRP will request that these politicians refer our applicants to the district offices for preference in hiring, since the job of census taker is a patronage job. If a significant number of qualified blacks are not hired within a reasonable length of time, SRRP will file suit against the Census Bureau, charging that:

1. Patronage as used in the South particularly is another form of racial discrimination; and

2. To be counted in the census is a right guaranteed by the Constitution. If black people are not counted accurately, the Census Bureau is, therefore, another federal agency which discriminates against black people.

* * * *

SRRP's history is one of attacking federal departments--in Washington, D.C., where final authority and responsibility rests--and in the South, where southern-born, southern-bred, and federally salaried employees practice blatant discrimination against blacks.

During our first year and a half, the federal department which came under our exclusive attack was the U.S. Department of

Agriculture. This attack continues until the present day and will continue in the future. During its second and third years, SRRP expanded into the welfare area, which is under the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Now, with the Census Bureau suit, SRRP must fight the Department of Commerce and of course the proposed Nixon welfare program will bring new federal officials to the South to dispense the minimum welfare subsidies.

It is clear that there is federal responsibility in every area of the lives of black people. As we evolve, perhaps there will be need for further inroads in other departments of our federal government.

ALABAMA 11-COUNTY SELF-HELP LEGAL PROGRAM

For those who work a full year on a farm without profit (or who have been automated off the farm), the federal and state economic programs (for food, medicine, welfare, and agriculture subsidies and loans) are the major factor between survival and forced migration to Northern ghettos. Unfortunately, these programs in which white Southern employees dispense federal monies are the major sources of discrimination against needy black Alabamians.

The abundant legal help needed to fight this situation is absent in Alabama. The few sympathetic black and white attorneys who have given years of service to provide aid on a part-time basis are hampered by their need to earn a living and, therefore,

cannot handle many day-to-day problems. Yet the crying need for full-time legal assistance continues.

To attempt to meet this need, SRRP proposes to coordinate a self-help legal program--a continuation of the efforts of co-directors Simmons and Nunnally and the two six-months field workers in Autauga and Greene Counties last year. This self-help legal program would operate in the eleven counties which are represented on SRRP's local Board of Directors: Dallas, Greene, Hale, Lowndes, Marengo, Perry, Wilcox, Autauga, Elmore, Lee and Macon.

SRRP proposes a field staff of one or two former farmers working full-time in each county. Each worker would be paid a salary plus gas allowances to drive around the county to visit every farm family, ask questions from a prepared survey sheet, which will demonstrate eligibility (and previous failures) for various programs, and then arrange for group visits to the agency office in town to apply.

By paying a field staff of local people, SRRP will not only be providing a much needed service to the community, but it will also be providing much needed jobs for black people, and in meaningful occupations. Of course the field staff will be trained by the SRRP staff and visiting experts who will conduct monthly seminars on the various agencies. (See below, Organizing Welfare Rights Groups.)

A normal work day for a field worker usually includes advising someone who is having a particular problem of the services that are available to him in the various federal and county agencies.

If necessary, he will drive the person to the local office to apply for benefits. This service alone is invaluable. In the SRRP 1967 Survey, it was found that the median distance to the county seat where federal offices are located is 17.6 miles. It is difficult to appreciate the lack of transportation and communication in these areas. In order to get to the offices, most people pay a neighbor an average of $3.00 for a ride. It is an all-day trip in most cases since black people usually have to wait several hours in the office to be served, and even then it is common practice to be told to come back the next day. The Survey also showed that local white employees of these federal agencies are often not breaking the law; instead they conscientiously make it their business to keep knowledge of federal benefits from black families. Black people are intimidated from asking questions about benefits because the whites enjoy humiliating blacks who do not ask for information in the official jargon. And blacks are not reached by the county field personnel whose job it is to make home visits to inform people of services.

If the client does not feel that he has been treated fairly in the federal offices, our field staff member will help him arrange a fair hearing and represent him with the backing of SRRP. If that does not bring satisfactory results, our legal staff will bring legal action. If it is a common problem, SRRP will bring a class suit.

The goal of SRRP's self-help legal program is to have people depend on themselves as much as possible rather than on outsiders and to force the various agencies to deal with the client fairly without having to be continually threatened by outside legal action. The legal program would continue, however, in the event that all administrative remedies failed.

ORGANIZING WELFARE RIGHTS GROUPS

SRRP will work with Mrs. Mozzelle Thomas, a member of our local Board and organizer of the Dallas County chapter of the National Welfare Rights Organization, to help women in other counties organize similar welfare rights organizations. Mrs. Thomas has attended a national conference on welfare rights and has been organizing in Dallas County since May, 1969.

By helping organize such welfare rights organizations, SRRP hopes to develop the attitude in welfare recipients that families on welfare have just as many legal and human rights as those who are more fortunate (an attitude which is non-existent at present as a result of the inhuman treatment black welfare recipients receive in local offices). SRRP will conduct extensive workshops to teach people just what their rights are. These will be in conjunction with seminars with outside experts.

SRRP will ask an outside expert to come in once each month for at least a week. He will hold training sessions with the SRRP field staff, speak at local meetings and churches to explain what is available in the form of federal monies and just what the

people's rights are in various federal agencies. Some of those who will be asked to come in for a week are Howard Thorkelson, welfare rights law; Stanley Zimmerman, F.H.A.; Bob Valder, A.S.C.S.; Ed Mattison, legal self-help. During the week that each expert is here, the office staff will work with them to prepare a simply written brochure about the various agencies for distribution in the counties.

Our paid field workers will work with the welfare recipients by representing them in fair hearings and other appeals procedures. By organizing groups of welfare recipients in each county, SRRP can help unfair practices to be fought on an eleven county basis rather than by two or three people in one county.

When a common problem is recognized and cannot be dealt with on the local level, SRRP lawyers will bring legal action to fight it.

Some of the areas in which Mrs. Thomas feels work is immediately essential are: 1) getting some of the sub-professional jobs in the welfare office for black people; 2) informing people of the free services of the local health clinic, such as free immunization shots; and 3) demanding more dignity for welfare recipients in the offices. In the SRRP 1967 Survey, in which we talked to some 900 black families in 8 rural Alabama counties, we found that more than half of the mothers interviewed didn't know they could get free baby care and immunization shots in the local health clinic. We also found that two-thirds of welfare recipients are still addressed by their first names in the offices.

According to Mrs. Thomas, black people are still asked to sit in a separate waiting room in the Dallas County welfare office.

By helping to develop strong loccally organized and led welfare rights organizations in the eleven-county area, SRRP will be helping local people set up a community voice through which they can demand their own rights rather than depend upon outside help. In this way SRRP will act as an educational resource, which does not do battle for the people, but rather gives them the tools to fight their own battles.

DALLAS COUNTY SURVEY

SRRP has revised its 1967 questionnaire with the help of Tuskegee Institute and plans to interview every black farm family in Dallas County, Alabama (which includes the city of Selma). This survey will include: a detailed breakdown of the exact food eaten in every household, including the size of portions; a determination of the true financial picture of each family by analysis of income and expenses; and a record of those relatives of Dallas County residents who have migrated North, the reason for their migration, their present situation in the North, and the circumstances under which they would consider returning to their southern homes. Of course, questions dealing with the Federal agriculture and food programs will be continued in an improved form.

The survey will also indicate areas lacking in telephones, paved roads, sewage, water lines, and transportation to town where the government offices are. By means of a small-scale, 3-dimensional

model of the county, the great contrast between services offered the black and white communities will be visible. Dallas County has been chosen to represent in depth the problems that exist in other rural counties of the state and throughout the South.

It is hoped that there will be sufficient funds to hire more than one or two field workers in Dallas County under SRRP's self-help legal program. With half a dozen such local people working in this county, both the services needed by the people and this survey could be conducted.

MEDICAL PROJECT

As a result of the 1967 questionnaire, SRRP learned intimately of the desperate medical situation of poor people. (See medical questions in the Household section of the questionnaire; also CCAP report, "Hunger, U.S.A.") A very basic conclusion was reached from the answers obtained from the questionnaire: that with the USDA programs denying the black farmer a chance to earn a decent living and with food programs not reaching many of the impoverished, it is only natural that poor people will suffer physically and will not be able to pay for medical attention.

The 1968 Summer Program revealed another glaring factor in this medical situation: that white doctors operate within the power structure and consciously and wilfully discriminate against poor blacks. First, besides the practice of separate entrances and saiting rooms with "colored" signs, black patients are made to wait until all white patients are seen first.

Secondly, the people feel that doctors give them "shoddy" examinations; in Wilcox County a white doctor told a young mother that her son was suffering from a cold; when she traveled to another county at great expense and inconvience to see a "sympathetic" doctor, one known to treat blacks with some degree of respect, she learned that the child had worms, and it was soon well. In this regard, doctors do not like to get a reputation for helping blacks because then all the black people will go to them and the whites won't.

Third, welfare pays $8 for a medical, but doctors often charge as much as $15 for the so-called "complete" examination needed, for example, to apply for federal disability payments. Doctors adamantly refuse to certify that black people are totally disabled. They stubbornly persist in believing that black people are inherently more capable of continuing to work with the same ailments that would incapacitate whites.

SRRP wants to document medical costs and discrimination: 1) to get greater benefits from welfare; 2) to expose (possibly sue) white doctors for malpractice; 3) to put pressure on doctors to adhere to standards of disability; and 4) to get available emergency funds for poor families to see a doctor and to buy medicine.

Medical experts will be brought down to provide the necessary information both to challenge the fairness and adequacy of the state health programs and to apply for OEO funds under a new law

for rural medical aid. Beginning in January, SRRP will have a registered nurse working to coordinate this program.

1970 SUMMER PROGRAM

With the approval of the new local Board of Directors, SRRP will undertake this summer a novel approach to its summer program. The emphasis will be primarily in inviting law students from all over the country to participate in a two-armed training and service program. The plan is to have 10 law students working the first half of the summer in Alabama while 10 other law students study in Berkeley at the Meikeljohn Library under attorney Ann Fagan Ginger. During the second half of the summer the two groups would exchange locations and responsibilities.

While in Alabama, the students would be under the direct control of local leaders and organizations. They would not be in Alabama to do something <u>for</u> local people as much as they would be here to help find out exactly what the problems are and what can be done about them. The emphasis will be upon programs which will continue after the students have left. The goal will be to educate people about their rights, particularly in federal agencies, and to "help people to help themselves." The students would learn of the potential for public service in <u>rural</u> areas, so often overlooked by socially conscious attorneys.

While in Berkeley, the students would attend seminars given by prominent members of the civil rights legal community, would clerk in various poverty program offices, accompany attorneys to

court, help prepare briefs, do research, and learn the intricacies of poverty law, both urban and rural.

As in the past, non-law students would also be invited to come to Alabama to work all summer for the local people; they would provide the necessary bridge between the work done by the first group of law students and the second group.

If funds allow, SRRP will begin its medical program this summer also. Ideally, we will want to enlist doctors who can spend more than a summer in the South, but lacking this ideal situation, SRRP would invite doctors as well as interns and medical students to work alongside the local people to uncover their medical needs and document discrimination by local white doctors.

LIST OF SRRP PUBLICATIONS

1. SRRP Survey, Household, Part I, Agriculture, Part II; Summer, 1967.
2. Food and Health Programs, Summer, 1967.
3. Farm Programs: FHA, FES, and ASCS, Summer, 1967.
4. Black Farm Families, Hunger and Malnutrition in Rural Alabama, March, 1968.
5. The Extinction of the Black Farmer in Alabama, June, 1968.
6. Southern Rural Research Project, First Annual Report, May, 1968.
7. SRRP Newsletter, No. 1, August, 1968.
8. SRRP Newsletter, No. 2, October, 1968.
9. SRRP Newsletter, No. 3, December, 1968.
10. SRRP Newsletter, No. 4, May, 1969.
11. SRRP Newsletter, No. 5, December, 1969.

ORGANIZATIONS THAT HAVE USED SRRP MATERIALS

1. Board of Inquiry, Citizens Crusade Against Poverty, Birmingham, Alabama, November, 1967.
2. CBS Television network, "Hunger in America," May 21, 1968.
3. Civil Rights Documentation Project.
4. New South: "Poverty in the Rural South," by Paul Good, Winter, 1968.
5. National Sharecroppers Fund.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR

June, 1970 - May, 1971*

Salaries	
Senior Legal Counsel	$10,000.00
Two Attorneys ($7500 each)	15,000.00
Director	4,800.00
Field Staff (3 at $2400 each)	7,200.00
Secretary	4,000.00
Local field workers (20 at $2500 each)	50,000.00
	$91,000.00
Office Expense	
Rent, utilities, etc.	$2,000.00
Office supplies	1,500.00
Office equipment	1,000.00
Printing	1,000.00
Postage	2,000.00
Telephone	5,000.00
	$12,500.00
Travel	
Automobile - gas	$2,500.00
Automobile - repairs	1,000.00
Automobile - insurance	500.00
Air fares	3,000.00
	$7,000.00
Medical	$1,500.00
Legal Costs	
Filing fees, subpeonas, travel costs, Printing, etc.	$15,000.00
TOTAL	$127,000.00

* The project will reach full strength in June, 1970 when the attorneys arrive.

NEEDED FUNDS FOR

December, 1969 through May, 1970

Salaries (4 at $20.00 a week)	$1,920.00
Housing (rent, utilities, etc.)	900.00
Food & Household expenses	600.00
Office supplies	500.00
Office equipment	100.00
Printing	600.00
Postage	500.00
Telephone	600.00
Legal Costs	1,400.00
Auto repairs & Insurance	450.00
Auto - gas	700.00
Other travel (air fares)	1,000.00
Payment of loans (car payments)	530.00
Medical	200.00
	$10,000.00
Local field workers (20 at $50 a week)	$24,000.00
TOTAL	$34,000.00

SOUTHERN RURAL RESEARCH PROJECT

Financial Statement

May, 1967--August, 1969

INCOME

New York Foundation	$14,500.00
Lillian Boehm Fund	8,000.00
Rabinowitz Foundation	7,000.00
Aaron E. Norman Fund	2,500.00
Alabama Council on Human Relations	3,500.00
Field Foundation	2,500.00
Lawyers for Equal Justice	1,000.00
Van Ameringer Foundation	1,000.00
Anonymous	1,000.00
Rural Advancement Fund of National Sharecroppers Fund	900.00
Southern Regional Council	700.00
Fathers of St. Edmund, Selma, Alabama	600.00
American Friends Service Committee	400.00
National Lawyers Guild, Detroit Chapter	300.00
Individual Contributions	7,521.58
Total	$51,421.58

EXPENSES

Salaries	$7,515.33
Self-help legal staff	1,808.00
Office (rent, utilities, supplies)	15,607.40
Automobile (Purchase, repairs, gas & insurance)	18,647.87
Household expenses (food, etc.)	2,376.22
Payment of loans (car payments)	1,704.12
HELP Project	2,414.73
Total	$50,073.67

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

Prof. Jos. P. Witherspoon
University of Texas
Austin, Texas

REGARDING

Conference on Human Relations Organizations of School of Law
P A to Speak March 8, 67

Corresp. given to PA

DATE

7-27-67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

~~Being up folder~~
Witherspoon, Joseph P.

See Mind. of Sept.
On. ref.
NAIRO
re: Joint Conf on Human Rels. Orgs. w/ NAIRO + SRC.

ES
MJ-file

9 Oct 67

Joseph P. Witherspoon, Esq.
Professor of Law
School of Law
The University of Texas
2500 Red River
Austin, Texas 78705

Dear Professor Witherspoon:

NAIRO's Board of Directors has given approval of co-sponsoring your Conference on Human Relations Organizations with your Law School and the Southern Regional Council. We understand that there is no financial obligation in this co-sponsorship but that you want to make use of our experience and knowledge in the field and list NAIRO as a co-sponsor.

I am happy to accept the assignment in your letter of July 27: to speak on Friday afternoon, March 8, on the topic "The Role and Contribution of Official Human Relations Commissions." I should warn you that, as the former director of a state agency, I have strong feelings on that question. But, then, I am also familiar with their shortcomings. I would hope to cover both the regulatory function and the affirmative action programs of such commissions.

Do let me hear from you as to how you feel we can be of greatest assistance in planning next steps. Paul Anthony and I are old friends and colleagues; it will be a pleasure to work with both of you.

All good regards.

Cordially,

FBR/mtf
cc: Paul Anthony ✓

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

Paul - Let's discuss this
F.

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

REGARDING

Silberman ltr. of Nov. 15, 1967 to Dr. Joseph Witherspoon

DATE

11-21-67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

CARNEGIE FOUNDATION

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT

UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

REGARDING

Memorandum - Nov. 21, 1967 regarding Dr. Witherspoon's inquiry for setting up Sec-Type agency in Southwest.

DATE

11-21-67

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT

~~FIELD ACTIVITIES~~
Witherspoon, Joseph P.

copy

File John Witherspoon

file

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
SCHOOL OF LAW
2500 RED RIVER
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705

February 21, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, Field Activities Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Mr. Stanfield:

I have received your letter of February 20 and your enclosed report.

Although it is true my hands are very full, as they have been since last August with organizing and implementing our Conference on Human Relations and the Law, I feel I cannot let your letter go without some immediate reply. I am a great believer in responding to a position before it sinks too deeply into one's consciousness. For, if I read between the lines of your letter, you have been largely dissuaded from your earlier very warm attachment to my proposal for a Southwestern Regional Council on Human Relations as a result of your first confrontation in depth with a very few of the members of the Mexican American community of the Southwest.

I could not find myself in greater disagreement with the reasoning in your letter. I gather that what you conceive to be the three largest arguments against a SWRC are (1) that a wholly Mexican-American group plans to form an organization to pursue some of the aims that a SWRC would pursue, (2) that "without the support of these men (presumably the fourteen men on the list you sent me) a multi-ethnic organization would be doomed to fail"; and (3) that with the formation of the Southwest Council of La Raza a competition for funds would be unavoidable and, though unexpressed by you, that this would be fatal to the successful establishment of SWRC.

May I suggest that it is essential to the success of any organizational operation that there be a fundamentally good idea that it is

implementing both in goals, policies, structures, and procedures? The question, as I see it, is whether the idea of the Southern Regional Council -- its underlying concept -- with modifications essential for its transplantation to the Southwestern scene and for its better adaptation to promotion of solutions of human relations problems -- is a basically good idea. I think that it is a basically good idea and that is why I proposed that it be implemented in the Southwest region.

Pursuing this point for a moment, I had not conceived that the Southern Regional Council is essentially a "multi-ethnic organization." It is rather, as I see it, an organization with a constellation of goals, policies, structures, and procedures. It is an organization focused upon problems of human relations primarily between two ethnic groups. It, of course, seeks a board membership and a staff group that reflects the multi-ethnic complexion of the South, but this hardly makes it "a multi-ethnic organization", whatever that is.

Neither do I conceive of the Southwest Regional Council for Human Relations as scheduled to be a "multi-ethnic organization" but rather precisely an organization like the SRC focused, however, upon problems of human relations primarily between three ethnic groups.

Still pursuing this same point, I was literally amazed to hear that the "greatest felt need for a Southwest regional agency is the Mexican-Americans -- not the Anglos, and not the Negroes (for whom the Southwest is not different from other parts of the country." Surely the lesson every human relations agency has learned in the last quarter of a century is that the problem in human relations includes the white (Anglo) majority group as the main cause of its poor relations with other groups through discrimination and other similar activity. In the Southwest it also includes not only the Negro and the Latin-American as targets of certain activity of each that disadvantages the other, or indeed, both the actor and the target of his action.

But even crediting your argument at full value, which I think is impossible with any regard for the facts, that the Mexican-Americans have the "greatest felt need" for a Southwest regional agency", this does not mean that Anglos and Negroes do not also have a very great need for such an agency. You cannot adduce evidence to the contrary, in my opinion, whereas I can document my position relative to the "very great need" of Anglos and Negroes with overwhelming evidence. I have lived in the Southwest all my life and I have been an activist here. Moreover, I can refer you to dozens of able people in my own state who will agree with my position.

Turning to your second argument, I feel it has merit but cannot, for other reasons, agree with your conclusion. You say that "the men at the Denver meeting are of course not the only Mexican-American leaders, but I think they would be important enough that their non-support would kill a multi-ethnic, regional agency." I simply have to say: how? We invited to our Conference on Human Relations and the Law Mexican-American leaders, numbering over a thousand, who were on the White House Cabinet Committee Hearings on Mexican-American Affairs "List of Invitees." If you do not have this list, I suggest you obtain it from the Inter-Agency Committee on Mexican American Affairs, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506. Five of your list of fourteen were not on this list. But this hardly makes the point I wish to make. The point is that there are hundreds upon hundreds of Mexican-Americans with as good or better credentials than the ones - 14 - on your list. The real question is: what would they think of the concept of a SWRC modelled on the SRC?

I think we have some answer in the enthusiastic response of the most outstanding Mexican-American leaders in Texas to our Conference on Human Relations and the Law. We have the national founder of the American G.I. Forum, the immediate past national president and the current national president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, a past state president of the Political Association for Spanish Speaking Organizations, a Texas state chairman for the LULAC Human Relations Committee, and many other office holders in Latin-American organizations on our program for the conference. I feel they would support a SWRC and would not even think it competitive with the idea being developed by the leaders who met in Denver. Indeed, Albert A. Pena, Jr. and the founder of the organization of which Mr. Mario Vasquez is a member are on our program.

This brings me to the last point you make, the idea of a competition for funds being unavoidable. To me there are several answers to this position. First of all, I fail to see that there really is a competition in concept between the organizations. This remains to be shown. Do you feel that the NAACP or CORE are competitive with SRC? You make the point in your literature that they are not. The fact that they have some of the same purposes as SRC does not make their immediate goals and policies the same or make SRC useless to accomplish a needed good in the South.

Secondly, if there is the fact to be faced of a competition for funds, and you would know all about this and I would know nothing, then it seems to me the question is just what is to be done about this? If the proposed SWRC, like the SRC, is not really competitive in concept with the La Raza, the question is one of timing and method. You will recall my original proposal was in the alternative. It is now time to remind you of this fact. I suggested that you might contemplate beginning to operate yourself -- as SRC -- in the Southwest or at least in Texas in a substantial way rather than the way you have operated. I suggested that a subdivision of SRC -- perhaps the SWRC -- be formed. Funds could be sought for an adequate staff to move the SRC operation into a part or the whole of the Southwest. The matter of form to me is not very important. I feel less strongly perhaps than you do about the need for the SRC concept to be locally proposed in the Southwest. I do think it needs local implementation but that can be accomplished. Moreover, you can draw people from the Southwest for your Board and staff.

Thirdly, I would like to suggest that if you have any doubt about the wisdom of a SWRC, indeed wait. My prediction is that La Raza will likely find some sympathetic institutional donor and that if it is wisely implemented, it will do some good that needs to be done in the Southwest. I also wish to suggest, however, that it may not. The Mexican-Americans have a long history since 1920 in failing to make their own organizations work. I will not burden you with an explanation here. I simply wish to state two points. We certainly should not cause Mexican-Americans to feel that the SWRC is competitive in concept with their own ethnic organizations. This simply isn't true. And we should try to show them why. Secondly, time will tell what this group of Mexican-Americans will be able to do. I, for one, wish them every success.

Please let me make one thing very clear. My original proposal was made on the assumption that the formation of a SWRC similar to the SRC was a task to be organized largely with the help of professionals such as yourself and Mr. Anthony. A legal scholar like myself has precious little time to do an organizing task any more than he has time to perform the work of carrying on such an organization as SRC or SWRC. I think you will agree that the staff is the heart of the day-to-day operation. I would be happy to work with any organization which shares the view that the SRC idea is a good one and that it has relevance to the Southwestern scene. I would even be pleased to do more than it is really wise professionally for me to be doing in the human relations field. I think my life during the past six years demonstrates this.

This leads me to my final point. The idea of an SRC for the Southwest may take some time in emerging as a matter of consensus either

among human relations professionals or among those who ultimately are their unprofessional supporters and backers. I am perfectly willing to wait out its emergence, but I am thoroughly persuaded even now that it is a good one. I would not let a few well-meaning Mexican-American leaders, who always as a group are most persuasive, persuade me to the contrary.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Witherspoon
Professor of Law

Copy to:

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

JPW/mas.

File
Witherspoon Joseph P.

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
SCHOOL OF LAW
2500 RED RIVER
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705

19 March 1968

Dear Paul:

I have attached a letter which I sent today to Mr. Harvey L. Brinson of the Community Relations Service in Washington. It was sent at the suggestion of Mr. Clarence A. Laws in Dallas who has recently talked with Mr. Brinson about the CRS financially supporting the publication of the proceedings of our recent conference.

The letter speaks in terms of 20 to 25,000 copies for distribution to persons within the six state area and the interest groups represented at the conference. This is the idea that most appeals to me due to the fact that it would maximize upon the content and motivational factors involved in the conference..

I have since learned that Mr. Brinson is fairly new to CRS and that the organization may not be in a position to provide the funding. If this turns out to be the case, perhaps we could turn to one of the foundations for support. Our School of Law is well regarded by both the Ford and the Rockefeller Foundations. Perhaps we could persuade them of the merit of publishing or supporting the publication of our proceedings.

Sincerely,

Joe

Joseph P. Witherspoon

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director-SRC
Atlanta, Georgia

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
SCHOOL OF LAW
2500 RED RIVER
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705

file

March 19, 1968

Mr. Harvey L. Brinson
Production Officer
Community Relations Service
Department of Justice
512 Ninth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brinson:

The University of Texas School of Law held on March 7-9, a Conference on Human Relations and the Law. Our co-sponsors were the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials and the Southern Regional Council. Mr. Clarence A. Laws, Deputy Regional Director, Office of Civil Rights, HEW, here in Dallas told me today that he had discussed our conference with you. The purpose of my letter is to give you additional information and to submit a proposal concerning the publication of our proceedings in pamphlet or book form.

The conferees were drawn from a six-state area including and surrounding the State of Texas. Our purpose was to provide sorely needed leadership at the local and state level in the study of human relations problems and in the development of proposals that should be implemented through the use of private and public law. While we focused upon problems as they are presented in the extensive area of the South and the Southwest, we knew that our discussions at the conference would have a much broader relevance. We aimed at drawing key persons to the conference from the six-state area including businessmen, professional men, labor leaders, clergy, public officials, and leading private citizens generally.

The program of the conference was arranged so that it would inform the conferees concerning the nature of the difficult human relations problems of our time and the best ways of resolving them. One human relations professional described our list of speakers, panelists, and resource persons as reading like a "Who's Who in Human Relations." It also included some of the most outstanding representatives of the

Negro and Latin-American groups who have been hard at work with these problems. One of the unique things about the conference was the well-balanced nature of the program from the standpoint of those participating in it. For the first time in the history of the South and Southwest, an official institution of government sponsored a conference in which each major ethnic group, through outstanding representatives of each, spoke frankly and incisively about mutual human relations problems and methods of resolving them. I have included a copy of the program for your examination.

The conference was a huge success from every point of view. Nearly 700 persons from six states had registered for the conference by the second day and at least 850 persons in all attended the conference. It seemed as if none of the conferees wanted to let us close any of the panels or workshops. We have received many requests for a copy of our proceedings. Much of the success was due to the splendid cooperation our School of Law received from knowledgeable persons already at work in the field of human relations. One of these was Bob Greenfield of the Community Relations Service in Dallas to whom we gave special credit in our program for his contribution.

In order to implement further the goals of the conference our School of Law desires to publish its proceedings and to distribute them widely throughout the six-state area to the various interest groups represented at the conference and also on a more limited basis in other states. We mailed 50,000 announcements of the conference to persons in the former area.

It is clear that the quality of the ten main speeches, the panelists' discussions responding to them, the eleven workshop presentations was very high. There was a careful and comprehensive delineation of human relations problems affecting the Negro and Latin-American adversely. There was also a discussion of general remedial measures. If these speeches and presentations were edited and published, they would form a very valuable fund of information and analysis for persons concerned at the local and state levels with doing something constructive about human relations problems. These discussions, by their very nature, had a high motivational value which would also be clearly reflected by their publication. Many people, often in key positions, reacted by saying: "I had no idea of the difficulties being encountered by Negroes and Latin-Americans. Certainly, something must be done."

I feel that we should prepare around 20 to 25 thousand copies of the proceedings. We estimate that the book would contain 250 sheets, each printed on both sides. We have not investigated printing costs for this many copies. Previously, we have printed copies of our conference on

proceedings through job printers at costs that would indicate for this job a figure of $3000 for the first 1000 copies, $2000 for the second 1000, and $1000 for the third 1000. This does not include the costs of transcription which probably will include about 200 hours of typing time. Undoubtedly, the cost for the additional thousands of copies would be less per thousand than the figures listed above.

We believe the distribution should be made at a minimum price at best for the book or perhaps without any charge at all. This seems indicated in view of the importance of getting people to think constructively about human relations problems and the high probability that this book would be quite successful in getting people to do this.

I would greatly appreciate hearing from you as to the interest of the Community Relations Service in supporting the publication of our proceedings and any suggestions as to how we may proceed in better formulating our proposal for your consideration. I might say that we will complete transcription of our tapes this week and will begin immediately to have the material typed for editing purposes.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Witherspoon
Professor of Law

JPW/mas.

cc: Dean Byron Fullerton
Mr. Clarence A. Laws
Mr. Robert Greenwald
Mr. Paul Anthony
Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield

Joe
Joseph Witherspoon

May 24, 1968

Dr. Joseph P. Witherspoon
Professor of Law
School of Law
The University of Texas
2500 Red River
Austin, Texas 78705

Dear Joe:

Thank you very much for the page proofs of your manuscript. I am delighted to have it. I am leaving today for a week away from the office, but on my return I look forward to reading it.

I hope your meeting this weekend is a success, as I'm sure it will be.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
SCHOOL OF LAW
2500 Red River
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705

May 21, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I have sent you by separate mail the page proof of my Administrative Implementation of Civil Rights which will be published in about sixty to ninety days by the University of Texas Press. My purpose in doing so is to call your attention to the book. You may wish to publicize its availability. You may wish to do more.

The page proof is uncorrected. As corrected, it reflects throughout its extent the impact of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. The book will also contain an index.

The book contains four "Alpha" model civil rights acts, one federal, two state, and one local. There are extensive commentaries comparing these with other model acts and existing legislation. The federal and state acts are comprehensive in nature and call for some rather thorough-going reorientations.

The manuscript of the book has already been utilized by Nelson Rockefeller's personal Committee on Human Rights in New York City in considering and preparing recommendations for basic new civil rights legislation and by myself in acting as a consultant to groups in Austin, Corpus Christi, Dallas, and elsewhere. I have already received numerous requests for the book when published from local and state-level groups throughout the country. I think it will prove very useful to individuals and groups interested in planning and executing action directed toward enactment of civil rights law, whether of the simpler or more sophisticated variety. There is nothing like it available.

Our own city created an official human relations commission on October 5, 1967, following nearly five years of effort in which I participated. The second chapter of the book recounts the essentials of this effort which will be instructive to those who must go through much of the same process. On May 12 our City Council adopted on first reading by a 3-2 vote a fair housing ordinance, recommended by our commission and drawn by several of us at the School of Law, which is broader

in coverage and more effective in remedies than Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Its adoption was greatly simplified by virtue of the lessons many of us had learned as reflected in this book.

I have enclosed the Spring and Summer '68 announcement of the UT Press. The squib about my book is too limited in perspective. The first chapter will give you a better picture. I do hope, however, you will be able to scan the whole book.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Witherspoon
Professor of Law

JPW:cr

file
Personnel
Farmer, Bill

July 9, 1968

Mr. Jack Lee
Hirsh's
79 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30301

Dear Mr. Lee:

Enclosed is our check for $100 toward the account of William L. Farmar. Immediately upon his return, I will have Farmar contact you to work out a satisfactory schedule for the payment of the remainder on his account with you. If the arrangement on the subsequent action is not satisfactory with you, please do not hesitate to let me know.

For a number of years we have enjoyed an excellent relationship with Hirsh's, and I continue to appreciate and value that relationship.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosure - 1. (Check #4806; $100)

See Southwest Intergroup Relations Council

Cr. ref. Council on Foundations

re: PA's ltr to Dave Freeman re development of S.W. Council

July 15, 1968

Mr. David F. Freeman
Director
Council on Foundations, Inc.
393 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10001

Dear Dave:

Events in the formation of the Council in the Southwest are moving very rapidly and, I think, remarkably well. We are being asked to provide Ed Stanfield, of our staff, for a period of six months so that they can have full-time staff assistance beginning in the fall. While doing so would be a matter for our Executive Committee to decide, I suspect we will honor the request because of our high regard for the group out there, and the potential significance of the existence of such an agency.

Since it is likely that Ed Stanfield will be a principal in this new organization, I think it would be very helpful to him to have

an opportunity to meet you and for you to hear from him some of the things that are taking place now and are being planned. Ed is available to come to New York at your convenience, and can do so before the end of the month in the likely event that you will be vacationing in August. I shall be out most of the remainder of this month, but Ed can be reached at this address. If you think the idea has merit, I would appreciate your writing to him.

I hope all goes well in your new job.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

file

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN
SCHOOL OF LAW
2500 Red River
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78705

July 24, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

file

Dear Paul:

All of us connected with the organization of the Southwest Intergroup Relations Council are deeply thankful for the commitments expressed in your letter of July 18 in behalf of the Southern Regional Council.

The assistance to be provided our group through the assignment of Edwin Stanfield and the support of his activities outlined in your letter will be vitally important to the organizational and immediate post-organizational efforts of the new council.

We are presently drafting the Articles of Association and By-Laws and will call a meeting of a full Ad Hoc Committee when the Steering Committee has accepted the completed drafts. We should be able to obtain a decision from the latter committee by circulating drafts and obtaining suggestions and corrections.

We feel that Ed is a very able professional in this field and are certain that he will provide the kind of leadership that will be so needed in getting our organization off to a good start.

With warmest personal regards,

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Witherspoon
Professor of Law

Temporary Chairman
Steering Committee
Ad Hoc Committee for a
Southwest Intergroup Relations
Council

September 4, 1968

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757

Dear Ed:

Delighted to hear from you and to know that things go as well as you indicate. And, I am especially delighted to know that so far as essentials are concerned prices are so reasonable.

Speaking of money, enclosed are the checks.

Enclosed is a relatively brief memorandum about the foundations. Needless to say, I would be more than happy to support you in any way I can. I will probably be in New York during the same time you are there. If so, will let you know and we can certainly consult there.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
Enclosures

MEMORANDUM September 4, 1968

To: Edwin Stanfield
Southwest Intergroup Relations Council
Austin, Texas

From: Paul Anthony

Re: FOUNDATIONS

At the top of the list is, of course, David Freeman, President, Council on Foundations, Inc. 393 Seventh Avenue, Room 2007, New York 10001, (212) 736-6350. Freeman has shown an interest in this since it began, and funds from RBF have been spent toward this end. While Freeman has no money, I suspect he is being more modest than is the fact in his indications in how little help he can be to you. Among other things, you should ask him for any information possible on foundations in the Southwest and how to approach them.

Next, of course, is Leslie Dunbar of the Field Foundation, 100 East 85th Street, New York 10028, 535-9915. Field's interest in Indians and in the Southwest makes it a natural, and it ought to consider at least a modest starter grant some time soon. I would be very open in bringing this up with Les and would get his reactions to it. Most importantly, however, is to establish better rapport with him, to convince him that this is not only a sound but an exciting possibility, and that you are the man for the job. In all of this I would stress your interests in fact-finding and research and how highly you value this, as well as how much you feel your policy group supports the idea. You might also stress the decision of the group not to try to parallel our state Council efforts.

In the same building with Les is Vernon Eagle's New World Foundation, 100 East 85th Street. You simply should get to know Vernon better and to determine whether there is any interest there. Les

and Vernon consult with each other frequently, and for all purposes you should consider that you are dealing with a team.

Next, I believe, would be the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, CI. 7-8135. Robert Scrivner is the contact there, though he might not be the man whom you would later deal with. Scrivner is a rather serious young man and strikes me as being very bright. In a short time there are some good signs that he has grasped the purposes and nature of SRC and thinks highly of them.

You may or may not, at this point, want to approach the Rockefeller Foundation, 111 West 50th Street, 42nd Floor, CO. 5-8100. Dr. Leland DeVinney is Associate Director. DeVinney is a long-time and good friend of SRC and is the man to start with. I would consult with both Scrivner and Dunbar before making a final decision on this one.

With Ford I believe I would deal with Basil Whiting. Ford's address is 320 East 43rd Street, New York 10017, and Whiting's telephone number is 573-6047. Basil seems to be decent, intelligent, and relatively accessible. He is also very close to Mitchell Sviridoff who will eventually be the power in any action taken at Ford.

The others that follow are longer shots, but time permitting, you should get to know them.

The New York Foundation, 4 West 58th Street, New York 10017, 752-7440. Thomas Wahman is Assistant Director and is a good man. He is a person whom you will have very little difficulty in seeing if he is around. You should, however, try to see him and John Heyman at the same time. Both men are young. Wahman is rather serious and hard working. Heyman, President of the Foundation, is more of a swinger, very liberal, and a very decent guy. I have no idea of what interest they may have, but they are good people.

The Aaron E. Norman Fund, 575 Madison Avenue, New York, PL. 8-0059, is directed by Mrs. Deborah M. Cole. Debbie is a very attractive, young lawyer and a very fine person. She is also very approachable, but very busy. This is alsmall foundation but has many interests and they just might be interested also in making you a modest starter grant.

The Taconic Foundation, 566 Fifth Avenue, New York, (202) PL. 7-5920, is directed by Mrs. Jane Lee Eddy. Jane Lee is a good friend of the state Councils, and John Simon is President. Taconic has just discovered that it has substantially less money than it thought it had, but time permitting, you should get to know each other.

Stern Family Fund, 21 East 40th Street, New York 10016, (212) 532-0617, is directed by David Hunter. This is a long shot, but you should visit Hunter.

You will remember that both the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians now have a lot of money for social action. You should be in touch with Mr. Leon E. Modeste, ACSW Director, Executive Council of the Episcopal Church, 815 Second Avenue, New York 10017, (212) 867-8400. In writing the Presbyterians simply address correspondence to the Board of National Missions, United Presbyterians in the U.S.A., 475 Riverside Drive, New York.

In every instance feel free to use my name. And, I think it might be of some value to make it clear how much we have supported your effort and that we think highly enough of it to provide your services for the next six month period.

If I am not in New York at the same time, I will be on the other end of the telephone here, except on Tuesdays and Fridays during the months of September and October when I am serving on the Grand Jury.

Good luck!

2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757
August 31, 1968

Dear Paul:

Enclosed are a couple of routine items from state councils which were forwarded to me.

With no more difficulty than usual, and perhaps a little less, we are getting settled. In fact, we are pretty comfortable in our new home already, despite a lot of unpacking, sorting, and throwing away to be done between diaper changes.

Austin is not Atlanta, of course, but there are compensations. How does J & B at $5.69 per fifth sound to you, or Teacher's at $4.99? The every day price of Beefeater's is $4.92 per fifth, and Gordon's is $3.58.

The people out here are open and friendly, at least superficially. Little children call out, "Hello!" as you drive by, and strangers speak to you on the street. Even store clerks try to be helpful. That is a holdover from the frontier, I suppose. On the other hand, I get the impression that the place is gun happy. The discount houses feature huge stocks of shotguns and rifles, and business appears to be brisk. Even the 7-11 stores carry shotgun shells. They have streamer signs that stretch all across the front of the stores, saying, "Our shotgun shells are for the birds!" And Texans are just as cussed as Georgians in other ways, too. There are a lot of "Concerned Citizens -- Support Your Police" signs, and one merchant has a big sign on a marquee: "Tell H.E.W. to go jump in the lake. I'll gladly pay higher school taxes."

Our telephone number is (512) 454-8996.

I am still planning to go to New York on the 16th of September. Your memo on "How to Raise Money From Foundations Without Really Trying" would be very helpful, if you have not sent it already.

Sincerely,

P.S. Hello, Mrs. Knox!

Ed

Ed Stanfield

via air mail special delivery

September 12, 1968

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757

Dear Ed:

I will arrive in New York very early on the morning of the 18th, and have written for reservations at the Roosevelt Hotel. I will also be in New York on the 19th, so undoubtedly we can spend some time together.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757
September 6, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for the memo on foundations, which came today. It is very helpful.

I especially appreciate permission to mention your name, and certainly I shall make it clear that SRC thinks highly enough of this venture to back it to an extraordinary extent.

It would be great to see you in New York, if you do get there at the same time. I have not written for a reservation yet, but plan to stay at the Roosevelt Hotel, as you suggested. I may have to fly up there on Sunday afternoon (the 15th). I had written David Freeman for an early afternoon appointment on the 16th, only to discover that you can hardly get there from here without leaving the day before!

Cordially,

Ed

Ed Stanfield

file

SOUTHWEST INTERGROUP RELATIONS COUNCIL

2801 SILVERWAY DRIVE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78757

TELEPHONE (512) 454-8996

September 26, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

I too am sorry that we didn't get to have dinner, but, as I explained, I had run out of appointment possibilities. You hit the nail on the head when you said New York is no place to be any longer than necessary!

Sorry to have interrupted your conversation with Les. I had hoped to catch you before you started. I would have just left a note, but thought you might have something on your mind to tell me.

That certainly is good news about the Norman Fund and the Joint Foundation Support. Do you know any more friends like Deborah Cole that you can introduce me to? I'll write her a note of thanks.

Les said he could not promise anything, but asked me to write him a progress report no later than the middle of October, when he will be preparing the agenda for the ~~October~~ November Board meeting. It depends, I suppose, on whether or not we are strapped for funds and, secondly, whether or not we are making the progress toward formal organization and tax-exemption that he urged. On the latter point, we had a bit of a bottleneck, but I think we have it broken and will be able to report substantial progress by that time.

So far, so good. Thanks for your help.

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwin Stanfield

September 23, 1968

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757

Dear Ed:

Sorry we didn't get to have dinner, but glad you got home. Of course, I followed your tracks and found that you had done a good job.

I feel certain that Deborah Cole will give you a small grant before the end of the year. There is also another foundation next door to Debbie, running very much the same way as the Norman Fund. This is the Joint Foundation Support, 575 Madison Avenue, 19th Floor. Mrs. Elizabeth W. Troubh is the Executive Director. Debbie told her last Thursday she would share your materials and urged Mrs. Troubh to also give you a modest grant. I suspect you will be hearing from Mrs. Troubh soon. You might thank Debbie when you have occasion to write to her.

While Les was very interested, I think there is less promise there. Nevertheless, unless you have worked out some other arrangement with Les, or he has specifically asked you not to submit a request, I would ask him for a small grant prior

to his November board meeting.

Keep me informed.

Best.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

September 23, 1968

Mr. Edward Weber, Curator
Labadie Collection
University Library
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Weber:

We have forwarded your letter to Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield, 2801 Silverway Drive, Austin, Texas 78757, who is doing the staff work for the newly created Southwest Intergroup Relations Council. I am sure you will hear from him shortly.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757
October 25, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Just so I'll know how to plan, do you have any instructions for me concerning the SRC Annual Meeting, which, last I heard, was scheduled for November 13-15? Am I expected to attend? invited to attend? warned to stay away?

Good news from John Heyman, huh?

Best regards,

Ed

Ed Stanfield

October 28, 1968

Professor Joseph P. Witherspoon
School of Law
University of Texas at Austin
2500 Red River
Austin, Texas 78705

Dear Joe:

I have read your memorandum of October 8 and the other information included with that document.

My only reactions are ones which I have shared with you and Ed previously. These are namely that you give further consideration to the name, perhaps something like Council of the Southwest. This would create some problems because of the lack of identity of the interest. We have had them repeatedly because of our name. However, I think there are some advantages and the words "Intergroup Relations" are avoided. These terms do have a rather bad meaning for many people in our field and with some foundations.

Also, it is imperative that you proceed as rapidly as possible with securing tax exemption. This will not only make your fund-raising task

easier, but it may well avoid stringent, new policies which may become effective after the first of the year.

Warmest regards,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Mr. Edwin Stanfield

October 28, 1968

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southwest Intergroup Relations Council
3801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas

Dear Ed:

Thanks for the reminder about the Anhual Meeting. It will be held November 13-15 under a rather different format. By all means do plan to come.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

f.y.i. [illegible]

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO FORM A

SOUTHWEST INTERGROUP RELATIONS COUNCIL

University of Texas
2500 Red River Street
Austin, Texas 78705
Phone: (512) GR 1-5151

November 4, 1968

MEMORANDUM

TO: Members of the Ad Hoc Committee to Form a Southwest Intergroup Relations Council

FROM: Joseph P. Witherspoon, Temporary Chairman

RE: Second Progress Report

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to inform the members of our Ad Hoc Committee to Form a Southwest Intergroup Relations Council of the results of the Steering Committee meeting on November 3, held in Austin at the University of Texas School of Law. The members of this committee remain those listed on page 1 of the First Progress Report, dated October 8, 1968.

2. The Steering Committee convened with all members present except Mr. T. D. Armstrong, Rev. C. William Black, and Rev. Henry J. Casso. The purpose of this meeting was, as stated by the temporary chairman: (1) to examine the restatement of principles contained in Appendix B of the First Progress Report and proposed to be incorporated into the Articles of Association and the By-Laws of the proposed Southwest Intergroup Relations Council (SIRC); (2) to determine upon the method for selecting individual members of the general membership body and the board of directors; and (3) to determine upon procedures for presenting the Committee's final report to the Ad Hoc Committee.

3. After five hours of deliberation, the Steering Committee in brief approved the restatement of the principles for the articles and by-laws with the following modifications:

a. point 2, p. 1, Appendix B: the articles will refer to the by-laws as specifying the states in which the SIRC will operate and the initial by-laws will list the same eight states originally listed. This change permits the SIRC general membership body to change the listing of states by a majority vote at any annual or special members meeting.

b. point 8(a), p. 5, line 25, App. B: substitute for "effectively control" the words "guide and participate in".

c. point 12(b), App. B: insert "12" to fill the blank.

d. point 12(c): strike all of this subparagraph and substitute for it the following:

"Two members of the nominating committee will consist of members of the general membership body designated by the

board of directors. Each recognized group shall be represented by two members. Each member representing a given recognized group shall be selected by a different organization authorized to select them by the by-laws with the first two organizations listed acting the first year, the next two the following year, and so on in that order. In the case of the Indian ethnic group the members of the nominating committee representing that group shall be selected by individuals designated for this purpose in the by-laws." (The original by-laws will designate for this purpose Rev. Charles Sanders and Mr. Vine Deloria, Jr.)

4. The Steering Committee directed the Temporary Chairman to appoint two sub-committees for the purposes indicated below:

A. Sub-committee on Members. Its purpose is to select individuals to be recommended as members of the general membership body and the board of directors, and the organizations which will serve to designate members of the nominating committee on an annual basis. The Sub-committee is to secure acceptances from those selected to serve before forwarding their recommendations.

B. Sub-committee on Budget. Its purpose is to prepare a budget to submit to the Board of Directors of SIRC when it first organizes after the Ad Hoc Committee has finally acted on the recommendations of the Steering Committee.

Each sub-committee is directed to meet and act as a body and to submit its recommendations to the Ad Hoc Committee. They are, of course, to be guided by the principles adopted by the Steering Committee. It is hoped that both sub-committees can complete their work by the middle of December.

5. The Temporary Chairman hereby appoints the following members of the Steering Committee to the

A. Sub-committee on Members:
Chairman, Stuart Trapp
R. P. (Bob) Sanchez
Clarence Laws
Vine Deloria, Jr.
Rev. Charles Sanders
Professor Joseph P. Witherspoon, *ex officio*

B. Sub-committee on the Budget:
Chairman, Robert Beer
Rev. Charles E. Sanders
Rev. Henry J. Casso
John White
Professor Joseph P. Witherspoon, *ex officio*

6. The Temporary Chairman will undertake the drafting in final form of the Articles of Association and By-laws and will forward them to the Ad Hoc Committee upon completion. He observed at the meeting that the drafting of these instruments so as to incorporate the changes adopted at the November 3rd meeting should be completed in a relatively short time.

7. The Temporary Chairman also appoints the following members of the Steering Committee to assist him in drafting of the Articles of Association and By-laws:

A. Sub-committee on Drafting:
Professor William Canby
Mario Obledo

Sent 11/19/68 mj

11-18-68

Dear Mildred:

Please send me one additional copy of each of the following: (1) Report of the Executive Committee to the annual meeting; (2) Report of the Executive Director; (3) Staff Reports to Members of the Council.

It was great seeing everyone.

Thanks,

Ed Stanfield

December 6, 1968

Mr. Edwin Stanfield
Southwest Intergroup Relations Council
2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757

Dear Ed:

Raymond Wheeler has just sent me a booklet entitled, "Summary Report: National Conference of Poverty in the Southwest - January 25-26, 1965, Tuscon, Arizona." One of the authors is Bob Choate. And, the cover page indicates that the report is sponsored by the Choate Foundation, Box 784, Phoenix, Arizona. You might want to write for a copy if they are still available.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO FORM A
SOUTHWEST INTERGROUP RELATIONS COUNCIL
2801 SILVERWAY DRIVE
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78757

JOSEPH P. WITHERSPOON
Temporary Chairman
University of Texas
2500 Red River Street
Austin, Texas 78705
Telephone: (512) 471-5151

EDWIN STANFIELD
Consultant
2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757
Telephone: (512) 454-8996

December 10, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul!

Thanks for the information about the summary report of Bob Choate's National Conference on Poverty in the Southwest. I already have a copy of it, along with some other materials that Bob sent me.

I don't know what the Choate Foundation is. It is not listed in the Foundation Directory.

Les's decision to delay action on our proposal is disappointing, although not unexpected. But I understand that consideration at the Spring meeting of his board will be to our advantage in the long run -- if anything will. and if there is a long run!

Just to keep you posted....Tom Wahman indicated that we would have a better chance with the Rockefeller Brothers Fund if we could first get some support from the Southwest. Les also shows a keen interest in our success on that score. We are doing everything we can think of, but the problem is indicated by Bob Choate, page 9 of that summary report: "Philanthropy, sparse at best, is confined to such 'safe' fields as art, music, medicine, and University chairs." There are some possibilities and angles that we are working on, but it will take some cultivation, and we can't find any way to rush the process.

I have written three times, on one pretext or another, to J. R. Parten of Houston. No response, yet. The Zale Foundation is undergoing a self-study, looking to a revision of their policy, so they will not consider requests until that is completed. The executive director of the Piper Foundation is disgusted because he can't pick up a couple of Mexican Americans "off the square" for a couple of days yard work -- "because they would rather draw welfare." I have written to the Houston Endowment, Inc., which is a fraudulent tax dodge set up by Jesse Jones -- no response yet. (The Houston Endowment owns 100% of the Houston Chronicle, 100% of a drug company, about 30% of a bank, etc. They give away only about half of their income -- which just ain't kosher!) I have even written to David Hunter, who likes the matching-funds bit, as I recall, to request a matching grant

to help loosen up some Southwestern foundations. So far, all I have received in response is a printed acknowledgement of my correspondence, stating that I'll hear from him when he gets around to it.

I had an interview with Robert Baker, Executive Administrator of the Moody Foundation in Galveston (12th largest in the nation, with assets upwards of $400,000,000). He listened, although he, like the director of the Piper Foundation, thought the crucial problem was "motivation" of Negroes and Mexican Americans. Subsequently I learned from someone who ought to know that, with Southwestern Foundations generally -- and the Moody Foundation particularly -- there is no use talking to the staff. They are family affairs, so you get to the family or someone they trust. Soooo...the chairman of the board of the Moody Foundation is one Paul R. Haas, who has a small foundation of his own in Corpus Christi and is reputed to be progressive, as Texas' people go. His pastor, a Presbyterian minister by the name of Fred Swearingen, used to work with Paul Ylvesaker (?) at Ford, and now works one day per week for the Haas Foundation. Swearingen claims to know folks not only at the Moody Foundation, but also at Houston Endowment. He has promised to see me whenever he has had time to read our material. If and when I do get to see him, I'm going to put it to him like The Stormy Petrel put it to John Calvin. (Farel, the Stormy Petrel, told Calvin that God was calling him to Geneva, and that, if he turned his back on Geneva, he would be turning his back on God!) I figure that Swearingen and Haas are our best bets down here, at least for the immediate future, so if I can't sell them, we may be in trouble.

Best regards,

Ed

Edwin Stanfield

P.S. I type better when I'm trying to impress someone!

fyi

AD HOC COMMITTEE TO FORM A
SOUTHWEST INTERGROUP RELATIONS COUNCIL

2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757
(512) 454-8996

MEMORANDUM

December 24, 1968

This is a triumph!

TO: Members of the Ad Hoc Committee

FROM: Edwin Stanfield

RE: Date for a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee to consider the report of the Steering Committee

At the request of Professor Joseph P. Witherspoon, Chairman, this is to inquire whether or not you could attend a meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee to Form a Southwest Intergroup Relations Council on Saturday, February 1, 1969. Please respond by return mail, using the enclosed self-addressed postal card to indicate whether you could or could not attend on that date. In addition, please indicate the order of your preference for alternate dates (February 8, 15, or 22) by numbering them one, two, or three.

The place of the meeting has yet to be decided. (For economy, it probably should be in the eastern part of the region.) If you will, indicate on the enclosed card the place you would prefer.

The purposes of the meeting will be (1) to consider the report of the Steering Committee, including proposed Articles of Association and By-laws and proposed slates of nominees for the General Membership and the original Board of Directors; and (2), if the Ad Hoc Committee acts finally, to name incorporators, so that the organization may secure a charter and proceed to apply for tax-exemption as a non-profit corporation. The Steering Committee has completed its work on principles to be incorporated into the proposed basic documents. These are being drafted by a Sub-committee on Drafting (consisting of Joseph P. Witherspoon, William Canby, and Mario Obledo), and a copy will be sent to each member of the Ad Hoc Committee at least ten days before the meeting. The proposed slates for membership and the Board of Directors will also be sent as soon as we receive the consent of the nominees to submit their names to the Ad Hoc Committee.

As it is important to have the fullest possible attendance at this meeting, please return your card promptly. A notice confirming one of the above dates and designating the place of meeting will be sent shortly after January 1.

December 21, 1968

Mr. J. Edwin Stanfield
Southwest Council for Intergroup Relations
2801 Silverway Drive
Austin, Texas 78757

Dear Ed:

Thanks for sharing with me your well reasoned letter to Les. I hope it will lead to something. Incidentally, I don't think it necessarily wise to show that carbon copies of your correspondence with him are being sent to me.

Your victory memorandum has been received. Keep me informed.

Every good wish from all of us here for the New Year. I have no doubt that we shall all need them.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

December 28, 1968

Mr. Leslie Dunbar
Executive Director
The Field Foundation
100 East 85th Street
New York, New York 10028

Dear Les:

Thank you for your letter of December 5. While we are naturally disappointed that it seemed best not to respond to our proposal at the Fall meeting of your Board, we can well understand that more time is needed and that consideration at your Spring meeting might be more to our advantage.

I understand that the reservations which have been expressed have to do with the feasibility of serving so large a region, not with the rationale of attempting to do so. The eight states included are those which have a large Mexican American minority, a large Indian minority, or both. These states have similar and related problems. Texas, California, and the other border states, for instance, share all of the problems associated with bilingualism, culture conflict, migrant farm laborers, and border commuters. California has about 100,000 urban Indians, and many of them come from reservations in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, and Nevada. But, assuming that the rationale is not the problem, I shall not elaborate on that now.

As for feasibility, the territory we have staked out would obviously require more for travel, telephone, and postage than a smaller region would require, given staff and policy groups of the same size, doing the same things in the same way. Even so, one could argue that, if the job needs doing with equal urgency throughout the region, and if the kind of organization proposed is a valuable approach, it would be no more expensive to do it with one big territory than it would be to have two or three similar organizations serving smaller areas. In the long run, it might cost less.

No doubt we shall, in fact, have to find more money per person for staff travel than, say, the Southern Regional Council has to spend. However, we have planned to compensate for this. We expect to utilize the members themselves to great extent, as Professor Witherspoon made clear in his summary of principles (Appendix B to his memorandum of October 8). We have taken pains to nominate for membership people who have the talent and leadership capacity to provide on a volunteer basis many functions

left to staff in most agencies. A primary staff function will be to enable them to do so. In this way we hope to multiply the staff's effectiveness, relative to staff expenses. By seeking to establish a tradition of membership initiative and involvement in implementation of programs, we think we can make this mode of operation work with considerable effectiveness. In any event, as far as staff expense is concerned, we shall simply have to tailor our undertakings to our budget.

To my mind a more difficult problem has to do with the conduct of the corporation's business -- that is, with membership meetings, Board meetings and the like. Even with an initial membership of only 100, we could easily spend $10,000 on an annual meeting -- and we would have to cut some corners, at that. I think it would be worthwhile, if the money were available. (The SRC spends about as much on its annual meetings.) But with an eventual membership of 300, we might not be able to justify the expense of annual meetings of the whole membership. That is the reason for paragraph 10, page 7, of the statement of principles referred to above:

> ...in the interest of ensuring that the corporation will be a representative organization both in its structure and in its operation, the general membership may organize in such a way that it holds annual or special meetings both on a local, state and regional basis. To ensure regular exercise of its functions at the state and regional levels, it may organize in such a way that annual or special meetings are conducted by general members selected for the purpose of these meetings from the general membership body by the general members of each state....

That's a lawyer's way of saying that, if necessary (as it probably will be in the beginning), the members in each state may elect a proportionate number of representatives as delegates to annual or special meetings of the regional council.

The Board of Directors, as proposed, is larger than I personally would prefer. The thinking of the Steering Committee was that it could be made more representative, there being eight states and four ethnic groups to consider, with 50 members instead of 20 or 25. However, there will be an executive committee of the Board, so that, if frequent Board meetings are not possible because of the expense, the corporation's business can still be conducted.

The point is that we have taken the problem of the size of our region into consideration and have provided ways of carrying on the organization's business economically.

Some functions, such as an information center and publication of reports and a periodical would require little more to serve the whole region than they would to serve one state. The cost difference in personnel, postage, printing, mailing facilities, etc., would be like the difference between a small press run and a large one: you get 5,000 copies for less than half again as much as you pay for 1,000.

The tentative budget included with the papers sent to you was prepared rather hastily several months ago, before we had thought through the idea. Obviously it requires some revision, and we have a budget committee to revise it. I think we can keep it at about $100,000, however, and still make a promising beginning, in view of the structure proposed.

I am going to have to make another trip to New York shortly after the first of the year, and would welcome the chance to discuss this and other questions with you. Will you be in New York the week of January 13-17?

Best wishes for a happy new year. Let's hope, anyway, that it turns out better than 1968.

Sincerely,

Edwin Stanfield

cc: Paul Anthony

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION OF MIGRANT CHILDREN

145 east 32nd street
new york, n. y. 10016
murray hill 3-4545

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Austin H. Armitstead
Chairman, New York, N.Y.

Fay Bennett
New York, N.Y.

Shirley E. Greene
New York, N.Y.

Lewis W. Jones
Nashville, Tenn.

Edith E. Lowry
Washington, D.C.

Alfred M. Potts, 2d
Monmouth, Oregon

Mrs. Winifred A. Moore
New York, N.Y.

Elizabeth W. Sutton
Washington, D.C.

Mrs. Mildred F. Woodbury
Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Cassandra Stockburger
Director

March 25, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Paul:

Norman Perlstein asked me to send you the name of the Executive Director of the Council of the Southern Mountains. He is Mr. Loyal Jones, The address is Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc., College Box 2307, Berea, Kentucky 40403.

It is our understanding that you will contact Mr. Jones for representatives to attend the Rural-Urban Migration Conference.

Sincerely,

Cassandra

Cassandra Stockburger
Director

A PROGRAM DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL CHILD LABOR COMMITTEE, INC.

Robert S. Cramer, **Chairman Board of Trustees** Eli E. Cohen, **Executive Secretary**

Also sent to: Kenneth Clark - declines
Eli Ginzberg - declines
Highland Lewis - accepts 4/10/68
Bayard Rustin
~~Al Vorspan~~ UAHC
Vivian Henderson
Bob Coles - accepts

April 4, 1968

Enclosed is a letter being sent out about a conference co-sponsored by the Council and BROTHERHOOD-IN-ACTION.

Hope you can make it.

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/km

Enclosure

April 4, 1968

Mr. Will D. Campbell
Committee of Southern Churchmen
1106 19th Avenue, South
Nashville, Tennessee 37212

Dear Mr. Campbell:

The recent Report of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders is eloquent testimony to the imperative need to check the malaise of urban centers--part of which stems from the fact of migration from farm to city.

Yet today there are no viable programs to meet the needs of large numbers of the rural ppor where they are now living, nor in the urban areas to which migration continues unabated. The President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty emphasized that "it is impossible to obliterate urban poverty without removing its rural causes." A major attack on urban problems requires that we recognize the effects of the continuing migration from the rural South and North to the urban centers.

Therefore, BROTHERHOOD-IN-ACTION, an organization committed to clarifying issues in the urban crisis, and the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, a group of concerned Southerners, have decided, after much thought and preparation, to call together from across the nation not more than 40 carefully selected persons possessing knowledge and experience in rural-urban affairs to consider the migration question. We invite you to be one of the participants.

Papers will be prepared by specialists in several aspects of the subject in advance of the meeting which will be conducted in the form of a symposium. This is the first step in a program that will concern itself with rural-urban migration.

The date of the meeting is April 29, 1968 from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. The place is the Brotherhood-In-Action Conference Center, 560 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

We hope you will be able to attend. Please indicate your intention on the enclosed card and return it by April 17 so we may reserve a place for you in this all-important meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Norman H. Perlstein, Exec. Dir.
Brotherhood-In-Action

Paul Anthony, Exec. Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

NHP/PA/km

Enc.

April 4, 1968

Mr. Loyal Jones
Executive Director
Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc.
College Box 2307
Berea, Kentucky 40403

Dear Mr. Jones:

The recent Report of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders is eloquent testimony to the imperative need to check the malaise of urban centers--part of which stems from the fact of migration from farm to city.

Yet today there are no viable programs to meet the needs of large numbers of the rural poor where they are now living, nor in the urban areas to which migration continues unabated. The President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty emphasized that "it is impossible to obliterate urban poverty without removing its rural causes." A major attach on urban problems requires that we recognize the effects of the continuing migration from the rural South and North to the urban centers.

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Sincerely yours,

Norman H. Perlstein, Exec. Dir.
Brotherhood-In-Action

Paul Anthony, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

NHP/PA/km

Enc.

April 12, 1968

Professor Eli Ginzberg
Conservation of Human Resources
Columbia University
New York, New York 10027

Dear Eli:

I certainly understand why you can't be with us, but am sorry.

It was a tragic week, and we are all still in a state of shock about it. The only thing to be said for this terrible tragedy is that there seems to be a reassessment, particularly on the part of the white people of this country. If this reassessment is sound, and reaction continues to be positive, then we may have now a new and badly needed "ball game."

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

CONSERVATION OF HUMAN RESOURCES
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10027

April 8, 1968

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I am sorry that I cannot meet with you on the 29th. I am tied up all day at the University including teaching classes.

Some week! I could forego having any more like it. I am sure you feel the same.

Sincerely,

Eli Ginzberg

April 12, 1968

Dr. Robert Coles
Coolidge Road
Concord, Massachusetts

Dear Bob:

Recently you received from me an invitation to a joint meeting in New York to be held on April 29th. Subsequently, I promised Norman Perlstein, of the Brotherhood-in Action, that I would inquire as to whether or not you would present a brief summary on the life of the newly arrived migrant. I had no heart, given this week, to make this inquiry before today, but if by chance you can, we would very much appreciate it.

Best to all.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

File - Brotherhood in Action

April 16, 1968

Dr. Robert Coles
Coolidge Road
Concord, Massachusetts

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is the earlier letter sent out about the meeting on the 29th. The Brotherhood-in-Action building is located at 560 Seventh Avenue at 40th Street. You can spot it easily by three tall, tremendously expensive, metal flag poles in front of the building.

So help me, I hesitate asking you to do this, but will be grateful if you show up at such time as is convenient for you to speak briefly about the pattern of life of the newly arrived immigrant in the ghetto situation.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

P. S. -- Most of Pat's articles are at his home. He will, tonight, make a selection of them and we will get them off to you promptly.

Symposium on Rural-Urban Migration
Brotherhood-in-Action
560 Seventh Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10018

April 29, 1968

Participants

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Fay Bennett, Executive Director
National Sharecroppers Fund, Inc.
112 East 19th Street
New York, N.Y. 10003

Herbert Bienstock, Director
Bureau of Labor Statistics
U.S. Department of Labor
341 Ninth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10001

Clay L. Cochran, Director (ISHA)
Int'l. Self-Help Housing Ass'n. Inc.
Suite 1010, Dupont Circle Building
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Dr. Robert Coles,
Research Psychiatrist
Harvard University Health Services
72 Mt. Auburn Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

Msgr. Laurence J. Corcoran
National Conference Catholic
Charities
1346 Connecticut Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Constance Curry, Field Rep.
Community Relations Division
American Friends Service Committee
41 Exchange Place, S.E.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Charles Davis, Director
North Carolina Mobility Project
P.O. Box 835
Durham, N.C. 27702

Dr. Dan Dodson, Director
Center of Human Relations and
Community Studies
New York University
School of Education
Washington Square
New York, N.Y. 10003

Eleanor A. Eaton, Ass't. Sec'y.
Community Relations Division
American Friends Service Commit.
160 N. 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pa. 19102

Harry Fleischman,
Race Relations Coordinator
Institute of Human Relations
165 East 56th Street
New York, N.Y. 10022

James O. Gibson, Staff Associate
Potomac Institute
1501 18th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036

Mitchell Ginsberg, Administrator
Human Resources Administration
City of New York
100 Church Street
New York, N.Y. 10007

Jack Goldberg, Commissioner
Department of Social Services
Human Resources Administration
250 Church Street
New York, N.Y. 10007

Dr. Lewis W. Jones,
Research Director
Research and Training Project
Tuskegee Institute
Tuskegee, Ala. 36088

Hylan Lewis, Director
Fellowship Program
Metropolitan Applied Research Ctr. Inc.
330 West 58th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

Norman H. Perlstein, Exec. Dir.
Brotherhood-in-Action, Inc.
560 Seventh Avenue (40th Street)
New York, N.Y. 10018

Bayard Rustin, Executive Director
A. Philip Randolph Institute
217 West 125th Street
New York, N.Y. 10027

Brendon Sexton,
Director of Training
Citizens Crusade Against Poverty
1220 15th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20005

Rev. Larold K. Schulz,
Director for Anti-Poverty
Department of Social Justice
National Council of Churches
475 Riverside Drive
New York, N.Y. 10027

Dr. John Slawson,
Executive Vice-President Emeritus
American Jewish Committee
220 East 57th Street, Suite 2C
New York, N.Y. 10022

Dr. Georgina Smith
Institute of Management and
Labor Relations, Research Prog.
Bldg. 4077, Livingston Campus
Rutgers, State University of N.J.
New Brunswick, N.J. 08903

Dr. Charles Herbert Stember,
Professor of Sociology
Rutgers, State University of N.J.
New Brunswick, N.J. 08903

Cassandra Stockburger, Director
National Committee on the
Education of Migrant Children
145 East 32nd Street, 12th Fl.
New York, N.Y. 10016

Dr. John Turner
Joint Center for Urban Studies
Harvard-M.I.T.
32 Cottage Street
Cambridge, Mass. 02139

Jack Wood, Co-Executive Director
National Committee Against
Discrimination in Housing
323 Lexington Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10016

4/26/68

A SYMPOSIUM

on

Rural-Urban Migration: Policy and Strategy

April 29, 1968

Brotherhood-In-Action
560 Seventh Avenue (40th Street)
New York, N. Y. 10018

Sponsored by:
Brotherhood-In-Action, Inc.
The Southern Regional Council

CONFERENCE CO-CHAIRMEN

Paul Anthony, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Norman H. Perlstein, Executive Director
Brotherhood-In-Action, Inc.
560 Seventh Avenue (40th Street)
New York, N. Y. 10018

CONFERENCE LIAISON

Cassandra Stockburger, Director
National Committee on the Education
of Migrant Children
145 East 32nd Street
New York, N. Y. 10016

293

"The problems of rural America and central city America are closely linked through migration. . . . The senseless piling up of refugees from rural America in our central cities provides no solution to the problems of rural areas or of the cities."

—Report of the President's Commission on Rural Poverty

AGENDA

9:00 Registration

9:30 Greetings: Brotherhood-In-Action

9:40 "An Overview of Rural Poverty"—Dr. Lewis W. Jones, Research Director, Research and Training Program, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama

10:00 "National Migration Policy—A Rural Viewpoint"—James O. Gibson, Staff Associate, Potomac Institute, Washington, D. C.

10:20 Coffee

10:40 Group Discussion

12:00 Buffet Luncheon

1:15 "Profile of the Ghetto Migrant"—Dr. Robert Coles, Research Psychiatrist, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

1:35 "National Migration Policy—An Urban Perspective"

1:55 Group Discussion

3:30 Formulation of Recommendations

4:00 Adjournment

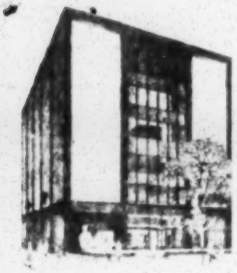
LW 4-0350

BROTHERHOOD-IN-ACTION, INC.

560 Seventh Avenue

New York, New York 10018

FOR YOUR INFORMATION



BROTHERHOOD·IN·ACTION, INC.
560 Seventh Avenue (at Fortieth Street) New York, New York 10018
LW 4-0350

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REV. GEORGE S. BELLDOCK
Honorary Vice President
HON. DAVID BENJAMIN

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ALBERT A. LIST
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WILLIAM A. SHEA

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HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
HON. KENNETH B. KEATING
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

Executive Director
NORMAN H. PERLSTEIN

A

April 30, 1968

TO: MIGRATION SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS

FROM: NORMAN H. PERLSTEIN, Executive Director

With your help we have made an important start in demonstrating the inter-dependence of the rural and urban condition.

We want to thank you, on behalf of Brotherhood-In-Action and the Southern Regional Council, for participating in the session yesterday.

Our meeting marked a unique effort to draw together expertise from the urban-rural sector in thinking on joint problems.

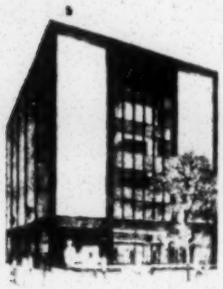
It was our consensus that those invited to the symposium, along with some selected additional persons, be reconvened within a month to draft a document for national migration policy. It was our decision that a comprehensive program, clearly linking urban and rural options, is required to meet the unrest in the cities as well as the problems in the hinterland.

Would you kindly indicate which of the two dates noted on the enclosed reply card is convenient and return it by return mail. If there are any key, additional individuals whom you think should be invited to take part in the second meeting, please add their names on the reply card.

For Paul Anthony and myself, personally, our thanks. We are convinced we have "broken the ice" on what is certainly a profoundly important issue on the domestic agenda.

NP

yg
enc.



BROTHERHOOD·IN·ACTION, INC.

560 Seventh Avenue (at Fortieth Street) New York, New York 10018

LW 4-0350

B

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REV. GEORGE J. BELDOCK

Honorary Vice-President
HON. A. DAVIS PERLMAN

OFFICERS
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WILLIAM A. SHEA

HONORARY DIRECTORS
HON. JACOB K. JAVITS
HON. KENNETH B. KEATING
SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF

Executive Director
NORMAN H. PERLSTEIN

April 30, 1968

TO: MIGRATION SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS

FROM: NORMAN H. PERLSTEIN, Executive Director

I am sorry you were unable to be with us at our symposium on migration yesterday, but we made a good start in demonstrating the inter-dependence of the rural and urban condition.

Our meeting marked a unique effort to draw together expertise from the urban-rural sector in thinking on joint problems.

It was the consensus that those invited to the symposium, along with some selected additional persons, be reconvened within a month to draft a document for national migration policy. It was the decision that a comprehensive program, clearly linking urban and rural options, is required to meet the unrest in the cities as well as the problems in the hinterland.

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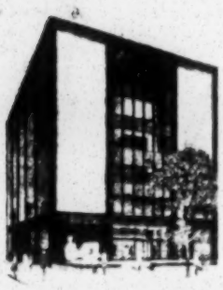

BROTHERHOOD·IN·ACTION, INC.

560 Seventh Avenue (at Fortieth Street) New York, New York 10018

LW 4-0350

Founder
HON. GEORGE J. BELLDOCK

Honorary Vice-President
HON. A. DAVID BENJAMIN

OFFICERS

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HON. CHARLES H. TUTTLE

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Executive Director
NORMAN H. PERLSTEIN

C

April 30, 1968

TO: MIGRATION SYMPOSIUM PARTICIPANTS

FROM: NORMAN H. PERLSTEIN, Executive Director

Although you were unable to accept our invitation to participate in the symposium on rural and urban migration, you had asked that we let you know about our session.

We made a good start in demonstrating the interdependence of the rural and urban condition.

Our meeting marked a unique effort to draw together expertise from the urban-rural sector in thinking on joint problems.

It was the consensus that those invited to the symposium, along with some selected additional persons, be reconvened within a month to draft a document for national migration policy. It was the decision that a comprehensive program, clearly linking urban and rural options, is required to meet the unrest in the cities as well as the problems in the hinterland.

Would you kindly indicate which of the two dates noted on the enclosed reply card is convenient and return it by return mail.

NP

yg
enc.

A	B	C
Attended 4/29 meeting	**were supposed to come**	**were invited but were not coming**
Paul Anthony	Dr. Robert Coles	Morris Abram
Fay Bennett	Msgr. Laurence J. Concoran	William Barr
Herbert Bienstock	Dr. Dan W. Dodson	Dr. J. Commarosano
Clay L. Cochran	Harry Fleischman	Paul G. Conlan
Constance Curry	Mirtchell Ginsberg	Jack Conway
Cjharles Davis	Jack Goldberg	Mark A. Cavanaugh
Bleanor A. Ea ton	Hylan Lewis	Kenneth Clark
James Gibson	Rev. Larold Schulz	Gen. James M. Gavin
Dr. Lewis W. Jones	Dr. John Turner	Herbert M. Hamlin
Bayard Rustin	Jack Wood	Ernest McMahon
Brandon Sexton	George L. Wilber	William H. Robinson
Dr. John Slawson		Roy Wilkins
Dr. Georgina Smith		Rev. John J. Wright
Dr. Charles Herbert Stemberg		Paul N. Ylvasaker
Dewitt Sullivan		William G. Campbell
		Eli Ginsberg
		Whitney Young
		Al Vorspan
		~~[illegible]~~

D R A F T

A CONFERENCE

TO DEVELOP NATIONAL STRATEGY AND PROGRAMS AIMED AT THE CYCLE OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

In the years 1960-1965 more than two million Negroes left the South. One million went to New York City alone. Most of the others went to urban centers such as Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Washington and Philadelphia. Recent studies indicate that because of present conditions of poverty in the rural South this migration can be expected to continue unabated for another ten years or so. The problems of Northern urban areas are in coping with the rural migrant already living there, and in planning for those who will inevitably come. The picture in the South is self-evident.

Several proposals for government policy on migration to the cities have been advanced by congressmen, governors, other public officials and private foundations. These remain in limbo, requiring analysis and hard evaluation.

The national dimensions of the problem are thus a major domestic issue.

Because of the urgent need for policy and an assessment of strategies, Brotherhood-in-Action, an organization committed to clarifying issues in the urban crisis, and the Southern Regional Council, a group of concerned Southerners are calling a one-day conference to consider possible courses of action.

Not more than 40 persons from across the nation who possess knowledge and experience in rural-urban affairs are being invited to participate.

The Conference would have this starting point: Fourteen million rural persons still living in abject poverty in this country are potential migrants to urban areas. Most of these live in the South and most are white. However, the poverty of the rural Negro is apt to be far more serious.

"Despite a declared War on Poverty, now in its fourth year, little help has reached the hard core poor in rural areas. In fact, the extra services provided by the OEO programs to the cities may have even served as a lure to more rural migrants. Furthermore, most of the traditional Federal assistance programs are inappropriate to the current problems.

The President's Commission on Rural Poverty, in its report released in early December, concludes that "because we have been oblivious to the rural poor, we have abetted both rural and urban poverty, for the two are closely linked through migration." It was the opinion of the same Commission that "the urban riots of 1967 had their roots, in considerable part, in rural poverty," and that, furthermore, effective programs for solving the problems of rural poverty will contribute to the solution of urban poverty as well.

A Symposium, called by six cabinet members to consider rural-urban problems, has recently been held in Washington. This meeting has further focused attention of national planners on the fact that the urban centers' problems are inextricably linked to rural areas.

*As of this date there are no national policies or plans in action to regulate or control or facilitate migration. Likewise, there is no viable national program to meet the needs of large numbers of the rural poor where they are living now.

There are a number of options in any national planning which such a Conference would consider. Should the effort be to:

1. Stop migration?
2. Reverse migration to suburban or underpopulated rural areas?
3. Control migration by encouraging only those who have had intensive preparation for urban living to migrate?
4. Open up job training and job opportunities to persons in rural areas so they may remain where they are if they choose?
5. Develop a deliberate relocation program?
6. Permit migration to continue without controls or planning but seek to meet needs in urban centers more adequately.

Other issues which might be raised, but which more properly fall into the category of action programs or means of implementing the migration policies, are:

1. A national manpower policy for rural and urban areas alike.

2. A national program of public assistance and other services, including health, education and housing, in order to avoid luring persons from one place to another on the basis of superior benefits alone.

3. Area development and urban renewal programs to provide better living conditions in both rural and urban areas.

The conference may well be expected to recommend:

1. Regional and national strategies and programs, or

2. That it would be more feasible to call a large national migration conference to develop such policies and programs.

Four persons are being asked to prepare papers which will be presented to the group. The morning session will hear two papers whose proposed titles are--An Overview of Rural Poverty in the South, and A Profile of the Ghetto Life of the Migrant. These presentations will be followed by reactions from a panel of rural-urban specialists and from the group as a whole.

In the afternoon two papers dealing with the concept of a National Migration Policy will be presented. One will present An Urban Perspective, the other A Rural Viewpoint.

Group reaction and recommendations for future action will complete the conference agenda.

Dear

The recent Report of the President's Committee on Civil Disorders is eloquent testimony to the imperative need to check the deteriorating trend of our urban centers and to remedy the prevailing condition of decay and blight which has stemmed, in part, from an uncharted migration of the rural poor to our cities.

Yet today there are no viable programs to meet the needs of large numbers of the rural poor where they are now living and from which the exodus to the congested city continues unabated. The President's National Advisory Commission on Rural Poverty emphasized that "it is impossible to obliterate urban poverty without removing its rural causes." A major attack on urban problems requires that we recognize the effects of the continuing migration from the rural South and North to the urban centers.

Therefore, Brotherhood-in-Action, an organization committed to clarifying issues in the urban crisis, and the Southern Regional Council, a group of concerned Southerners, have decided, after much thought and preparation, to call together from across the nation not more than 40 carefully selected persons possessing knowledge and experience in rural-urban affairs to consider the migration question. We invite you to be one of the participants.

Among those who will be present are Dr. Robert Coles, Dr. Vivien Henderson, and .

Papers will be prepared by specialists in several aspects of the subject in advance of the meeting which will be conducted in the form of a symposium. This is the first step in a program that will concern itself with rural-urban migration.

The date of the meeting is April 29, 1968 from 9 A.M. to 4 P.M. The place is the Brotherhood-in-Action Conference Center, 570 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

We hope you will be able to attend. Please indicate your intention on the enclosed card and return it by April 17 so we may reserve a place for you in this all-important meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Norman H. Perlstein, Exec. Dir.
Brotherhood-in-Action

Paul Anthony, Exec. Sec'y.
Southern Regional Council

Conference on Rural-Urban Migration
Suggested Participants

Morris Abram

American Friends Serv. Committee

Harry Ashmore (?)

William Barr, Supt., County Dept. of Charities, 5555 Ferguson Dr. L.A., Calif.90022

Fay Bennett

Herb Bienstock

Gov. Breathitt

Will G. Campbell (Council of Southern Churchmen formerly NCC Religion & Race)

~~Hodding Carter~~ III

Catholic Soc. Welfare Conf.

Mark A. Cavanaugh, Supt.
Wayne Co. Dept. of Soc. Welf.
1025 E. Forest Ave.
Detroit, Mich. 48207

Kenneth Clark

Clay Cochran (Self-Help Housing)

Henry Cohen

~~John Conner~~ (Allied Chemical)

~~Jack Conway~~

Council of Southern Mts. (2or3 persons)

Dan Dodson

~~Leslie Dunbar~~

~~Chris Ederley~~ (Ford Foundation)

Harry Fleishman (N.P. contact for union rep.)

Gen. Gavin

Eli Ginsberg

Mitchell Ginsberg

Jack Goldberg

Herbert M. Hamlin (U. of Cal. Berkeley) 20th Century Fund Stud

Michael Harrington

Sen. Harris (?)

~~Sen. Kennedy~~

Hylan Lewis

Jonathan Lindley (Economic Development Adminis.)

Ernest McMahon

Joseph Monserrat (?)

National Council of Churches

N.C. Mobility Project

William Robinson (Welfare, Chicago)

Bayard Rustin

~~Terry Sanford~~

~~Brendon Sexton~~

~~Larry Shultz~~

~~Southern Industrialists~~

Herb Stember

Mitchell Sviridoff

John Turner (U.N.)

Al Vorspan (UAHC)

Dick Wenner (Nat'l. Ass'n. for Comty.Dev.)

Roy Wilkins

John Wood

~~Whitney Young~~

A CONFERENCE

TO DEVELOP NATIONAL STRATEGY AND PROGRAMS AIMED AT

THE CYCLE OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION

In the years 1960-1965 more than two million Negroes left the South. One million went to New York City alone. Most of the others went to urban centers such as Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Washington and Philadelphia. Recent studies indicate that because of present conditions of poverty in the rural South this migration can be expected to continue unabated for another 10 years or so. The problems of Northern urban areas are in coping with the rural migrant already living there, and in planning for those who will inevitably come. The picture in the South is self-evident.

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The national dimensions of the problem are thus a major domestic issue.

Because of the urgent need for policy and an assessment of strategies, BROTHERHOOD-IN-ACTION, an organization committed to clarifying issues in the urban crisis, and the SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, a group of concerned Southerners, are calling a one-day conference, as a first step, to consider possible courses of action. Not more than 40 persons from across the nation who possess knowledge and experience in rural-urban affairs are being invited to participate.

The Conference would have this starting point:

> Fourteen million rural persons still living in abject poverty in this country are potential migrants to urban areas. Most of these live in the South and most are white, although the poverty of the rural Negro is apt to be far more serious.

Despite a declared War on Poverty, now in its fourth year, little help has reached the hard core poor in rural areas. In fact, the extra services provided by the OEO programs to the cities may have even served as a lure to more rural migrants. Furthermore, most of the traditional Federal assistance programs are inappropriate to the current problems.

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> we have abetted both rural and urban poverty, for the two are closely linked through migration." It was the opinion of the same Commission that "the urban riots of 1967 had their roots, in considerable part, in rural poverty," and that, furthermore, effective programs for solving the problems of rural poverty will contribute to the solution of urban poverty as well.

A Symposium, called by six cabinet members to consider rural-urban problems, was held in Washington in December. This meeting has further focused attention of national planners on the fact that the urban centers' problems are inextricably linked to rural areas.

> As of this date there are no national policies or strategies which are directed to the migration question. Likewise, there is no viable national program to meet the needs of large numbers of the rural poor where they are living now.

There are a number of options in any national planning which such a Conference might consider. Should the effort be to:

1. Stop migration?

2. Reverse migration to suburban or underpopulated rural areas?

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In the afternoon two papers dealing with the concept of a National Migration Policy will be presented. One will present An Urban Perspective, the other A Rural Viewpoint.

Group reaction and recommendations for future action will complete the Conference agenda.

December 26, 1946

Dr. Edwin R. Embree, President
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Dr. Embree:

Thank you for your letter of December 18. I trust that you have had as restful and peaceful a Christmas Season as I have.

As I wrote Dr. Alexander last week, the University of North Carolina has agreed to a date for my return which I preferred all along, namely, September 1, 1947. Consequently I shall be here as Executive Director for the better part of 1947 and our Executive Committee will have ample time to choose a suitable person to succeed me. The Committee will go into this matter next month. If by any chance the right person is not available by September 1, I shall ask the University to release me and shall stay here until satisfactory arrangements have been made.

I hope that this will clear up any uncertainty concerning the administrative leadership of the Council for the coming year, at least. I should hate terribly to see the financial support of the Council jeopardized.

The decision to return to Chapel Hill was a tough one for me. I love the Council, and I am proud to have had a part in developing it into an effective and respected organization, but I have always felt that someone else could be found who could do the job so much better that it would not be fair for me to hold on here indefinitely. On the selfish side, I think I'll live longer at Chapel Hill and perhaps make a better contribution through teaching and research. Wherever I am, the work of the Council will lie close to my heart and will always have my cooperation.

I am enclosing a copy of our proposed budget for 1947 and a copy of an audit which was made on October 31, 1946. In January I shall send a copy of our auditor's report for the entire year, 1946.

With highest regards and with greetings for the New Year,

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

ESTIMATED BUDGET 1947

1. Based on Present Staff and Activities

Salaries	$40,000.00	
Travel - Entertainment (including Board of Directors and Executive Committee)	7,500.00	
Rent	1,560.00	
Research and Special Services	2,500.00	
Telephone and Telegraph	660.00	
Supplies and Equipment	3,500.00	
Printing - Literature	6,300.00	
Subscriptions and Clippings	200.00	
Postage - Express	2,000.00	
Miscellaneous	500.00	
TOTAL		$64,720.00

2. Additional Needs for Expanded Program

Conference Council Fellows 1947		$ 1,500.00	
Conference State Committee Directors		1,000.00	
Additional Staff		18,800.00	
3 field workers at $3000	$9000		
2 stenographers at 2400	4800		
Travel 5000	5000		
Additional Travel for Present Staff		2,500.00	
Anti-lynching Campaign		2,000.00	
Police Institutes		3,000.00	
TOTAL ADDITIONAL NEEDS			$28,800.00
GRAND TOTAL			$92,520.00

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

ESTIMATED INCOME FOR 1947

Foundation Grants	$37,300.00
Church Agencies	5,000.00
Dues	4,000.00
Contributions	5,000.00
Mailing List	1,000.00
Literature	2,000.00
TOTAL	$54,300.00

Estimated Budget Based on Present Staff and Activities	$64,720.00
Income for 1947 (Estimated)	54,300.00
Needed to Balance Minimum Budget	$10,420.00

Estimated Budget Based on Expanded Program	$92,520.00
Income for 1947 (Estimated)	54,300.00
Needed to Balance Expanded Budget	$38,220.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Southern Regional Council - Veterans Service Division
February 15, 1947

Balance February 1, 1947		$ 467.47
Receipts:		
Julius Rosenwald Fund	1500.00	
George S. Mitchell (loan)	33.09	
Total Receipts		1533.09
		2000.56
Disbursements:		
Salaries	260.50	
Travel	255.01	
Total Disbursements		515.51
Balance February 15, 1947		1485.05
Accounts Payable		
Southern Regional Council (Supplies)	14.54	
J. P. Stevens Engraving Company (Business cards)	11.26	
Wesley Memorial Building (Rent)	35.00	
Southern Bell Telephone Co. (Service)	15.45	
Western Union Telegraph Co. (Service)	9.73	
Harry L. Wright (Salary - Feb. 1-15)	125.00	
George S. Mitchell (Salary -Feb. 1-1r)	312.50	
Total Accounts Payable		523.48
Actual Balance February 15, 1947		961.57

MEMORANDUM: Paul D. Williams.

According to my notes of the meeting in Atlanta March 12th you undertook the following:

he did [illegible]

1. Call on Jackson Davis re matching Rosenwald gift.

2. Talk with the Reynolds family in Richmond about money, possibly $5,000.00.

3. At the earliest possible moment let Mr. Rufus Clement at AU know when you will be in New York, so that Mr. Clement can properly time his conversation with GEB and Carnegie. Mr. Clement will be in New York the week of March 30th.

4. A new Finance Committee needs to be named.

5. See Crider, assistant to Henry Luce of Time, Life, Fortune, next time you are in New York. This was to be a matter of cultivation without at this time asking for money.

6. You and I or You and Guy should go and see Cliff Durr in FCC about radio proposal.

MEMORANDUM: Leonard Haas

At the meeting at the Southern Regional Council on March 12th, my notes refer to undertakings on your part as follows:

1. Explore with the American Jewish Committee and B'nai-B'rith. Possibility of contributions from either or both to Council.

2. Approach the Campbell Foundation on money for a Council project of pushing vocational education for veterans, particularly Negro veterans. Sum mentioned was fifteen or eighteen thousand dollars for each of two or three years. George Mitchell has the information on a program of this kind.

3. Explore possibility of approaching Woodruff Foundation on money for Council.

At the meeting in Atlanta March 12th, Dr. Alexander undertook the following things:

1. Talk with Barry Bingham and Mark Etheridge about sizable contributions.

2. Ask Mr. and Mrs. Stern to give $2,500.00 a year for two or three years. This was thought of simply as general support for the Council.

3. Collect information on Greenwood Foundation and advise Council what to do about them.

4. Advise Leonard Haas first name of Greenwood Foundation's lawyer, Jackson.

5. Advise Council in detail about Penny Foundation, particularly as to what type of project should be submitted to them.

6. Go and see Mr. Spaulding in Durham about money for Council.

7. Inform Council of name of person advising Doris Duke on gifts, and advise on approach.

8. In New Orleans discuss with the Sterns approach to National Jewish Agency and furnish this office with information as to the agency's location of their headquarters, their officers and other pertinent data.

Return to A. McK.

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

A Report on Progress and Plans

- - -

TO: Dr. Jackson Davis
General Education Board

FROM: Paul D. Williams, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.

DATE: March 17, 1947.

I. Progress Report

The third annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, which was held in Atlanta on November 13-14, 1946, was the occasion for reports on the activities of the Council and for planning the future work of the Council. You have received the December 1946 issue of New South containing the report of the annual meeting. However, let me call special attention to several features of the reports which were made at that time and bring the story up-to-date with a brief account of what has happened since the annual meeting of the Council.

The Council's Veterans Service Project, which has been carried on for the past year and a half under the direction of Dr. George S. Mitchell, has been very successful. It has resulted in several published reports on the administration of veterans services in various Southern States, which have had the effect of focusing attention upon the weak spots in the administration of veterans services with respect to Negroes. The extensive field work which has been done in connection with this project has had a salutary effect upon officials who are charged with the administration of these services as well as upon Negro veterans who have so frequently needed a little stimulation toward seeking and using the privileges which are rightfully theirs. Dr. Mitchell has also worked effectively with the National officials of the Veterans Administration. All in all, this has been a very useful and successful project.

The Council's report on the Columbia, Tennessee, race disturbance, which was published in the May 1946 issue of New South, has met with wholehearted commendation on all sides. We believe that it has had a wholesome effect on race relations in Tennessee and has helped to establish the reputation of the Council for thorough and objective reporting. The investigation was made by four different representatives of the Council and was carefully checked so that it would be as accurate as possible. A longer confidential report was submitted to the Civil Rights Division of the United States Department of Justice. We have been assured that this report was very

useful to the Department of Justice. In fact, we have been told in confidence that it was by far the best report on the Columbia incident which was submitted by any organization.

The Honorary Fellows of the Council were brought together just after the annual meeting, and the conference was highly successful. Twenty-five of this splendid group of forty-two Fellows attended the meeting. This was the first time the Council had been able to bring them together, and we are deeply indebted to the General Education Board for the grant of $1500 which made the conference possible. A brief report of the conference was published in the December 1946 issue of New South. The main impression which we got from the two-day meeting of the Fellows was that we have here a fine source of constructive thought and action. The Council can help the Fellows, and the Fellows can help the Council if we have sufficient resources to maintain constant contacts with the Fellows and to bring them together for an annual conference.

The expansion of the membership and the influence of the Council has been most encouraging. From the time of the annual meeting of 1945 to the annual meeting of 1946 the membership of the Council increased from 800 to over 1600. Among the new members were a great many citizens who are prominent in business and civic affairs. This is the sort of interest which we must continue to enlist if we do the job we have set out to do.

The State Divisions of the Council, of which there are now four, (South Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, and Kentucky) have grown in membership and effectiveness. Other State Interracial Committees, which are affiliated with the Council, are doing good work, particularly the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation, and it is expected that eventually these affiliated committees will become State Divisions of the Council.

The literature and informational services of the Council have increased in scope. It becomes clearer every day that the Council is being looked to for authentic information and advice on race relations and other problems of the South by individuals and agencies of all sorts throughout the nation. One of our staff members devotes most of her time to answering requests for information. The Council's monthly paper New South and its pamphlets are meeting with a very favorable response and are apparently filling a real need in this field.

Since the annual meeting in November the Council's staff has continued to work on the projects which were underway at that time and has laid plans for the expansion of the work as soon as the budget situation permits.

The political situation in Georgia has, of course, been a challenge to the Council. Being a non-political agency, the Council has refrained from any activity which might be called "meddling in politics". However, it has publicly reaffirmed its stand on the issue of the White Primary, with particular reference to Georgia, and several members of the staff have, as individuals, done a good deal to mobilize sentiment for orderly constitutional government in Georgia.

Since the annual meeting our membership has increased by more than 200. We believe that with more attention to the cultivation of membership through promotional literature and through field activities the Council can steadily expand its membership and its influence. Three of our State Divisions - namely, South Carolina, Florida, and Kentucky - have recently employed part-time paid workers. This is, in itself, an indication of the interest which is being shown by State groups in the work we are trying to do. The leaders of our Florida Division, for example, believe that they can obtain one thousand new members in that State alone if they can keep a worker in the field.

A further indication of the Council's usefulness is its recent cooperation with the Florida Governor's Committee on Education. The Atlanta headquarters, as well as the leaders of the Florida Division of the Council, have followed the work of the Governor's Committee with great interest. In January Dr. Guy B. Johnson went to Tallahassee at the invitation of the State Department of Education, to confer with State officials and the Executive Secretary of the Governor's Committee on ways in which the Council could cooperate with the Governor's Committee in popularizing the Committee report and helping to mobilize public sentiment for action on its recommendations. Our Florida Chairman, Mr. Ed Ray, Editor of the Tampa Times, called a special meeting which was attended by a number of State officials and by representatives of the white and Negro press. This meeting, which laid the groundwork for the public relations aspects of the Governor's Committee report is an excellent example of the cooperation between the Council and official governmental agencies. In this connection, it is worth recalling that in a similar situation a few years ago the Kentucky Governor's Commission on Negro Affairs invited the Director of the Council to help plan the work of the Commission. The man who served as Chairman of the Governor's Commission is Director of our Kentucky Division.

II. Plans and Prospects

The Council's work for the period ahead will include the carrying of the main responsibilities and services of the past, with additional programs. The executive directorship will be assumed April 1 by Dr. George S. Mitchell. Dr. Guy B. Johnson will remain for some months to assist in the transition.

The special project on Veterans Services will be continued only so far as urgency here or there may require attention to the needs of Negro veteran groups. This project was always directly supported by a grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Dr. Mitchell will continue to develop the contacts made in the past eighteen months with veteran bodies and with veterans' servicing agencies. And it is particularly urgent that personnel be put on to push to full achievement the gains already made in vocational education for veterans.

It is hoped that time, personnel, and travel can be devoted in generous measure to improving standards of police administration in the South. This should be worked at steadily and intensively for several years to come. Experience in Northern and Western cities has shown that a sharp improvement in the understanding, care, and sensibility with which police matters affecting the two or more races are handled can be brought about by internal educational work done through and with police administrations. Hardly anything of this kind has as yet been attempted in the South. As a starter, the Council wishes to employ a person with police connections, who could learn the techniques already worked out in the North and on the West Coast, and win opportunity to bring that experience to bear in Southern police systems. Along with the matter of simple police brutality goes the whole question of civil rights, and the education of public opinion in the South to the point where higher standards in law enforcement and of justice in bi-racial situations will be demanded. The Council wishes to play an active part in such a movement. It is now trying to arrange a demonstration police-training project in Atlanta in cooperation with Emory University.

Many signs point to a regrowth of mob violence and lynching. The Council should go back into this field vigorously. The work done years ago in educating the Southern public on this subject is sufficiently in the past for it to be evident that another generation needs to be brought soberly to face the issues involved. The Council knows how to get at the roots of individual lynch-situations. It can do much to reactivate a network of civic-minded people throughout the South who will try to prevent violence when it threatens, and when violence has its way the Council can present to the South, from a platform commanding respect, analyses of what happened and why.

The next three or four years give every sign of being such another period in Southern history as was that time between 1895 and 1908 when a wave of new constitutions and new statutes regarding the franchise swept through every State. Negro voting increased greatly in the War period. Each State is now making an adjustment to this fact, and thus far most adjustments have been illiberal, to say the least. Fundamental research in this field is being well done at the University of Alabama, and the results should be out in another year or so. Meanwhile, and thereafter, there is much that the Council could do to bring to the conscience of the Southern people the disparity between the democratic compulsions of the modern world and the persistent efforts to narrow the franchise in the South.

One small job for which the Council has lately lacked resources is emergency legal aid. Every year half a dozen or more cases are brought to the Council by desperate men and women, usually Negroes, whose evident rights have been stolen from them by the workings of race prejudice. The Council should only most rarely provide counsel for court cases, but it does wish to be in a position to feel free to get an unprejudiced lawyer to investigate the chances of bringing justice to bear.

Still another thing being planned is summary statements, year by year and State by State, of gains and losses in popular rights and opportunities, in the South. The Council's membership is largely composed of people with a professional interest in the various fields of civic, economic, agricultural, and social welfare. The knowledge and activity of these persons could be organized in such a way as to turn out each January for each State a systematic account of what happened in the State in the year just closed, anent human well-being.

Lastly, a plan begins to shape up for a periodic radio forum, in the South, on Southern problems. That would take a considerable machinery for judgment of talks-to-be, checking of facts, and servicing of requests from listeners for further information. It is hoped that within a month we shall know rather definitely whether a large Atlanta station will accept this project.

III. Finances

The resources presently available to the Council for 1947 and subsequent years are quite insufficient to permit the carrying of anything like the expanded program. The Rosenwald Fund has generously guaranteed twenty-five thousand for each of the years 1947, 1948, and 1949. In addition, it has appropriated ten thousand for 1947, of which about half is required to meet special commitments hardly affecting the general work of the Council, leaving a total of about $20,000 available for the general program. From the five-year grant generously provided by the General Education Board three years ago there remains $14,000, of which $8000 is to be used in 1947 and $6000 in 1948. Contributions to the Council from other sources ran last year at about ten thousand. This included gifts from a number of church organizations, dues, subscriptions, sale of pamphlets, and contributions from individuals. These non-foundation gifts should run this year to twelve thousand, and it is hoped to more.

Thus, the Council can count on for this year

Rosenwald Fund	$30,000
General Education Board	8,000
Other sources	12,000
	$50,000

This is eight or ten thousand short of enough merely to keep the organization alive and at work, not very actively, on its traditional program.

We now wish to lay before the General Education Board our urgent request that it revise its appropriation to the Council, renewing it for three years inclusive of 1947, so that the total amount of the appropriation will be twenty-five thousand for each of the three years 1947, 1948, and 1949. It would, of course, be expected that with such a new appropriation the existing allocations for 1947 and 1948 would be subtracted from the sums allocated. This would match the Rosenwald appropriation, and with that combined backlog of support the Council could be sure of resources for a new career of usefulness in the Southern States. It has earned in the past a high degree of confidence; with adequate funds it can bring to bear in the South the new and needed programs outlined above.

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Present Staff - March, 1947

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director	$7,500
Harold L. Trigg, Associate Executive Director	6,000
Ray Warwick, Director of Public Relations	4,000
Mrs. Inez B. Tillison, Secretary-Treasurer	3,100
Mrs. Henry Havens, Field Secretary	3,000
Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Field Secretary (part-time)	1,800
Margaret N. Price, Research Assistant	2,250
James O. Slade, Research Assistant	2,400
Mrs. Evelyn K. Hill, Clerk	1,800
Mrs. Marie F. Saxon, Clerk-Typist	1,560
Mrs. Rubye C. Ramos, Stenographer (4 days a week)	1,875
Mrs. Florence T. King, Stenographer	1,500
Mrs. Anna S. Warwick, Bookkeeper (2 days a week)	800
Vernice Young, Mail Clerk and Office Boy (part-time)	500
Connie B. Way, Clerk (part-time)	300
Total Salaries	$38,385

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Jan. 1, 1947 to May 25, 1947

As given to the Executive Committee May 28, 1947

Balance January 1		538.58
Receipts		
Appropriations	23660.00	
Dues	2422.65	
Contributions	1283.95	
New South	188.00	
Miscel. Literature	596.40	
Loan contracted March 7, 1947	1500.00	
Other (Royalties, reimbursement for postage, etc)	64.75	
Funds transferred from Veterans Services*	513.71	
Total Receipts		30229.46
		30768.04
Disbursements		
State Divisions	1915.28	
Salaries	15265.85	
Travel	1505.63	
Rent	720.00	
Telephone & Telegraph	379.70	
Office Supplies	244.61	
Office Equipment	339.73	
Research & Special Services	207.00	
Postage & Express	503.63	
Printing & Literature	3147.72	
Books & Subscriptions	87.93	
Clipping Service	34.74	
Funds transferred to Veterans Services Account**	2700.00	
Conference on Human Rights	293.27	
Miscellaneous Expense	30.75	
Repayment of Loan contracted Dec. 27, 1946	1000.00	
Exchange & Bank Charges	3.75	
Total Disbursements		28379.59
Balance May 25, 1947		2388.45

*This amount was left over from the $2700.00 liquidation fund depositled by the Southern Regional Council to the Veterans Services Account. Veterans Services returned this amount to the SRC regular account.

** This amount was transferred from the SRC regular account to the Veterans Services Division account as a liquidation fund. It was used by the Veterans Services Division to pay bills that were outstanding at the closing of its offices and to pay Mr. Wesley Brazier's salary and travel expense through April 15 and Dr. George S. Mitchell's salary through March 31.

STATE COMMITTEES MEETING EXPENSES - June 17-18

Expense Accounts of Delegates	1298.39
Luncheon at 63 Auburn Avenue	27.05
Luncheon at Spelman College	31.25
Total Expenses for Meeting	1347.69

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
June 30, 1947

Balance June 1, 1947			
First National Bank	107.75		
Citizens Trust Company	198.50		
			306.25
Receipts			
Appropriations			
General Education Board		4000.00	
Woman's Div. Christian Service, Methodist Church		25.00	
SRC Members - Dues		197.50	
Contributions		32.50	
Fla. State Division - Dues		12.50	
Miss. State Division - Dues		14.50	
S. C. State Division - Dues		20.50	
Contributions		81.00	
Ky. State Division - Dues		1.00	
New South		317.00	
Miscellaneous Literature		87.18	
Miscellaneous Income			
GSM Lecture		25.00	
Total Receipts			4813.68
			5119.93
Disbursements			
S. C. State Division		89.63	
Ky. State Division		1.00	
Salaries		2118.77	
Travel		1884.65	
Rent		165.00	
Telephone & Telegraph		65.65	
Office Supplies & Expense		186.43	
Office Equipment & Maintenance		71.23	
Conference on Human Rights		22.50	
Postage & Express		86.59	
Books & Subscriptions		2.10	
Clipping Service		8.10	
Exchange & Bank Charges		3.09	
Miscellaneous Expense			
State Committee Meeting		57.55	
Newspapers		1.00	
Total Disbursements			4763.29
Balance in Bank July 1, 1947			356.64

FINANCIAL REPORT
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
September 17, 1947

Current Cash Balance Sept. 17, 1947		2386.84
Accounts Receivable		564.88
Payments for literature	364.88	
Estimated dues and contrib.	200.00	
		2951.72
Accounts Payable (Estimated)		1146.70
		1805.02
Money expected from Rosenwald Fund Oct. 1		2500.00
		4305.02
Probable Expenses Sept. 17 to Jan. 1		9200.00
Probable Deficit Jan. 1, 1948		4894.98

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
1947 - Calendar Year

Personal services			
Guy B. Johnson, ex-Dir January through March @ 625		1875.00	
" " " , consultant, April-August, incl. @ 625		3125.00	- 1500?
Harold L. Trigg, Asso. Ex. Dir		6000.00	
G. S. Mitchell, ex-Dir April -December, inclusive @625		5625.00	
Ray Warwick, Dir. Public Relations		4000.00	
Mrs. Inez B. Tillison, Sec-Treas		3100.00	
Margaret N. Price, Reasearch Asst.		2250.00	
James O. Slade, Research Assistant January-April, inclusive		800.00	+ 650
Mrs. Evelyn K. Hill, clerk		1800.00	
Mrs. Marie F. Saxon , clerk-typist		1560.00	
Mrs. Rubye C. Ramos, Steno (4 days a week)		1875.00	
Mrs. Florence T. King, steno		1500.00	
Mrs. Anna S. Warwick, Bookkeeper, 2 days a week		800.00	
Vernice Young, mail clerk and part-time office boy		500.00	
Connie B. Way, clerk, part-time		300.00	
Mrs. Henry Havens, Field Secretary		3000.00	
Mrs. M E Tilly, Field Secretary (part-time)		1800.00	
			39,910
Vacancies			
Field assistant on Police @4000 (8 mos)	2667.00		
Field Asst. on Government, do.	2667.00		
Field Asst. on State Surveys, 3 mos. @ 450.00	1350.00		
Secretary to the above, 8 mos @ 165.00	1320.00		
	8004.00		8004.00
Travel including Board of Directors and Executive Comm. (1946 actual was 4,416.19) 1947 actual will be ~~7500~~ 6500		7500.00	~~7500.00~~ 6500
Rent			
Council space proper, as is (unchanged from '46)		1560.00	
Room 424, now used by vets services, 8 mos @35.00		280.00	
Telephone and Telegraph (based on 1946)		660.00	
Supplies and equipment (1946 actual 2,670, no eqpmnt)		3000.00	
Printing, literature (1946 actual 6800.00) 1947 " will be 6000.00		7500.00	
Subscriptions and clippings		200.00	
Postage-express (1946 actual 1570) 1947 actual will be ~~1800~~ 1700		1800.00	
Miscellaneous		500.00	
		15350.00	15,350.00
Grand total	$70.764		70,764.00
Conferences (nice to have!)	5,000		

Prepare police project for Zemurray give to WWA for E Stern

WWA will ask E & E Stern to give 2500 a yr for 3 yrs for Council

Freeman Fred Pa. a Whitney Bunn Jackson, Wis Lamy, Ga. W. Whitney to be Pennsylvania

WWA and collect info on them. WWA and be willing for Hope Jackson

Penny Fred in WWA will check if we should submit to them as project as in detail to be advised by WWA

L. Haas explore A.J. Comm & Binai-Brith WWA will give L. and some info on this

Surveys

Raper, six months	3000
R's travel	2800
Four states at 500	2000
Printing 500	500
	6300 total

Check list
- ~~vote services~~
- surveys
- police
- government
- women and human rights conf -
- ~~mechanization conference~~

Total requested budget	75,000	
Of which GEB		8,000
Others		12,000
		20.000
Shortfall	55,000	

Josephine's figures

ESTIMATES

Re: Dr. George Mitchell's advance to

Director of Southern Regional Council

Dr. Guy Johnson:

Consultant at $625 monthly for five months (April through August)		$3,125.00

Dr. George Mitchell:

Salary on present job for March (To take Directorship of SRC April 1)	625	
Secretary at 175 monthly for 1½ months (March through April 15)	262.50	
Rent on room 454 at $35 monthly	35	
Printing	350.00	
Phone for March	25.	1,297.50

Field Man, Veterans' Services:

Salary at $250.00 for 10 mos.	2500.00	
Travel at 250 for 10 months (March through December)	2500.00	5,000.00
		$9,422.50

SRC BULLETIN

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

No. 1 For Members of the Southern Regional Council Nov. 10, 1944

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of members of the SRC was postponed in the hope that we could arrange for two public evening sessions at which we could present speakers who could focus public attention on the problems of the South with special reference to the post-war period. When it became apparent that the desired speakers would not make any commitments until after the presidential election, it was necessary to go ahead and set a date for the annual meeting. By vote of the Executive Committee, the meeting will be held on Wednesday, December 6. There is still a possibility, now that the election is behind us, that a prominent liberal leader will consent to speak on the evening of December 5 or 6.

The meeting of SRC members will be held at Atlanta University at 10:30 A. M., December 6. The Board of Directors will meet immediately after the member meeting. This may be in the afternoon or evening of December 6, or even on the morning of December 7, depending on the time of adjournment of the member meeting.

The Executive Committee and the standing committees will be called for December 5. If you are a member of any of these committees, please look out for the announcement of committee schedules and make your plans to attend.

OUR NEW QUARTERS

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation reduced its staff during the last few years of its existence and gave up some of its rooms. When the Council took over the Commission quarters at 710 Standard Building, it was soon faced with the problem of space. It was impossible to get any additional room in Standard Building. In fact, the Southern Area Council of the Y. M. C. A., from whom we sub-rented, was pressing us to give up more space to their own expanding needs.

There was no choice but to look for new quarters. And what a job! Atlanta was full of government and private agencies looking for office space. When the situation seemed almost hopeless, Bishop Arthur J. Moore came to our rescue. The Wesley Memorial Building, owned by the North Georgia Jurisdiction of the Methodist Church, had a lot of space on its fourth floor which was being remodeled to house the Bishop's offices and other church activities. Through the kindness of the Bishop and the Building Committee, the Council was able to secure space in Wesley Memorial Building.

It was necessary to build partitions, to paint, put in floor covering, install light fixtures, etc., but after weeks of planning and construction we finally moved to our new quarters during the week of October 16.

We have twice our previous floor space for less rent, and we hope that our space problem is solved for several years.

Be sure to visit our new quarters when you are in Atlanta: Room 432 at 63 Auburn Avenue. Wesley Memorial Building is located at the corner of Auburn and Ivy. Enter on Auburn Avenue at the corner of the building farthest from Ivy and take the elevator to the fourth floor.

THE STAFF Have you tried lately to employ someone with very special qualifications? It isn't easy to find 'em, is it? Most of the bright young people of the sort we should like to have are either in the Service or in jobs which they are reluctant to leave.

On June 1 we obtained the services of Miss Margaret L. Fisher, formerly with the War Manpower Commission, to work in public relations. Miss Fisher resigned on November 1 to work with another agency. We are now on the trail of a publicity and editorial man, as well as two persons who can work actively in the field with state and local agencies and who can build up our financial support within the South. Here's hoping that we can present one or more new staff members at the annual meeting.

FINANCES It looks as if we shall just about break even on our 1944 budget. We are not particularly proud of this, because if we could have obtained the personnel we wanted, we should be glad to face a sizeable deficit.

Please bear in mind that a budget of about $38,000 is all right for an exploratory and planning year with a small staff, but if this Council is going to serve the South as it should, it <u>must</u> have a much broader financial base. We need at least $75,000 a year for the next three years.

MEMBERSHIP Although we have not had the facilities for putting on an intensive membership campaign, Council membership has grown to more than 400. More than one-third of these members have made contributions ranging from $1.00 to $25.00. The present dues of $1.00 a year are barely sufficient to pay the cost of carrying a member. Should these dues be raised? This question should receive your attention at the annual meeting.

COORDINATION CONFERENCE Your Executive Director will go to Washington on November 22 to attend a conference called by the American Council on Race Relations for the purpose of working out a division of labor and a better coordination of the work of the major agencies which are interested in race relations.

DEMOBILIZATION CONFERENCE The Executive Directors are glad to have had a part in the planning and execution of a conference on the theme of "Demobilization Challenges the Church" which was held

in Atlanta on November 1 and 2. The personnel at the conference included representatives of numerous religious and social agencies in several Southeastern states. After addresses by Dr. Russell H. Stafford, of Old South Church, Boston, and Dr. W. A. Smart of Emory University the conference divided into four work shop groups to discuss problems of the post war period: (1) Full employment, (2) Children and Youth, (3) The Churches' Ministry to the Family, (4) Group Tensions. The Council is distributing the findings of the work shop groups. We shall be glad to send copies on request.

FUTURE CONFERENCES — We hope, the budget permitting, to sponsor the following conferences early in 1945: (1) a conference of the leaders of women's groups in the South in the interest of constructive social action, (2) a conference of the heads of state interracial agencies for the purpose of coordinating the program and strategy of the SRC and the state organizations, (3) a conference of Fellows of the SRC.

PROPOSED PAMPHLETS — We want to issue a series of solid and authoritative pamphlets on various Southern problems. The list includes such subjects as The Southern People, Politics and Good Government, The Poll Tax, The Police and Race Relations, The Equalization of Educational Opportunities, Full Employment, Domestic Service, Freight Rates, Small Loans, and Sermons for Southerners.

Some of these pamphlets will be produced by our own staff, others by the best authorities we can get. We have already negotiated with certain experts and we have tentative commitments for the writing of several pamphlets.

STATE INTERRACIAL GROUPS — Because of the merging of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation with the SRC and the inability of the SRC at present to continue financial assistance to the state interracial groups, we have faced the problems of working out anew a satisfactory working relationship with these organizations. We have attended meetings of the state groups in Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, and we feel that we have made some progress.

Since SRC differs from the Commission in structure and in its broad membership, the problem of working out some direct structural relationship with state groups is not easy. However, we have two definite plans which are being proposed to the state interracial organizations. In Plan I the state group would resolve itself into a state division of the SRC; that is, all SRC members living in that particular state would constitute the state division. In Plan II the state group would become an affiliate of SRC in a somewhat informal sense. One state organization has already expressed a readiness to adopt Plan I.

CIVIL RIGHTS COMMITTEES — From time to time there arise cases which SRC might well handle for the protection of the civil rights of citizens in the region. The central staff cannot undertake to investigate personally all such cases. Therefore we should like to proceed to the establishment of Civil Rights Committees in all our thirteen states. Each committee would be composed of five Council members and a legal advisor who may or may not be a member of the Council, and the duty of the Committees would be to advise the Executive Directors as to what action the Council should take in cases involving civil rights.

SRC BULLETIN

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

No. 2 FOR MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL Dec. 22, 1944

IT WAS A GOOD MEETING! Seventy-nine members attended the annual meeting of SRC in Atlanta on December 6. All of the states in our area were represented except Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Arkansas. If you were one of those who couldn't attend, you missed a good meeting. It did not solve all of the problems which confront the Council, but it made a good beginning. The meeting was notable for the full participation of those present and for the frank, objective discussion of the problem of the Council's strategy with respect to segregation.

SOME RESOLUTIONS The Council meeting adopted several resolutions which were given to the press. One of these resolutions called for: (1) employment of all persons on the basis of ability; (2) abolition of the white primary; (3) more use of Negro policemen and firemen; (4) equalization of educational facilities; (5) extension of low cost housing; (6) improved medical and dental care for both races; (7) equal accommodations on all public transportation facilities.

A second resolution enlarged upon the problem of post-war employment. A third dealt with the equalization of educational opportunities, and a fourth condemned the action of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas in ousting President Homer P. Rainey. These resolutions will be printed in full in the December issue of The Southern Frontier.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS Your Executive Directors presented a report covering the activities of the staff since the charter meeting of February 16, 1944. They also presented a program for the coming year, and this program was given general approval by the members. Among the proposals were: (1) organization of state divisions of the Council; (2) a series of South-wide conferences; (3) organization of state civil rights committees; (4) a study of police systems in the South and a series of closed conferences with police officials; (5) a comprehensive study of segregation and discrimination; (6) a legal test of the applicability of the Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case to other Southern states.

AMENDMENTS OF THE BY-LAWS Several amendments of the Council by-laws were adopted at the meeting. The most important of these were: (1) provision for a regular meeting of the Board of Directors just prior to each meeting of members, and (2) addition of the Executive Directors to the Executive Committee, without vote.

BOARD WILL MEET ON JANUARY 31 The Board of Directors held a brief meeting following the member meeting on December 6. It transacted only the most pressing matters of business and voted to sit again on January 31, 1945. At that time it will elect officers and discuss the details of

the program for 1945. This will be a very important meeting. If you are a member of the Board, please make note of the date. You will receive a formal notice later on.

HONORARY FELLOWS — We have heard from twenty-six of the thirty-two Fellows who were selected by the Committee on Fellows. Twenty-four have accepted appointment and two are moving outside the South and are unable to accept.

Each of these Honorary Fellows has promised to assist the Council in one or more of the following ways: (1) Regular reports; (2) Making special investigations; (3) Conducting public opinion polls; (4) Sending in newspaper clippings; (5) Finding members and supporters for SRC; (6) Work with local human relations groups; (7) Personal contacts and "education"; (8) Writing for The Southern Frontier; (9) Participating in our Speakers' Bureau; and (10) Advice on SRC program.

We want to bring the number of Honorary Fellows up to one hundred as soon as possible. You can help the Committee on Fellows by sending us the names of people in your area whom you wish to nominate.

KENTUCKY GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION — Governor Simeon S. Willis of Kentucky has appointed a Commission for the Study of Negro Affairs. Your Executive Director spent two days in Louisville last week conferring with members of this Commission. This is the first special Commission of its kind in the South, and we are hoping that it will set a pattern worthy of emulation by other Southern states. If you think your state would profit by such a Commission, why not bring the Kentucky example to the attention of your Governor?

NEGRO POLICE — We have a list of twenty-four Southern cities which employ Negro police. Council members might make good use of this list in promoting the further use of Negro policemen in the South. We shall be glad to send you the list on request.

NEWSPAPERS AND NEGRO SERVICEMEN — We have made a list of approximately 80 Southern newspapers with respect to their printing of news and pictures of Negro service men and women, including, in some cases, the use of courtesy titles in referring to their parents. If you want a copy of this list, just let us know. You might make good use of it in educating editors who are not in the habit of publishing news or pictures of Negroes in the service.

WANTED: NEW MEMBERS — Why not make a New Year's resolution to nominate at least ten persons for Council membership? We now have about five hundred members. If you will help the Membership Committee by sending in nominations from time to time, the membership can easily be tripled during 1945. A sheet is enclosed for your convenience in making nominations. Please don't forget!

SRC BULLETIN

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

No. 3 For Members of the Southern Regional Council April 9, 1945

TIME MARCHES ON! It certainly does! The work piles up and our personnel is still the same as it was. We are doing the best we can and we are sorry that we have had to neglect you lately. As usual, we are hopeful of getting more help. We are virtually assured of one new staff member sometime during the present month and we are hot on the trail of another one who might join us on June 1.

WE ARE ESSENTIAL! One bit of good news which you will be interested in is that SRC has been declared "essential" by the Atlanta area office of the War Manpower Commission. We come under the following classification: Performing a service, governmental or private, directly connected with the maintainance of indispensible civilian activities, health, safety, welfare, or security." This ruling will make it a little easier for us to obtain the manpower that we need.

THE BOARD MEETING A special meeting of the Board of Directors was held on January 31 to elect officers for the current year and to conclude the discussion of policy and strategy which began at the annual meeting on December 6. There was a frank and honest discussion of the Council's policy with respect to segregation. Finally one member expressed himself as follows: "I think it is obvious that this group is not going to agree on a statement about segregation which will be satisfactory to the great majority of our members. I have always felt that the Durham statement on this question was sufficient and that we could hardly improve on it. Why not let the Council be known by its works?" This seemed to express the sentiment of most of those present and there the matter rested.

Since Dr. Odum had expressed his desire to retire from the presidency the nominating committee offered the name of Mr. Mark Ethridge, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal. The committee had not been able to reach Mr. Ethridge in time to get an expression from him so the Board voted to empower the Executive Committee to elect Mr. Ethridge if he would accept. It developed that Mr. Ethridge felt that he could not accept the presidency because of the pressure of newspaper duties in the absence of Mr. Barry Bingham. Dr. Odum expressed a willingness to remain in office until his successor is elected. President Rufus B. Atwood, of Kentucky State College and Bishop Charles Clingman of Louisville, Kentucky were elected to the Board of Directors to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr. Frances Bridges and Dr. Walter Matherly. Mr. Edmund M. Preston of Richmond, Virginia was elected to the Executive Committee in place of Mr. Bridges. We greatly regret to inform you that Mr. Preston died suddenly of a heart attack on March 21.

CONFERENCE OF STATE COMMITTEE HEADS

On February 1 we had a conference of the Directors of the Southern state interracial committees. There are ten active state committees--Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, and Texas--and everyone of them was represented at the conference. We discussed the programs and problems of the state committees as well as ways and means of strengthening the working relationship between them and the Southern Regional Council. The meeting was very successful and we plan to make it an annual affair.

CONFERENCE OF CHURCH WOMEN

On February 2 a small group of women who are active in church work met in Atlanta under Southern Regional Council auspices to discuss some of the things that church women might do to prevent racial tensions and to promote interracial tolerance in the postwar period. Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames presided over the meeting. The group adopted a statement of activities which they would like to promote through the various women's divisions of Christian Social Relations. A copy of this statement is available on request.

LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE

Plans are shaping up for a conference on Law Enforcement and Race Relations--or perhaps several small conferences so that long distance travel will be held to a minimum. In the meantime, with the assistance of Mrs. Henry Havens of Jacksonville and Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, we are exploring the question as to how the Council can best do something constructive on the police situation in the South.

POSTWAR ECONOMY CONFERENCE

Perhaps you have seen notices in the newspapers to the effect that SRC is sponsoring a conference on the South's Postwar Economy in Atlanta on April 11-12. We have been very fortunate in securing a group of outstanding experts on economic problems to speak at this conference. Among these are Dr. Mordecai Ezekiel, Economic Adviser, U. S. Department of Agriculture; Dr. August Maffry, Chief of the International Trade Unit, U. S. Department of Commerce: Mr. Coleman Woodbury, Assistant Adviser of National Housing Agencies; and Judge Edgar Watkins, Atlanta, authority on freight rates. Attendance from the Atlanta area will be open to the public but in conformity with ODT regulations, we have restricted outside invitations to a small group of leaders in agriculture, labor, industry, and research. Please do not plan to come to this meeting if you live outside the Atlanta area unless you have been invited !

A MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT ODUM

To Members of the Southern Regional Council:

The January 31 meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council was to me about the most inspiring exhibit of the American conference at its best that I have ever seen. It was, however, more than inspiring. It was a realistic fact-finding, sincere group of men and women coming to grips with matters of the highest spiritual, social and economic importance on levels of practical strategy and sound principles.

I would rather have the confidence of this group and have a part in its leadership than any other group in existence or any that I can now imagine.

There is no gainsaying the fact that a region and a nation that can produce the type of leadership and character that was demonstrated there offers tremendous hope for the continuity of American opportunity and democracy. There was rare frankness and understanding of each other at the same time that there was demonstrated the basic American principles of understanding, patience, and the pattern of working together on diverse issues.

There are other organizations and agencies, private and public, that are working admirably toward their specialized ends. I know of no other organization in which the over-all spiritual quality of the South is so involved in its search for the truth and its efforts to attain the most and the best that can be done.

For my part, I want to assure members of the Council that we are just ready to begin and, so long as there is a Council of this sort having the support and confidence of its present members and of a small but increasingly strong constituency, I have complete confidence that its programs, policies, and strategy can be worked out. Of course, we are all making a lot of mistakes, but that is an almost inevitable measure of both the complexity of the situation and our limited time, finances, and personnel.

We are all sorry that Mark Ethridge could not accept the presidency since he is so heavily committed to so many tasks, especially in the absence of Barry Bingham. So, too, many of our other Southern leaders find themselves caught up in the midst of not only the quantitative load of extra work, but in technical and routine commitments that do not permit travel and the devotion of extra time to new projects.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed)
HOWARD W. ODUM

S.R.C. BULLETIN

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

No. 4 For Members of the Southern Regional Council July 13, 1945

NEW PERSONNEL

We are happy to announce that our personnel situation has greatly improved. The best news is that Dr. George S. Mitchell has accepted a position with the Council to direct a special program centered around veterans and reconversion problems. Dr. Mitchell is a native of Virginia and was educated at the University of Delaware, University of Richmond, Johns Hopkins University, and Oxford University, England. He taught economics at Columbia University for several years, after which he became connected with the federal government. He was special assistant in the office of the Secretary of the Interior and was later assistant administrator of Farm Security. In 1944 he resigned from Farm Security to become southeastern director of PAC. He has resigned from PAC and has taken up his duties with the Southern Regional Council. Mrs. Anna Warwick, who was Dr. Mitchell's secretary with PAC, has come to SRC with him. Dr. Mitchell plans to employ a white veteran and a Negro veteran to assist him.

Miss Margaret Price, of Columbus, Mississippi, (AB, Mississippi State College for Women; MA, University of North Carolina) and Mr. Douglas Carter (AB, Morehouse College) have accepted positions as research assistants to work on the study of segregation.

Dr. W. Hardin Hughes, prominent California educator who is teaching at Atlanta University during the summer, is giving us some part-time service. He has written a pamphlet entitled Economic Value of the Negro to the South, which will be distributed shortly.

Mrs. Inez Tillison, who has been with the Atlanta Social Planning Council for several years, will join our secretarial staff on August 1. Mrs. Tillison will serve as office supervisor.

MR. GILLMAN ELECTED

At the meeting of the SRC Executive Committee on May 25, Mr. Charles H. Gillman of Atlanta was nominated to fill the vacancy of Mr. Edmund Preston. The Board of Directors was polled by mail, and Mr. Gillman has been elected to the Executive Committee. Mr. Gillman, who is Georgia Regional Director for CIO, is a staunch friend and supporter of SRC.

MEMBERSHIP

SRC membership has doubled in the past six months, and is now nearing the thousand mark. Why not send us the list of persons whom you would like to nominate for membership? Don't worry about whether they may already be members. We'll check on that before inviting them.

PUBLICATIONS The following publications are ready for distribution: SRC Pamphlet No. 3, Understanding Our Neighbors, Revised Edition; SRC Pamphlet No. 4, Economic Value of the Negro to the South; After The War, a leaflet designed for the use of church women's groups; Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in Atlanta, Georgia, with a guide sheet for adapting the information to other communities; and Voting Restrictions in the Thirteen Southern States, a report prepared by the Committee of Editors and Writers in the South. Believe it or not, certain types of envelopes are hard to get. We have been waiting nearly two months for the delivery of a large order of pamphlet envelopes, -- and we are still waiting. You will receive the pamphlets as soon as we get the envelopes. C'est la guerre!

STATE DIVISIONS The state interracial committees in South Carolina, Georgia, Texas, and Kentucky have adopted formal affiliation agreements with SRC with a view to becoming state divisions of the Council. Agreements with other state committees are in the process of being worked out.

A GOVERNOR'S REACTION Several weeks ago five Atlanta members of SRC had the privilege of interviewing Governor Ellis Arnall. We presented to him a memorandum on post war problems with suggestions as to some of the steps which a governor might take to assure fair play and prevent racial friction. The Governor was cordial, and he discussed the matter at some length. Although his reaction was not particularly favorable, we felt that the discussion made a definite impression on him. His sentiments may be summarized as follows: "This whole problem is economic. Georgia is going to do a fine job for its veterans regardless of their race. We will have harmonious race relations if we do not raise social and political issues."

FEPC Following instructions of the Executive Committee at its meeting of May 25, we sent you a memorandum on FEPC. We have had some interesting and varied reactions. As might be expected, there is a wide difference of opinion among SRC members as to the wisdom or effectiveness of the permanent FEPC legislation now pending in Congress. Some members are wholeheartedly in favor of the legislation and have written their Congressmen to that effect. Others are indifferent, and still others are opposed to the federal law. Whatever the fate of the proposed legislation, we must not lose sight of the problem of a fair break in employment regardless of race.

WE PROTEST Following Senator Eastland's slanderous remarks on the Senate floor concerning the record of Negro troops in the present war, your Executive Director and Dr. George S. Mitchell wired the Secretary of War as follows: "This Council, composed of Southerners of both races, deplores the remarks of Senator Eastland of Mississippi in the Senate chamber on June 29 as reported in the Congressional Record, page 7102 and following, abusive of the courage and conduct of Negro soldiers in the European theatre. We should appreciate a statement with regard to the charges made by the senator." We have not received a reply, but you have no doubt seen in the newspapers a statement by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, which may be interpreted as a rebuke to Senator Eastland.

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

TO MEMBERS OF THE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

The annual membership meeting of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. will be held on Wednesday, November 8, 1950 at 10:00 A. M. in the Auditorium of the new branch of the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A., 599 Tatnall Street, Atlanta.

We hope that you will make every effort to attend and help plan the Council's program for the coming year. Your thought, comment, and guidance, are the basis of the Council's work and the region's progress.

Members wishing hotel accomodations in Atlanta should make their reservations early. The Council is not able to defray expenses other than for members of the Board of Directors.

Norma Huff
Secretary-Treasurer

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

October 29, 1969

TO: Paul Anthony

FROM: Barbara Moffett Barbara

SUBJECT: CAMILLE FOLLOW-UP PROJECT

As agreed in our phone conversation, we will try to summarize in this memo the AFSC-SRC post-Camille effort.

PURPOSE. Our effort is to bring our findings about the post-Camille situation in Mississippi to bear on the way governmental resources are being used now in the area and on the planning which is being done now regarding the future of the area. Our efforts in all cases have as their focus the human dimensions involved in immediate actions and in long range planning.

THE AFSC-SRC TEAM. An AFSC-SRC supported team of four persons spent 16 days (September 16 - October 2) in the Gulf Coast area. Over 280 interviews were made, 2500 miles were covered in eight counties. Interviews were conducted with representative elements in the counties, concentrating mainly on Harrison and Hancock counties. The community elements interviewed included: (1) poor blacks, (2) poor whites, (3) middle class whites and blacks, (4) private and public agency officials, (5) political figures, (6) small and large businessmen.

FINDINGS. The team's full report is still in preparation, but we can report these preliminary findings, which are being constantly up-dated and supplemented by our present research and action team in Washington and Mississippi:

1. Some basic needs have still not been met; and there are indications that Federal agencies are anxious to pull out.

   For example: The delivery of trailers has been painfully slow and local papers reported this week that people were still sleeping in cars and trucks. In Long Beach, 91 trailers were ordered, and none have been delivered; in one Gulfport trailer camp, 78 were requested and 30 have arrived. HUD, whose failure to define its

emergency housing rental and use policies until this week caused considerable confusion, would have stopped all applications for new emergency housing last week were it not for effective intervention our staff inspired in Washington at the last moment. Many people were unable to take advantage of available food because they do not have cooking utensils. One man in Gulfport who was totally wiped out walked several miles for some bread and was given five pounds of (useless) flour instead. Automotive and bus transportation, which is desperately needed by people in off-shore counties, is apparently suffering from a preoccupation on rebuilding major highways. There is no indication of what work retraining efforts will be encouraged by the government for those whose employers have been wiped out, and who face possible long-range unemployment because of anticipated automation.

2. The special needs of the poor, the poorly educated, and the black have been frequently ignored.

For example: In the eight counties closest to the Mississippi Coast there are more than 22,000 families recognized by OEO as being below the poverty level. About 8,000 of these are black families. The average white person in the area has not completed high school, and the average black resident has usually finished only about six grades. Nevertheless, government agencies continuously fail to recognize that these population characteristics pose special problems for disaster relief operations. For example, government loans are frequently either not available or useless for poor people. The Small Business Administration is not giving loans to any person who will use the money to reconstruct a dwelling which will end up having a greater value than his original home. For people who lived in shacks when the storm first struck (counties along the coast had proportions of dilapidated and deteriorating housing ranging from one-third to two-thirds of all housing) this restriction is enough to assure they will remain with debris. The Office of Economic Opportunity has given a $50,000 legal aid grant to the Mississippi Bar Association for hurricane aid for the poor. The lawyers running the program, who have traditionally opposed the presence of civil rights and poverty lawyers in the state, are not making special efforts to locate poor people (they wait for <u>anyone</u> to enter their offices), are generally referring fee producing cases to active attorneys, and have not taken an advocacy approach to poverty actions.

3. The Federal government has taken steps which can only provide continued support for racial discrimination; and it has failed to use existing powers to head off potential problems.

For example: The Vice President publicly voiced his objection to withholding aid to any school district because it is in violation of the nondiscrimination requirements of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. This statement has placed pressure upon the HEW civil rights staff to accept present and potential school desegregation plans from districts which have already been found to be in violation of the law, and which previously failed to submit acceptable, lawful plans. The situation will grow more intense if these districts fail to receive full insurance payments for damage and turn to the Federal government for aid.

In other areas of civil rights enforcement there has been virtually no Federal presence. The Department of Defense, which awarded $30 million in debris clearance awards to private contractors has never had a fair hiring construction compliance program, a violation of Executive Order 11246, and there is no present indication that this problem will be handled in any future construction work along the coast. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has an opportunity to assure fair hiring as Mississippi attempts to attract new industrial plants, yet it has not done so as far as we can determine.

4. Poor and black people in Mississippi are virtually excluded from the reconstruction planning process.

For example: The President has named Mr. Fred LaRue, a special consultant, native of Jackson, and former chairman of the Mississippi Republican Party, as official coordinator for all Federal aid into Mississippi. Mr. LaRue coordinates his activity, according to Presidential directive, with the Governor's Emergency Council which has similar control over Federal aid going into the state. The Council is a specially-named panel of ten private citizens created for planning purposes. The members are all white, mostly not representative of the coast, and almost all businessmen or bankers.

PROJECT. These findings have led AFSC and SRC to mount a special three month effort to translate the findings into change. Our strategy is to (1) move Federal and other resources into more effective action in order to meet very specific immediate needs and (2) to find the most effective ways of giving public exposure to the malfunctioning and misuse of government resources in order to effect more basic change.

In the first instance, we have to date succeeded in having the date for application for emergency housing extended 30 days, in getting HUD to let potential applicants know about the availability of housing and its terms. We also got the Red Cross to extend their cut off date for disaster aid applications.

In the second task, we are now attempting to get thorough Congressional Committee exposure and are using mass media channels for exposure. The TODAY show appearance of the team leader was our first effort. Others will follow.

To carry out this project we have found it necessary to have top-flight personnel in Washington and to provide him with an assistant in the Gulf Coast area -- an experienced fact-finder and monitor.

The Washington staff is Barney Sellers, former Compliance Officer in HEW and independent researcher on the effectiveness of government compliance efforts. The Washington Research Project has provided office space, out of pocket expenses in Washington and secretarial support for his work.

The Gulf Coast fact finder is Ed Nakawatase, former AFSC staff in an anti-poverty program in South Jersey, former SNCC staff in Atlanta and the South, and a member of our original four man fact finding team in Mississippi.

Barney Sellers has been in contact with involved Federal agencies; Ed Nakawatase has attempted to contact concerned community groups and leaders in Mississippi. At an October 24 meeting in Jackson, called by Robert Clark, AFSC, SRC and representatives of the Ad Hoc Combined Community Organizations Disaster Committee, reviewed the problems and resources needed to meet them. Ed Nakawatase and Barney Sellers were seen as performing a valuable role in relation to moving Federal resources and plans were made to share existing findings with Ed Nakawatase for their effective use in Washington and to provide assistance to the AFSC-SRC team on request.

BUDGET. The project is short term: October through December.

Washington Staff	$ 5,500
Travel -- Washington Staff (Outside D.C.-- to Mississippi, Atlanta, etc.)	1,000
People to Washington (Meetings, exposure, etc.)	1,500
Mississippi Assistant	2,000
Expenses -- Mississippi (Mileage, room and board, telephones, etc.)	3,500
	$13,500

United States Senate

Washington, D. C., November 20, *19*69

Respectfully referred to

For your information:

From the office of:

Senator Edmund S. Muskie
O. S. O. B, suite 221
Washington, D.C.

U. S. S.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—45102-2

From the Office of
SENATOR EDMUND S. MUSKIE
221 Senate Office Building
(202) 225-5344

file

November 20, 1969

For Immediate Release

The following exchange of letters among Senators Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine), Birch Bayh (D-Indiana), and Jennings Randolph (D-West Virginia) concern inadequacies in the implementation of Federal disaster relief and the consequences of those inadequacies for the Mississippi Gulf Coast in the wake of Hurricane Camille.

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Works

November 19, 1969

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We have received your recent memorandum suggesting the formation of a Special Subcommittee on Disaster Relief in the Public Works Committee. This is an excellent proposal, and we hope that you will appoint the Subcommittee at your earliest opportunity.

We also hope that the first series of hearings held by this Subcommittee will focus on some serious inadequacies in the implementation of Federal disaster relief and the acute consequences of those inadequacies in the several months since Hurricane Camille struck the Gulf Coast.

Several aspects of the implementation of Federal disaster relief deserve the immediate attention of the Special Subcommittee:

(1) There appears to be no national minimum standard of disaster relief by which the adequacy of Federal assistance can be measured.

(2) The level of Federal assistance to individuals is often determined by pre-disaster income levels. In many instances, the practice of the Small Business Administration has been that it will grant loans for the reconstruction of private homes only to people who can demonstrate an ability to repay and will not grant a loan if the home to be built exceeds the value of the homes which was destroyed. Such a policy is inconsistent with efforts to improve the living conditions in a disaster area.

(3) Although the Federal government is prepared to meet the immediate needs of physical reconstruction after a disaster, it often delegates the care of individuals to agencies such as the Red Cross and exercises little control over their performance. The Red Cross, which handles virtually all personal disaster relief, seems to regard its responsibilities as limited to aiding each family in accordance with its earlier circumstances, regardless of the artificial differentiation which that policy implies between the basic needs of the rich and the poor.

As you stated in your memorandum, the Senate conferees believed that there was significant unfinished business remaining from the consideration of this year's legislation. We hope that the hearings which we have suggested will provide an immediate opportunity for the consideration of those issues.

We know that you are as concerned as we are that Federal disaster relief activities be committed to the improvement of the lives of all the people in a disaster area.

Therefore, we hope that the Special Subcommittee which you have proposed will be formed as soon as possible, and that hearings regarding the problems which we have outlined in this letter will be its first order of business.

Sincerely,

Birch Bayh

Edmund S. Muskie

The Honorable Jennings Randolph
Chairman, Senate Committee on Public Works

November 19, 1969

Dear Jennings:

Senator Birch Bayh and I have written you today in reference to your recent memorandum to the members of the Committee on Public Works. We have strongly endorsed your proposal that a Special Subcommittee on Disaster Relief be created in the Committee, and we have requested that its first order of business be hearings on the adequacy of the implementation of Federal disaster relief in general and the consequences of that inadequacy in the wake of Hurricane Camille.

In addition to the general questions raised in our letter regarding the basic implementation policies of Federal disaster relief, I would like to call attention to some serious questions which have been raised relative to the relief activities in Mississippi in the wake of Hurricane Camille:

(1) There are serious allegations that the administrators of the relief programs in Mississippi have been oblivious to the needs of the poor in the Gulf Coast area. There are also serious allegations that relief efforts have been distorted by discriminatory practices, to the detriment of residents in the area and in violation of prohibitions against such practices in the administration of Federal and Federally aided programs.

(2) There are allegations that the Governor's Emergency Committee in Mississippi, which has been delegated the administration of $50 to $60 million in Federal funds for disaster relief grants and loans does not have any relationship to units of government in the disaster area, is not representative of the residents of the area and has made little effort to determine the views of those residents.

(3) According to reports from the area, the Department of Housing and Urban Development has based its distribution of trailers for emergency housing in Mississippi on policies which seriously limit the access of the poor to the housing on equal terms. Although HUD has the authority to make all emergency housing rent-free, it requires the poor to pay up to 25 percent of their monthly income for rent. Furthermore, HUD has stipulated that applicants must own or obtain a one-year lease for a lot for the trailer, that utilities will be provided by the tenant, and that trailers will be assigned to family units only.

The foregoing allegations raise serious questions as to the effectiveness of the Federal disaster relief program in Mississippi. I hope they can be examined in any hearings which consider the general implementation of Federal disaster relief.

Sincerely,

Edmund S. Muskie

The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie and The Honorable Birch Bayh November 20, 1969

Dear Ed and Birch:

Thank you for your letter of Wednesday, November 19, 1969 expressing your approval of my proposal to create a Special Subcommittee on Disaster Relief. I am fully in accord with your observations regarding the need for prompt action in connection with the unfinished disaster relief legislation pending before the Committee. It is necessary for us to fully examine the Federal effort in disaster relief work to insure that programs we have enacted in the past are bringing the proper kinds and levels of assistance to those who suffer catastrophic personal and business losses as a result of natural disasters.

I believe that hearings in the field as well as in Washington will be vital to our understanding of how the Federal Agencies are responding to their responsibilities under the various statutes which have been enacted. This is so especially with respect to P.L. 91-79 which which was approved in part because of the ravages of Camille.

Whether or not the Special Subcommittee is established, the Committee on Public Works will hold hearings on this subject in Mississippi probably during the week of January 5, 1970. I will ask that you, Birch, chair those hearings as you have chaired our Committee hearings on disaster relief in the past. Of course, Ed, any assistance which you can render in connection with these hearings will be appreciated.

With warmest personal regards,

Truly,

Jennings Randolph

The Honorable Edmund S. Muskie November 20, 1969

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your letter supplementing the joint communication from you and Senator Bayh. Since he will be responsible for conducting the Committee hearings on the subject of disaster relief and the Federal response to Camille, I am forwarding your letter to him so that it can be made part of his record for the forthcoming hearings, which I believe are very necessary and very important.

With warm personal regards,

Truly,

Jennings Randolph

IN THE WAKE OF HURRICANE CAMILLE:
AN ANALYSIS OF THE FEDERAL RESPONSE

A Report

by

THE AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

November 24, 1969

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American Friends Service Committee
160 North 15th Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19102

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

THIS SURVEY: WHY?

Americans have a reputation for a warm and ready response to the victims of floods, hurricanes, tornadoes and earthquakes. When such disasters strike, clothes, food and funds pour out to the suffering people from communities across the land.

The immediate response last August to the victims of vicious Hurricane Camille reflected those generous and humane qualities. Camille was a storm of unprecedented force, with winds that travelled 200 miles an hour and waves that reached over 30 feet. As she hit the Gulf Coast areas of Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, she killed at least 250 people and brought immeasurable suffering and loss to hundreds of thousands more. There was a nationwide outpouring of material aid and offers of assistance to Camille's victims. Observers present in the immediate wake of the storm witnessed countless acts of heroism and service on the part of private citizens and public officials. The magnitude of the federal effort in reaction to the devastation of Camille was probably unprecedented.

Despite all this human concern and these vast resources, our national response to the victims of Camille was, and continues to be sadly inadequate. There were serious inequities in the immediate relief of suffering and there are now serious weaknesses in the planning for long range reconstruction of the areas affected.

Why? Why, with the immediate concern, resources and open-handed response to need, should a coalition of Mississippi anti-poverty and civic action groups have to report one month after Camille struck that

"many people on the Gulf Coast are still surviving in squalid conditions, doubling up in neighbor's houses which are damaged and which lack adequate sanitation facilities" and that for lack of adequate information about their rights many people were being victimized by unscrupulous land development speculators and contractors?

And why, one month later still, should the same group of local citizens have to telegraph the Red Cross about lack of adequate relief services for poor people?

Why should a team of private agency observers report that as of late September significant numbers of people in the nine or ten county area of Mississippi affected by the storm were still suffering from inadequate access to food or facilities where food could be prepared or stored; a lack of adequate transportation and communication; a serious lack of knowledge about where to go among the maze of private and public agencies purporting to help families and individuals; and an excess of rumors regarding food, housing loans, and other forms of help -- rumors which tended to deter people from finding solutions to their problems?

The American Friends Service Committee and the Southern Regional Council, with important assistance from staff of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and many individuals and organizations in Mississippi, searched for answers to these questions. The report which follows is a summary of our major findings and recommendations. It is our hope that a penetrating look at the response to Hurricane Camille may bring additional action now to meet continuing urgent needs and that it may also bring some further understanding of what lies behind the nation's inability to cope well with the consequences of such disasters.

Our release of this report is based on the expectation of enlightened responsiveness from those who control the resources needed to solve the real and painful problems found in the aftermath of a disaster such as Camille.

In the week following Hurricane Camille, we sent a lone observer, familiar with the area, on a trip across the Gulf Coast and into some of the inland towns. On the basis of his report, we queried federal officials as to the exact nature of their responsibilities and about the resources available for meeting some of the needs described. In mid-September, a team of four spent three weeks in the affected area -- primarily in Mississippi, but also in neighboring states hit by the hurricane. They travelled 2500 miles, interviewed over 275 different people, including private citizens -- rich and poor, black and white -- public officials, community leaders, and organization representatives. Their work was supplemented by a special effort in Washington, manned by two professionals, one loaned by the Washington Research Project. In October, one of the original Mississippi team members returned to the Gulf Coast so that our information and observations could be kept fresh.

Our focus has been on the response of government and those private agencies with which it shares responsibilities. The federal government is the major force in the nation's response to natural disasters. It has the capacity and responsibility to mobilize massive resources quickly. We studied the policies and organization behind the federal operations in relation to Hurricane Camille and we sought to isolate the factors responsible for continued and widespread dissatisfaction on the part of the victims of that hurricane.

The documentation of specific complaints in crises following such events as hurricanes is extremely difficult, but given the persistence and consistency of such complaints, and taking into account the unsolved problems of racial and economic exclusion in communities to which natural disasters often come, the probability of the basic validity of the complaints is high.

It is undeniable that the way society is organized to deal with critical community problems in normal situations will influence its style and capacity in dealing with a crisis, as a result of which the usual, unsolved and already critical problems are made worse. But for precisely this reason, disaster personnel might be expected to develop unusual sensitivity and new capacities to reach out to those who -- already "stricken" in their normal lives by the man-made disasters of poverty and denial of rights and opportunity -- suffer terribly when natural disaster strikes them also.

The on-going work of the AFSC and the SRC concerns the man-made disasters, those which result form man's inhumanity to man. Although the AFSC does have considerable experience in relief work abroad, the Committee and the SRC issue this report against a background of work designed to achieve social and economic justice in this country. We also carried on our explorations and wrote this report against a background of considerable experience over the past decade or more in the region hit by Hurricane Camille.

Most importantly, we conducted our investigations and have written this report out of concern for the people caught in the misery of the aftermath of disaster. Such a concern does not exclude anyone -- rich or

poor, black or white. In Mississippi we found a tragic number of "new poor", families who formerly had marginal or middle incomes, and who were suddenly made poor when their possessions were wiped out. Many may never recover their security.

Our concern with people does not deny the importance of rebuilding roads and bridges and businesses, for we know that people must travel to jobs, to schools, to welfare offices and hospitals, and we know there must be jobs again. But in Mississippi, we found inordinate concern with the "suffering" of business and damage to roads and too little concern with the suffering of people, who needed and still need, sensitive help in putting the pieces of their lives together again.

And finally, our concern for people leads us vigorously to support those Mississippi leaders who are insisting that the voices of the black and the poor be heard in the planning for building anew where Camille has destroyed. Indeed, the opportunity to build freshly, abandoning the old patterns of exclusion which have so hampered the development of the area, could be the one bright side to the horror of the aftermath of Camille.

THE GOALS OF FEDERAL DISASTER PROGRAMS: PHYSICAL RECONSTRUCTION AND ECONOMIC RECOVERY

For all practical purposes, the thrust of federal disaster aid is in the direction of physical reconstruction and economic recovery -- necessary, but certainly insufficient aims of public policy. Though no one would minimize the importance of this kind of dealing "with things and not with people", it clearly leaves thousands of disaster victims exposed to misery from which they should be protected.

The Office of Emergency Preparedness. Marshalling the nation's resources in response to a major natural disaster is primarily the function of a single federal agency, the Office of Emergency Preparedness (OEP), which is in the Executive Office of the President. Public Law 81-875, the Disaster Relief Act of 1966, and various executive orders assign OEP exclusive power to "plan and coordinate all Federal programs providing assistance to persons, business concerns, and entities suffering loss as the result of a major disaster" and "to direct any Federal agency to utilize its available personnel, equipment, supplies and facilities." OEP is also the agency which administers the President's disaster relief fund and the agency through which state governors request emergency disaster aid. As a measure of OEP's responsibility in the Camille disaster, government officials estimated in early November 1969 that Mississippi alone would receive between $50 and $60 million from all federal sources, including $6 million from the President's relief fund.*

* - New authority was granted to federal agencies by the Disaster Relief Act of 1969, signed on October 1, after Camille struck.

Despite the magnitude of problems caused by natural disasters, and especially those with the destructive fury of Camille, natural disaster relief is only a minor part of OEP's responsibility. The agency is principally assigned responsibility to prepare the nation for the consequences of armed military attack upon the civilian population. It is concerned with strategic materials stockpiling, establishment of emergency governments ("the national defense executive reserve"), civil defense coordination, public facilities reconstruction, economic stabilization, wartime censorship, and other programs needed for the nonmilitary preparation of a nation attacked. Though its duties in natural disasters are described in the statutes cited above, its main responsibilities are detailed in the Defense Production Act of 1950, the Civil Defense Act of 1950, and implementing executive orders. It is now headed by a retired military official, Brigadier General George A. Lincoln.

OEP's responsibility for civilian defense, with its emphasis on physical and structural preparedness, significantly colors its approach to natural disasters. The agency views its prime responsibilities in natural calamities to be those providing for physical reconstruction of public facilities, debris clearance, and aid to state and local governments. This is made explicit in OEP's "Federal Disaster Handbook for Government Officials." Here, OEP indicates that individual needs will be met primarily by the American National Red Cross, while explaining that "Federal agencies deal primarily with States and local governments..." To a limited degree, this approach is understandable because these obligations are most explicitly defined in the law (P.L. 81-875). Nevertheless, the general leadership responsibilities of OEP are essential to a balanced federal approach to disaster relief and recovery which takes into account both human and

physical dilemmas. To date, however, the agency has severely circumscribed its own activities under its general leadership mandate: it is geared to deal with objects and not people, governments and not individuals, systems and not persons. In an interview with our staff, Mr. George Hastings, specially assigned disaster chief for the Camille area on the Gulf Coast, summarized this view when he stated, "We deal with things and not with people."

The Governor's Emergency Council. The primary state body in Mississippi concerned with recovery from Camille is the Governor's Emergency Council. The Council was created by Governor John Bell Williams on September 6, 1969 "to make an immediate determination of all factors that relate to the long range development of the affected area," to explore all avenues of assistance, and "to recommend a comprehensive plan for the accomplishment of the maximum long range development of the area's recreational, cultural, and economic life." Its overriding emphasis is on economic recovery and redevelopment.

The Council is supported by a $495,000 grant from the Economic Development Administration in the U.S. Department of Commerce. Local matching requirements have been waived Its ten members were appointed by the Governor and are all white and all bankers, lawyers, or big businessmen. Only three members live on the Gulf Coast. One is a banker, one a boat and barge company owner, and one a real estate man. With one major exception, the Council has not been involved in immediate, human needs on the coast and other hard-hit areas. It has instead concentrated on such development items as the creation of a uniform building code for the coast communities. (The ultimate objective appears to be the creation of a

single metropolitan government along the coast and the construction of a recreational and resort area similar to Miami Beach, Florida.) Nevertheless, disregarding the all-white, non-representative, single-interest character of the Council, the President on September 16 ordered all federal agencies giving disaster aid to Mississippi to "coordinate their activities and efforts through" this body.

NEGLECTED HUMAN ASPECTS OF RECOVERY IN FEDERAL DISASTER PROGRAMS

The failure of OEP to meet its leadership responsibilities in the area of individual human care and the preoccupation of the Emergency Council with economic recovery, has left a vacuum into which rumor, insensitivity, confusion and misdirection have rushed. There is no government-wide plan by which the dimensions of human need are measured after a natural catastrophe occurs. In addition, there are no apparent standards by which OEP can gauge the adequacy of services provided by other federal agencies.

Outreach and Communication. In the aftermath of Camille, there was systematic analysis of destruction of public facilities, but no comparable affirmative federal action to measure accurately the extent of human suffering and disruption. For example, OEP might have taken advantage of the grassroots outreach potential of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) in assessing human needs. Furthermore, OEP apparently ignored OEO's recommendations concerning human need submitted less than three weeks after the hurricane. For example, outreach people to make contact with the elderly poor were not extensively employed nor was provision made for adequate transportation to and from places of employment.

For the most part, human beings who had been physically and mentally disoriented by the awesomeness of a violent storm were required to go to federal offices and describe the extent of their own plight. In some cases, for example SBA, the locations of these loan and aid dispensing offices were not prominently indicated nor sufficiently advertised. In addition HUD's

emergency housing policy guidelines regarding available assistance were not laid down quickly nor made public in clear and understandable terms until, as we point out later, more than two months after the hurricane struck. And even then no affirmative effort was made to put the information in the hands of the people whom they might especially concern. Informational flyers were not distributed widely; sound trucks did not travel the back roads nor reach the trailer camps; outreach workers were not extensively employed to seek out those who might need assistance.

This is certainly an ineffective way for the government to comprehend the extent to which a natural disaster has caused hunger, homelessness, mental and physical illness, confusion, and unemployment in a large geographic area serviced by relatively few emergency aid offices. It is difficult to understand why an official agency is willing affirmatively to take steps to measure the extent of physical loss, yet is reluctant to do so for human loss. The remainder of this section describes specific areas in which there has been failure to concentrate on human needs.

HUD and Emergency Housing. Our experience during the Camille disaster has been that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has been highly insensitive to human problems. We can only describe the involvement of this agency in disaster relief as "reluctant." When the hurricane struck, HUD was unprepared to meet its responsibility to provide emergency temporary husing for storm victims.* When the need for

* - (Though a 1962 Executive Order on emergency preparedness required the Housing and Home Finance Agency, HUD's housing assistance predecessor, to "develop plans for the construction and management of emergency housing..." Though this was an order primarily concerned with armed attack, any plans made presumably would have been effective for natural disasters as well.)

emergency housing became apparent, HUD acted quickly to arrange for distribution of mobile homes, but its management of the program has led to great confusion and often public unwillingness to apply for the benefits. Though figures vary, OEP reported in its latest official report (September 25) that in Mississippi alone there were about 4,000 homes destroyed and 12,000 which received major damage, yet applications have never exceeded one third of this total. A general policy outlining the terms of tenancy (whether you have to pay rent, how much you pay, who pays what for utilities and hook-up, how long you can stay, etc.) was not released until October 17, two months after the storm struck. For 60 days after Camille swept the area, those assigned trailers signed a lease which left blank the spaces dealing with amount, if any, of rent.

Rumors spread rapidly in this information void. One couple needing housing, for example, told our field staff they would not apply because they heard they would have to pay $85 per month rent plus $150 for utility hook-up. Though many such rumors were not based on fact, the confusion of local HUD representatives in the absence of clear guidance from Washington only heightened speculation. Moreover, HUD originally intended to stop receiving applications for housing by October 10 -- before their explanatory policy came out -- and when we asked HUD officials to extend this deadline because of the local misunderstandings about the program, they responded that they were "unsympathetic" to anyone who had failed to apply. (The deadline was extended 30 days due to last-minute interventions by Senators Hugh Scott, Charles Percy, and Edward Brooke.)

In addition, the tenancy agreement finally announced by HUD allowed for only 90 days free rent instead of the one year permitted by law; no special attempts were made to secure trailers for off-shore counties hit

hard by the storm (by late October, only 16 trailers had been delivered to these counties); and, in general, the delivery of trailers has been seriously behind schedule.

Consumer Protection. The general area of consumer protection is also one where the absence of government aid has led to aggravated suffering by victims. Perhaps the most widespread and dramatic example has been in the settling of insurance claims of destroyed homes and property. Private insurance companies dispatched approximately 600 extra insurance adjusters to the hurricane area to settle claims as quickly as possible. The insurance industry reported that by early November 87% of the claims had been settled. In many cases, these claims were settled for 10% - 30% of the face value of the insurance contracts; this situation takes advantage of the victim's desperate need for short cash. Moreover, many claims have been either denied or reduced on the contention of the insurance firms that damages have been caused by water (not covered by homeowner policies) and not by wind. For example, our team was told by one man that the roof of his house had been blown off and the interior of his house had then been flooded by rain; he got $1,000 for his roof.

The general insurance situation has caused great public complaint, yet there has been no evidence of government presence to protect consumers. It is especially important because the devastation of the storm has, in effect, created a class of "new poor", people in marginal or middle income circumstances before the storm who suffered so much economically that they are heavily dependent on whatever insurance coverage they had for recovery. The failure of state insurance regulatory officials to protect

victims has caused a local scandal and has led to a county grand jury inquiry into the activities of the state insurance commissioner. (One local employee of the state agency reported to our staff that it was their job to "pacify the people.")

What is distressing in these circumstances is that information could be developed to help hurricane victims if there was interest to do so. The U.S. Weather Bureau, for example, hired one of the world's leading atmospheric meteorologists to analyse the nature of the storm immediately after it hit. Our staff interviewed him while he was preparing his report. He was impressed with what he called "the tornado-like" ferocity of the storm, and indicated that there was clearly widespread and heavy wind damage; in areas immediately adjacent to the shorelines there was also severe water damage. Information like this could be extremely beneficial to storm victims were someone in the federal (or state) government watching out for their interests.*

* - Some help is coming through an OEO legal aid grant, which is being used primarily on insurance cases. But, as we discuss below, this is really a distorted use of OEO money and is severely limited in scope.

CLASS AND CARE

An argument is made by some advocates of the present federal disaster policy that disasters usually hit middle-income people harder than the poor. This is unfounded. Undoubtedly, a family with considerable income and substantial real and personal property is more likely to suffer a greater dollar loss than a poor family in the same disaster area. But actual dollar loss tells very little about the hardship which a disaster brings to an individual family. Much more important is the human need which the losses formerly fulfilled. For example, the poor family who loses a $5,000 house is likely to suffer more than a family who loses a $30,000 house. Though neither family has a place to live, the poor family will in all likelihood be less able to recover. In most cases, the wealthier family will have supplemental assets, including insurance, to help it to full recovery. Humane systems of disaster aid would take into account actual need and not only dollar losses.

The demographic characteristics of the Mississippi coast counties, and especially those more inland, mark them unmistakenly as poor, significantly black, and undereducated. (See appendix.) Yet, the federal government and private agencies to which it has delegated disaster responsibilities have dispensed assistance as if they were dealing with wealthy suburbs.

Federal Aid to Individuals. OEP's Disaster Handbook indicates that individuals should get assistance from either private agencies or one of the following federal agencies which give loans: the Small Business Administration, Farmers Home Administration, Federal Housing Administration, and Veterans Administration. Federal

disaster aid, therefore, with the exception of emergency housing, is basically limited to loans and rests substantially upon the ability of individuals to establish credit, or the ability to repay. For people who are poor -- who are unemployed or seasonal workers, who have very low incomes when they get a chance to work, who rarely have collateral to back a loan and who cannot promise regular repayments -- this system is cruel.

Though loans fairly provide aid on a repayment basis to those who can meet the economic standards required, they arbitrarily discriminate against those who are not in the right economic class. Moreover, loans are not generally given to any person if, as a result, his real property will be worth more than before the disaster.* Clearly, such a policy inevitably works against those whose possessions before a disaster were worth very little, e.g. a person living in a wood frame, two room home with minimum furniture could not qualify. SBA does grant loans to persons to build homes of increased value if they lived in homes which failed to meet minimum housing code levels. The loans can be used to construct homes to meet these minimums. Generally, however, unincorporated areas have no such codes.

In the provision of emergency housing, the law allows free rent for a year or less (HUD, as we noted earlier, chose a limit of 90 days) and, thereafter, a rent and utilities payment not to exceed 25% of a family's income. This admirable formula, however, can have unfair effects. In

* - The 1969 Disaster Relief Act, passed after Camille, provides for forgiveness of the first $1800 of SBA and Farmers Home Administration loans. Theoretically, a person needing a loan of, for example, $2300, would have to repay only $500. This could help poor people who could qualify.

Camille, for example, fees have been established for emergency trailers according to their size, up to a maximum of $50 per month for a three bedroom unit. Because there are no income restrictions, rightly, on trailer tenants, this fee may be as much as 25% for some families and considerably less percent for those with greater incomes. In fact, a family with an annual income below $2500 would quickly reach the 25% limit. In disaster situations, when necessities have been destroyed or washed away and there are unusual expenses, this government-regulated cost can become unfairly burdensome to the poor.

Finally, the principal non-monetary federal aid available to disaster victims is food, through participation in one of the Department of Agriculture's food stamp or commodities distribution programs. The limitations of these programs have been documented elsewhere and it is not our intention to do so here.*

During September, the Red Cross paid the entry fee for persons wishing to participate in the food stamp program in Harrison County. While there may have been other factors involved, local food officials reported that when this Red Cross program stopped at the end of the month participation rates dropped; 23,057 households received food stamps in September. This was reduced to 1,360 households in October; or 95,536 persons in September and only 4,983 in October.

* - In Mississippi, if you have an income of $70/month or below you pay 50 cents for stamps. However, if your income is higher the fee increases rapidly, e.g. a family of four with $90-$110/month income has to pay $40/month for food stamps - almost half their income. If the income is $170/month, the family pays $56 and gets $78 worth of stamps. Anyone earning more than $180/month in Mississippi is not eligible.

Our observation of the operation of federal aid programs in the aftermath of Camille leads us to conclude that it is difficult for poor people to obtain disaster relief from such sources.

The American National Red Cross. How, then, are individuals cared for in a natural disaster? Theoretically, state and local officials should handle a considerable portion of the assistance. Practically, however, the location of these offices within the devastated area makes them victims as well, and especially if local employees live in the disaster area. Moreover, in poor states such as Mississippi, there is little likelihood that these agencies can respond effectively to the huge demands of an emergency. Harrison County, for example, has a population of about 166,700 and has no full-time public health officer. In these situations, the federal responsibility -- and especially that of OEP -- necessarily increases.

OEP has in effect delegated the bulk of its responsibilities for individual care to the American National Red Cross. The Red Cross is chartered by Congress to "carry on a system of national and international relief ... in mitigating the sufferings caused by pestilence, famine, fire, flood, and other national calamities ..." It is a quasi-public agency, supported entirely by voluntary contributions, but having close ties to the federal government in both purpose and operations. The chairman and seven other members of the 50-member Board of Governors are appointed by the President of the United States. It is housed in a federally owned building, has its books audited by the Department of Defense, and is recognized in Public Law 81-875 as a conduit for federal agencies for releasing emergency supplies in disasters. The Red Cross also maintains

a Statement of Understanding with the OEP to cover disaster functions, and it is through this formal agreement, last approved in May 1969, that OEP grants a preemptive role to the Red Cross for individual care in a disaster, covering such items as food and other consumable supplies, clothing, medicine, shelter, occupational rehabilitation, household furnishings, building and repair of homes. The Statement also provides that federal funds will not be used to pay state and local governments for expenses they incur carrying out functions which the Red Cross is able to perform. Coupled with statutory language (section 4 of the 1966 Disaster Relief Act) which provides for cooperation between federal agencies and the Red Cross, but which prohibits any action which will "limit or in any way affect" its operations, the Statement of Understanding essentially gives the Red Cross a free hand in providing individual disaster care without effective public oversight.

The Red Cross operates two related, but distinct, programs of disaster assistance. In the immediate aftermath of a disaster it concentrates on providing "mass care" which is dispensed through emergency offices manned predominantly by volunteers, and where victims are given medical care, some clothing, food, etc. As the immediate needs are met, however, this part of the program phases out. Caseworkers then arrive to develop individual recovery assistance for victims and their families. Disaster aid applicants complete detailed forms which describe their assets, liabilities, and losses. (The household furnishings loss list alone contains more than 90 items.) Caseworkers then determine how much each victim should get and the Red Cross issues a grant, or gift, to the victim.

By the beginning of November, 23,208 persons in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama had received grants. Though normally the average Red Cross grant is $720, local staff are empowered to give $7500 without headquarters approval, and large gifts are granted. The Red Cross Biloxi office stated that the average Camille grant for them has been about $1100.

The Red Cross grant program is unique because it does not require repayment. Because federal financial aid for disasters is primarily limited to loans it is especially valuable. At first glance, therefore, it would appear uniquely suited to help all disaster victims, regardless of income. But theory has proved quite different from practice. Caseworkers are given a considerable amount of discretion in dispensing these grants, but generally are required to help applicants "resume their normal family life in the home and in the community." Just as for federal financial aid in disasters, there is no minimum standard of need by which the adequacy of aid can be measured, and because the organization attempts to bring victims back to their previous level of living -- regardless of what it was -- aid is dispensed unequally. Those who had more before the disaster will get more for recovery; those who had less will get less. And many poor will be referred to public relief agencies in lieu of getting Red Cross assistance (Mississippi does not have a general relief program: you must be either blind, disabled, aged, or a dependent child to get state welfare aid).

Guidelines contained in the Red Cross Disaster Casework Procedure Manual indicate how this general approach to disaster aid is translated into operating terms.

*Clothing: The Manual says, "Used clothing should be given only when the family's standards indicate it is appropriate." The Gulfport casework supervisor confirmed that this means if you've never had new clothing, you don't get any from the Red Cross (unless that's all there is). But if you are accustomed to new clothing, that's what you'll get.

*Household furnishings: The Manual says: "Needs will vary according to the amount and quality of furnishings lost, and the economic level, size, and composition of the family. For example, ...the family that lost poor quality furnishings can be expected to resume its normal way of living with used or unpainted items."

*Renters v. homeowners: The Manual says: "Rent. A family that has lost its shelter may be referred to a Red Cross operated shelter, or assistance may be provided by paying a maximum of one month's rent for a room, apartment, or home if the family does not have resources to pay for this expense." Payments to homeowners who have lost their shelter have no limit, are made to cover rebuilding costs, and can be for thousands of dollars worth of such costs.

The inequities which can result from this system of aid can be understood from the following examples (the first two were obtained by our field representatives from the aid applicants described).

*A black man in Waveland followed a white applicant into a Red Cross center. Both men had the same size families, but the black man had a substantially lower income. The white man got $80 for food, the black $5 for the same period of time.

*A young white couple on Point Cadet had their home destroyed. The husband's weekly income varied from $40 to $100. They were told they would receive an allowance to replace their furniture; they received $30 for groceries, $80 for clothes. They could not get money to rebuild their home, worth $4500, because "they would end up with more than they had before the storm." A 70 year old lady from the same area with more than $3000 in savings received $10,000 to rebuild her $11,000 destroyed home.

*The chairman of a consolidated citizens organization along the coast complained (in a telegram to the Red Cross) that a family with a $39,000 income received "a full bedroom outfit" while another family with a $3000 income got a mattress.

According to the disaster chief of the national Red Cross, Mr. Robert Pierpont, the Red Cross is fully cognizant that it does not serve all income groups equally. He summarized the organization's relationship with its clientele by saying, "We're not dealing with the poor, we're dealing with Mr. and Mrs. Average America."

The result of this Red Cross policy is that an agency acting on behalf of the federal government has decided to interpret its Congressional charter in such a way that a disproportionate amount of its fixed disaster budget ($10 million is budgeted for disasters annually, without special contributions) goes to people who are not poor. Though it is not our purpose to suggest that any disaster program ought to be a substitute for a carefully defined, humane program providing economic security for all people, it is clear that the net effect of this policy is to arbitrarily exclude a portion of the population from disaster assistance solely because they are poor.

The Disaster Aid Rationale. Both federal and private agencies therefore operate disaster assistance without any minimum standard of adequacy; they also disburse aid frequently according to the income or assets of the aid applicant. One can only conclude, therefore, that the general theory which guides the federal government in its disbursement of disaster aid is that no one should have, even temporarily, better living standards than they had before, even if they were poverty-stricken. In its own words, the Red Cross "considers only those needs that have been created or made worse by the disaster." Though certainly a reasonable sounding approach, the net result -- coupled with no minimum standard and a graduated level of care -- is inequality and inadequacy for many.

Special Needs of the Poor. Not only are the poor discriminated against in the general approach to the disbursement of financial aid, but their needs also go unmet in a number of special areas where they have particular concerns.

Legal Aid - Three days after Hurricane Camille hit Mississippi, negotiations began between the Mississippi Bar Association and the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for an emergency grant to establish a legal aid program to help "low income people" struck by the storm. A six-month, $50,000 grant was approved even though the Mississippi Bar has long opposed strong legal aid on behalf of the poor and civil rights, and even though (in violation of 42 USC 2809) no attempt was made to coordinate the program with existing community action agencies, or make it meet the peculiar problems of the poor. Two full-time attorneys have been hired and "volunteers" work at $10 per hour. No limits of income are set for people wishing to receive legal aid services. The president of the bar told our representatives that no advocacy actions would be taken, and that to a considerable extent the program was designed to keep out civil rights lawyers who might "start trouble." The NAACP Legal Defense Fund has collected six affidavits from black people who state they were refused aid.

The program concentrates primiarly on those issues which are of benefit to families with assets in the form of insurance or real property: settlement of claims cases for homes and cars, repairs or improvements on property, problems of getting into and out of contracts. While there is a clear need for such aid to people of all economic levels, OEO funds should not be used to provide such aid for the non-poor.

Planning and adequate representation: The future of the area hit by Camille depends mainly upon the Mississippi Emergency Council. As we indicated above, this Council is totally unrepresentative of both poor and black, indeed of any segment of Mississippi society but the business and banking community. In general, the Council has operated without

public sessions or hearings to gather information from the populace about what the direction of the new development ought to be.

For more than two months after the storm the Council failed to meet with representatives of the black community. Then, when the body extended an invitation to various private agencies interested in its activities, including our organizations, local representatives of concerned civil rights and anti-poverty organizations asked that the Council membership be made more representative. That request was denied, though a return offer was made to allow three non-member black people to sit in regular Council meetings and participate when appropriate.

Even though the federal government granted $495,000 to the Council, a grant which even waived local contributions in cash or kind, the President's representative said, "The President has no control over the make-up of the Council." This is an excessively restricted view of federal responsibility, especially when the Council had to sign an assurance of compliance with title VI of the Civil Rights Act in order to receive the money.

In the future, the issue of adequate and fair community representation will become increasingly important as HUD approves money and proposals for community planning, low income housing, etc. The Workable Program for Community Improvements Handbook, for example, states:

> A guiding principle of departmental policy is to insure that citizens have the opportunity to participate in policies and programs which affect their welfare. Therefore, the workable program requires ... that the community provide opportunities for citizens, including those who are poor and members of minority groups, to participate in all HUD - assisted programs for which a workable program is a requirement and in the community's plan to expand the supply of low and moderate income housing.

In view of the difficulties and shortcomings of HUD's performance in relation to community representation in the recent past, its future actions in this regard should be carefully observed.

Transportation: A crucial problem for poor people, especially those in rural areas, is transportation Lack of transportation after the storm -- even where it was not present before the hurricane -- has seriously hampered the effectiveness of relief work simply because many poor people have been unable to reach assistance centers. The OEO staff in Mississippi, for example, requested and received approval for an emergency food proposal which was geared primarily to obtain temporary transportation for poor people to reach food distribution centers. The federal government, aside from OEO, has been oblivious to this problem. The Department of Transportation's mass transit office has never made a survey of transportation needs after the storm.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND FEDERAL DISASTER PROGRAMS

There is a popular myth during disasters that the exigencies of natural calamities significantly reduce or entirely eliminate the normal hostilities and differences between races. Mississippi is, unfortunately, a perfect testing ground for this thesis, and from the beginning it has proved false. On one hand, there is little doubt that some federal officials and relief agencies have at least been aware that racial discrimination is possible during emergencies, e.g. OEP was prompt to investigate a complaint of discrimination after Camille, and the Red Cross has made some efforts to bring in black workers to the disaster area. Nevertheless, through both actions and inactions the Federal Government has indicated there is little national sensitivity to the problems of race, even during a calamity. Indeed, in some instances federal agencies and officials appear to be supporting discrimination.

One of the first, and most important examples, which we have discussed above, was the President's decision to recognize the all-white, unrepresentative Mississippi Governor's Emergency Council as the coordinator of federal aid. This act has become particularly repulsive to local black citizens because the White House acted after the membership of the Council was publicly named.

A number of other issues, however, specifically illustrate the failure of federal agencies to take steps to assure equal opportunity.

*The Small Business Administration appears to be approving loans in a discriminatory manner. In the month following the hurricane (September) SBA approved 617 disaster loans. All but 21 (3%) went to whites. In addition, the average white loan was $8,919 and the average black loan was $3,797. Finally, 99% of the total dollars in loans approved by SBA have been for whites.

*In general, federal agency responsibilities under title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, (which prohibits discriminatory use of Federal funds) are overseen by the Department of Justice. In this disaster situation, where at least $50 million is expected to flow to a state with a long history of racial problems, Justice has confined its actions to general conversations with OEP about title VI.

*The ability of the Federal Government to disburse school aid according to the Constitutionally-approved requirements of tital VI has been compromised. In late August an HEW official stated that school districts which were segregated in violation of title VI would not get aid (six districts in disaster counties are not in compliance). The Vice President publicly condemned this statement on more than one occasion, calling it at one point a "gratuitous determination by a minor official, repugnant as an example of overbearing bureaucracy ..." The Vice President's position has placed great pressure on HEW's civil rights staff to accept less than adequate compliance proposals in order to make districts which now violate the law eligible for aid.

*The bulk of physical clean-up work after Camille was done by private contractors working for the Corps of Engineers. No attempts were made by the Corps to assure nondiscrimination in hiring, even though they are required to do so by Executive Order 11246.

*The federal fair housing statute states that "all executive departments and agencies shall administer their programs and activities relating to housing and urban development in a manner affirmatively to further the purposes" of the law. HUD has principal responsibility for administering this act for its own activities and for other agencies. It has taken virtually no action under this language since its passage. This will directly affect the future development of the Gulf Coast.

Generally, therefore, the black citizens of Mississippi, who must suffer gross indignities every normal day, have had to withstand additional violations of law and spirit during this extreme situation. Contrary to the desires of those who felt that Camille might bring new hope through new building, there is every reason to fear that discrimination will exist as before, but be cloaked in a mantle of modernity.

FINDINGS

The response of the Federal Government and of agencies acting on its behalf to the disaster caused by hurricane Camille along the Gulf Coast of Mississippi was large. Private agencies also provided extensive immediate help. But to a great extent the federal influence was characterized by its size rather than by its sensitivity. The Federal Government appears to treat a natural disaster as it would a military disaster ... large numbers of troops are rapidly assigned to remove bodies and clean up debris, and are withdrawn as soon as possible. Though individuals have acted with great understanding in countless cases, our investigations show that in response to hurricane Camille:

1. The Federal Government devoted its primary attention to public facilities damaged or destroyed by a natural disaster and relegated the care of individuals to others. There are ample statistics on the destruction of bridges, highways, sewers and public buildings but far less detail about the destruction of homes and personal possessions. There is insufficient information about the degree to which people are hungry, sick, homeless or in need of special care.

2. The Federal Government has not recognized by its actions the need for imaginative outreach to people both numbed by disaster and cut off from normal channels of communication. Clear information regarding services available, location of sources of aid and the terms of such aid was not taken to people, and as a result rumors were rife and inhibited utilization of such services.

3. Aid was not dispensed equitably to all people. There is no minimum standard of need by which the adequacy of disaster care is measured.

Aid was frequently disbursed on a graduated scale of income; if you had more, you got more; if you had less, you got less. In the case of the American National Red Cross, this is official policy.

4. There has been no coordinated program to protect consumers from exploitation and fraud. Many "new poor" fortunate enough to have had insurance policies were forced to settle for a fraction of their claims. Two months after the hurricane, the Associated General Contractors of America had to warn Camille victims of the dangers of hiring fly-by-night repair contractors. Information about the nature of the hurricane which would have helped in these situations was not made available to victims.

5. The special needs of the poor have not been affirmatively identified and met. Often alienated from the community at large the poor are especially ill-prepared to cope with a disaster. Under normal circumstances the poor are least able to qualify for loans, and loans are the main category of recovery aid. Many of the poor live in isolated areas and aid was slow to reach them. The poor have not been involved in identifying needed emergency services nor in planning for the future, thus adding both to frustration and alienation.

6. The Federal Government has taken little or no action to combat racial exclusion and discrimination in this disaster situation, and in some instances is contributing to the problem. The Department of Justice has confined its actions to conversations with OEP about title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act. Other departments of the Federal Government have failed to take affirmative action to ensure non-discrimination.

Only a tiny percentage of SBA loans have gone to black people. Most importantly, the President has sanctioned the exclusion of the poor and the black from the long range planning process by designating the all-white Governor's Emergency Council as the official body through which all federal programs for reconstruction must be coordinated.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The above findings lead the American Friends Service Committee and the Southern Regional Council to make the following recommendations, some of which are designed to help meet immediate continuing needs in the wake of hurricane Camille and others of which are directed toward the nature of the Federal response to possible future disasters.

1. We Recommend that the Federal Government and its agencies work only through state or local bodies which affirmatively embody non-discriminat ry policies and are fully representative of all segments of the affected area. If such a state or local body cannot be found or speedily created, the Federal Government should bypass non-complying agencies and itself directly administer federally funded or assisted programs for recovery and reconstruction: and that inasmuch as the Governor's Emergency Council of Mississippi is highly unrepresentative of the people of that state, the President immediately revoke his recognition of that Council as the coordinating agency through which federal programs of recovery and reconstruction reach Mississippi.

2. We Recommend that the President allocate sufficient portions of his disaster relief fund to meet the emergency food, unemployment and housing needs still existant on the Gulf Coast until such time as, at his request, Congress appropriates necessary funds for the implementation of the goals of the Disaster Act of 1969 (PL 91-79).

3. We Recommend that the Department of Housing and Urban Development rescind its order establishing charges for emergency housing and trailers, provide for free occupancy of trailers for one year, and extend its cut-off date for applications for housing assistance for as long as the disaster period is officially recognized by the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

4. We Recommend that the Office of Economic Opportunity establish and fund a special legal aid and ombudsman program for the Gulf Coast area, this program to be administered by a board representative of the total Gulf community including those the program will serve, i.e., the poor, and to continue until the disaster period is officially terminated by the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

5. We Recommend that the Department of Agriculture make available commodities, free food stamps and free school lunches for needy disaster victims for at least as long as the disaster period is officially recognized by the Office of Emergency Preparedness.

6. We Recommend that appropriate agencies immediately initiate and fund adequate job training and employment programs to provide income and security for those dislocated by hurricane Camille.

7. We Recommend that Congress convene an oversight investigation into the administration and direction of the federal response to hurricane Camille, with particular emphasis upon the Federal Government's preparation for, and ability to handle, the individual human consequences of natural disasters.

8. We Recommend that there be developed "Disaster Guidelines" which shall be binding on the Executive Office of the President and all federally supported, assisted or chartered agencies, and which should include the following among its provisions.

*Uniform minimum levels for aid, equally applicable to all people regardless of this pre-disaster economic status, shall be established to provide such basic necessities as food, shelter and medical needs for as long as is needed;

*Special needs unmet by this minimum standard shall be considered on request of individuals and families;

*All federal disaster programs shall adhere to the intent and provisitions of federal civil rights laws, including sending civil rights staff to the scene immediately;

*The total community affected, including the poor, shall be involved as soon as possible after a disaster in the planning and implementation of short and long range recovery and reconstruction activities;

*No agency shall terminate disaster aid without the concurrence of the overall coordinating agency.

9. Finally, we recommend that the Congress take appropriate steps to ensure that the agency designated to coordinate the Federal response to natural disasters reflect in its policies, personnel and program an equal concern for the human and physical dimensions of disaster reconstruction; and that Congress consider whether, in the light of the primary defense responsibilities of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, OEP is the suitable agency to carry out such coordinating functions.

We want to note here that the Senate Committee on Public Works announced November 21 that it would hold public hearings into disaster policy administration, with particular emphasis on the response to hurricane Camille. The Committee has indicated it will look into many of the areas we have discussed in this report. We are indebted to Senators Edmund Muskie and Birch Bayh for their sensitivity to these issues and their concern that these hearings be held, and to the Chairman of the Committee, Senator Jennings Randolph, for approving the hearings.

APPENDIX 1

Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic data for U.S., Mississippi, and for the Camille disaster counties

POPULATION

	Total 1960 (1)	Estimate 1968 (2)	%Increase or Decrease 1950-60 (3)	%Increase or Decrease 1950-68 (4)	%Urban (5)	% 65 yrs. + (6)	% Nonwhite (7)	%Migrants from different counties (8)
U.S.	179,323,175	-	18.5	-	69.9	9.2	11.4	17.4
Mississippi	2,178,141	-	-	-	37.7	8.7	42.3	16.1
County								
Harrison	119,489	166,700	42.1	98.0	77.4	5.9	16.1	34.3
Hancock	14,039	17,950	18.1	51.0	36.1	10.8	16.1	19.0
Jackson	55,522	83,450	76.8	163.0	61.3	5.3	19.6	26.8
Lamar	13,675	-	3.4	-	-	8.8	16.3	18.1
Pearl River	22,411	27,550	8.6	-	35.0	8.2	23.2	13.5
Stone	7,013	-	12.0	-	-	9.4	24.4	19.7
Marion	23,293	-	-2.8	-	30.6	8.6	33.9	11.0
Forrest	52,722	-	17 0	-	74.0	8.2	28.0	22.9
Walthall	13,512	-	-13.2	-	-	8.6	45.1	8.5

Sources: U. S. Census; Population and Economic study of Gulf Regional Planning Commission

APPENDIX 1 cont'd

Selected Demographic, Social, and Economic Data for the U.S., Mississippi, and for the Camille Disaster counties, continued

	FAMILY INCOME, 1960				EDUCATION		
	No. of Families (9)	Median $ (10)	% Under $3,000 (11)	% $10,000+ (12)	Medium School Yrs. Completed (13)	%completed less than 5 yrs. (14)	%completed High School or above (15)
U. S.	45,128,393	5,660	21.4	15.1	10.6	8.4	41.1
Mississippi	500,921	2,884	51.6	5.2	8.9	18.8	29.8
County							
Harrison	27,092	4,272	29.7	7.1	11.5	8.8	46.6
Hancock	3,308	3,129	48.1	5.6	8.9	15.7	32.0
Jackson	13.327	5,120	23.6	8.1	10.3	10.6	36.5
Lamar	3,376	3,167	47.6	1.9	9.1	13.0	26.1
Pearl River	5,420	3,372	44.3	5.0	9.0	14.6	28.5
Stone	1,657	3,058	49.1	3.2	9.9	13.3	31.8
Marion	5,577	2,816	53.0	5.8	9.2	15.7	27.6
Forrest	12,528	4,004	37.0	6.6	11.0	11.1	42.9
Walthall	3,142	2,282	61.7	3.0	8.7	17.3	25.2

Sources: U.S. Census; Population and Economic Study of the Gulf Regional Planning Commission

APPENDIX 2

POPULATION: SOUTHERN MISSISSIPPI CITIES AND TOWNS

County and Locality	Population 1960
Jackson	
Pascagoula	17,155
Eastside	4,318
Ocean Springs	5,025
Moss Point	6,631
Escatawpa	1,464
Kreole	1,870
Harrison	
Biloxi	44,053
Gulfport	30,204
Including:	
Handsboro	1,577
Mississippi City	4,169
West Gulfport	3,323
Long Beach	4,770
Pass Christian	3,881
Hancock	
Bay Saint Louis	5,073
Waveland	1,106
Clermont Harbor	-
Pearlington	-
Forrest	
Hattiesburg	34,989
Marion	
Columbia	7,117
Pearl River	
Picayune	7,834
Poplarville	2,136
Lumberton	2,108
Walthall	
Tylertown	1,532

Source: Social and Economic Study of Gulf Regional Planning Commission

DISCRIMINATION CHARGES RAPPED

Times Picayune

Eastland, Colmer Challenge Report

11/26/69

WASHINGTON (AP) — Mississippi members of Congress Tuesday challenged contentions that there was racial discrimination in the handling of federal disaster relief programs in Mississippi after last August's hurricane Camille.

"Political hogwash," said Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss.

Rep. William M. Colmer, D-Miss., said he had spent much time observing the relief work and doubted there was any discrimination.

Colmer added that he hopes "this will not prove to be another effort by misguided liberals to downgrade Mississippi."

A report issued Monday by the American Friends Service Committee and the Southern Regional Council charged that federal officials have done little or nothing to combat racial discrimination in Mississippi hurricane relief.

The report criticized President Nixon for recognizing the Governor's Emergency Council in Mississippi — an all-white group — as the coordinating agency for all federal aid.

The report was inserted in the Congressional Record Monday by Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, who, with Sen. Birch Bayh, D-Ind., asked last week for an investigation into charges of racial discrimination in administration of the disaster aid programs in Mississippi.

Chariman Jennings Randolph, D-W. Va., of the Senate Public Works Committee, announced Monday that a subcommittee, headed by Bayh, will have open hearings into the matter Jan. 7-9, in the Mississippi Gulf Coast area.

Eastland and Colmer both commented on the situation Tuesday. Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., had no comment.

"Mississippi," said Eastland, "has been driven to her knees by the heaviest blow in 100 years. Hundreds of lives have been lost, countless dollars in property destroyed, and our economic future has been severely crippled by this storm.

"Now we have someone wanting to play politics with disaster. This is a distressing intrusion into the lives of a people who are facing a momentous task of rebuilding the future."

Colmer said he hasn't had an opportunity to study the charges and recommendations of "two ultra liberal organizations," as he called them.

"The speed with which we were able to get federal assistance for our people is unprecedented," he said, and "there are a few areas in which I could have complained myself, such as getting temporary housing."

Colmer said most people realize that in an unusual situation such as this "mistakes and even delays will occur."

"Likewise, I am confident that all concerned and compassionate people will welcome an objective and meaningful investigation of the conduct of the relief program, with constructive criticism and recommendations," he said.

Get copy from Sen.

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CIAL APPEAL PAGES 19 TO 26

MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1969

Camille Aid To Halt Pending Inquiry

By JERRY DeLAUGHTER
From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 12.—The Economic Development Administration (EDA) of the United States Department of Commerce has agreed to withhold further spending for hurricane relief in Mississippi until protests by civil rights leaders are investigated, The Commercial Appeal learned Friday.

According to reliable sources a "written agreement" was issued by federal officials that complaints over the lack of representation on a special emergency relief council for Negroes and poverty-level whites will be investigated.

The EDA agreement was reportedly issued on behalf of Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans. A coalition group of officials of 22 human rights and social action agencies in the state lodges the complaint two months ago following creation of a special 19-member emergency council to guide hurricane relief following the billion-dollar damage caused by Hurricane Camille Aug. 17.

The coalition group includes the NAACP, the Delta Ministry and other civil rights-oriented Negro and biracial organizations.

It is headed by state Representative Robert Clark of Ebenezer, the only black member of the state legislature.

A spokesman for the group said the EDA will not release further funds — it is the prime funding agency for the emergency council — until the coalition's plea for representation on the council is "fully investigated."

The group is seeking to expand the 19-member council to include representatives of blacks and poor whites. The council named by Gov. John Bell Williams — and subsequently approved by President Nixon as a "clearinghouse" for federally aided relief programs — includes white business and civic leaders.

It was reported earlier that the council itself, headed by Jackson attorney E. L. Bruni-ni, agreed to expansion to include Negroes, but that decision on expansion was up to the governor, who created the unprecedented emergency force.

The emergency council, meantime, announced Friday it has a self-imposed Jan. 1 deadline for putting together long-range initial plans for redevelopment of the plush coast area devastated by the hurricane.

"We realize we've got to have a master plan unless we want to go off in all directions," Mr. Bruniel said.

"We have to see what money is available from where, who needs what, and put all these factors together to come up with some sort of system to assign monies on a priority basis."

Government estimates indicate the hurricne did nearly a billion dollars worth of damage, most of it along the resort areas of the Gulf Coast.

A spokesman for the coalition group of civil rights advocates said the group was continuing studies of "possible violations" of antidiscrimination guidelines in the use of federal funds by other programs, including medical assistance, welfare, community planning and development and others.

At least $150,000 has been paid, and nearly a half million dollars approved, for the initial planning work of the emergency council. According to the reported EDA agreement Friday, no more funds will be paid for the program until charges have been investigated.

Should "satisfactory response" not be received from federal agencies by the coalition group by next Friday—Dec. 19—suits to block federal spending in hurricane relief will be filed, according to the spokesman.

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

CHARTER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

January 6, 1944

STATE OF GEORGIA,
FULTON COUNTY.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The Petition of DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, RALPH MCGILL, BISHOP ARTHUR J. MOORE, DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON AND DR. HOWARD W. ODUM respectfully shows:

1.

That they desire for themselves, their associates and successors, to be incorporated under the name and style of

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration thereof, and from time to time, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

2.

The principal office and place of business of said Corporation shall be located in the City of Atlanta, County of Fulton, State of Georgia. The Corporation desires the privilege of establishing branch offices elsewhere, either within or without the State of Georgia, as may be desired.

3.

Said Corporation shall not be organized or operated for pecuniary gain or profits to its members, and shall have no capital stock.

4.

The objects and purposes of said Corporation are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts towards regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional

development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

5.

The Corporation shall have the right to receive donations, endowments, devises and bequests, and shall enjoy all rights and powers, and be subject to all limitations, of the Corporation Act of the State of Georgia, approved January 28, 1938, and all Amendments thereto, which may hereafter be adopted, excepting those rights, powers and limitations relating to capital stock, and other matters not pertinent to its organization.

6.

The membership of said Corporation shall be self-perpetuating, and shall be composed of the Incorporators, and such others as said Incorporators shall, at any time after the organization of said Corporation, designate, according to such Rules and By-Laws as may be adopted by said Corporation. The Incorporators, and such other members as may be elected at the first Incorporators Meeting, shall be designated as "Charter Members" of the Corporation.

7.

The rights of any member in the Corporation shall not be assignable or transferable, and his rights shall cease with his death, resignation, or termination of membership for any cause.

8.

All corporate meetings, whether of the Members or of the Board of Directors or of any other bodies established by the Corporation, may be held either within or without the State of Georgia.

9.

The Corporation may at any time, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Corporation, amend either in form or in substance, its By-Laws and Charter, or either of them, and for any reason, approved by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Corporation, sell and dispose of any or all of its assets, and dissolve and liquidate its affairs.

10.

The name and post office address of each of the Incorporators are as follows:

Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia,
Mr. Ralph McGill, 3399 Piedmont Rd., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia,
Bishop Arthur J. Moore, 1976 North Decatur, Rd., Atlanta, Ga.,
Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee,
Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

11.

If and when said Corporation, for any reason whatever, shall liquidate or cease to exist as a body corporate, or to function as an eleemosynary organization, the title to all property, money and effects, of whatever kind or character, of such Corporation, after discharging its own obligations and liabilities, shall vest in some organization having ideals and a program similar to those of said Corporation, such organization to be designated by said Corporation before its dissolution.

WHEREFORE, Petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all the powers, privileges and immunities herein set forth, and as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed a Corporation of similar character under the laws of Georgia.

HAAS, LYONS & HURT

Attorneys for Petitioners,
601 Haas-Howell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

STATE OF GEORGIA

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE

I, John B. Wilson, Secretary of State of the State of Georgia, do hereby certify that

"SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC."

was on the 6th day of January, 1944, duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia by the Superior Court of Fulton County for a period of thirty-five years from said date, in accordance with the certified copy hereto attached, and that a certified copy of the charter of said corporation has been duly filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the fees therefor paid, as provided by law.

(SEAL)
STATE OF GEORGIA
1776

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of office, at the Capitol, in the City of Atlanta, this 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-four and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Sixty-eight.

JOHN B. WILSON
Secretary of State, Ex-Officio Corporation Commissioner of the State of Georgia.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
FULTON COUNTY.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

The Petition of DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, RALPH McGILL, BISHOP ARTHUR J. MOORE, DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, and DR. HOWARD W. ODUM respectfully shows:

1.

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3.

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4.

The objects and purposes of said Corporation are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts towards regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

5.

The Corporation shall have the right to receive donations, endowments, devises and bequests, and shall enjoy all rights and powers, and be subject to all limitations, of the Corporation Act of the State of Georgia, approved January 28, 1938, and all Amendments thereto, which may hereafter be adopted, excepting those rights, powers and limitations relating to capital stock, and other matters not pertinent to its organization.

6.

The membership of said Corporation shall be self-perpetuating, and shall be composed of the Incorporators, and such others as said Incorporators shall, at any time after the organization of said Corporation, designate, according to such Rules and By-Laws as may be adopted by said Corporation. The Incorporators, and such other members as may be elected at the first Incorporators Meeting, shall be designated as "Charter Members" of the Corporation.

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The rights of any member in the Corporation shall not be assignable or transferable, and his rights shall cease with his death, resignation, or termination of membership for any cause.

8.

All corporate meetings, whether of the members or of the Board of Directors or of any other bodies established by the Corporation, may be held either within or without the State of Georgia.

9.

The Corporation may at any time, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Corporation, amend, either in form or in substance, its By-Laws and Charter, or either of them, and for any reason, approved by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Corporation, sell and dispose of any or all of its assets, and dissolve and liquidate its affairs.

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Bishop Arthur J. Moore, 1976 North Decatur Road, Atlanta, Georgia,
Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina

11.

If and when said Corporation, for any reason whatever, shall liquidate or cease to exist as a body corporate, or to function as an eleemosynary organization, the title to all property, money and effects, of whatever kind or character, of such Corporation, after discharging its own obligations and liabilities, shall vest in some organization having ideals and a program similar to those of said Corporation, such organization to be designated by said Corporation before its dissolution.

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all the powers, privileges and immunities herein set forth, and as are now, or may hereafter be, allowed a Corporation of similar character under the laws of Georgia.

(S) HAAS, LYONS & HURT
Attorneys for Petitioners,
601 Haas-Howell Building, Atlanta, Ga.

ORDER

The foregoing Petition of Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Ralph McGill, Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. Howard W. Odum, praying that they be incorporated under the name and style of

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.,

having been presented to the Court, and it appearing that the Application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State, and that the name of the proposed Corporation is not the name of any other existing Corporation registered on the records of the Secretary of State,

IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the Application of said Petitioners be granted, and that the said Petitioners, and their successors and assigns, be, and they hereby are, made and constituted a body corporate under the name and style of

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.,

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with the privilege of renewals, and with all the rights, powers, privileges and immunities allowed corporations by the laws of this State.

This 6th day of January, 1944.

FRANK A. HOOPER, JR.

JUDGE SUPERIOR COURTS ATLANTA CIRCUIT.

Filed in Office, This the

6 day of January, 1944.

D. W. Brown
Deputy Clerk

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Meeting of the Incorporators

The meeting of the incorporators of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., after due and legal notice thereof to all the incorporators, was held at the headquarters of the Council, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia, on the 11th day of February, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

There were present in person and by proxy at the meeting the following incorporators: Rufus E. Clement, Charles S. Johnson, Arthur J. Moore, and Howard W. Odum.

Dr. Clement was chosen as Chairman and Miss Emily H. Clay as Secretary of the meeting.

The proxies were examined and reported to be in due and legal form. Upon motion duly seconded and unanimously carried:

IT WAS VOTED that the proxies be accepted.

The charter of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., as granted by order of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, on the 6th day of January, 1944, was read. On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried:

IT WAS VOTED that the charter be accepted.

A certified copy of the charter was ordered filed, and it was further ordered that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, as follows:

"STATE OF GEORGIA,
"FULTON COUNTY.

"TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY:

"The Petition of DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT, RALPH McGILL, BISHOP ARTHUR J. MOORE, DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, AND DR. HOWARD W. ODUM respectfully shows:

1.

"That they desire for themselves, their associates and successors, to be incorporated under the name and style of

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with the privilege of renewal at the expiration thereof, and from time to time, as is now or may hereafter be provided by law.

2.

"The principal office and place of business of said Corporation shall be located in the City of Atlanta, County of Fulton, State of Georgia. The Corporation desires the privilege of establishing branch offices elsewhere, either within or without the State of Georgia, as may be desired.

3.

"Said Corporation shall not be organized or operated for pecuniary gain or profits to its members, and shall have no capital stock.

4.

"The objects and purposes of said Corporation are to exist and function as an eleemosynary organization, and more particularly to organize and maintain a Regional Council for the improvement of economic, civic and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts towards regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, State, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives.

5.

"The Corporation shall have the right to receive donations, endowments, devises and bequests, and shall enjoy all rights and powers, and be subject to all limitations, of the Corporation Act of the State of Georgia, approved January 28, 1938, and all Amendments thereto, which may hereafter be adopted, excepting those rights, powers and limitations relating to capital stock, and other matters not pertinent to its organization.

6.

"The membership of said Corporation shall be self-perpetuating, and shall be composed of the Incorporators, and such others as said Incorporators shall, at any time after the organization of said Corporation, designate, according to such Rules and By-Laws as may be adopted by said Corporation. The Incorporators, and such other members as may be elected at the first Incorporators Meeting, shall be designated as 'Charter Members' of the Corporation.

7.

"The rights of any member in the Corporation shall not be assignable or transferable, and his rights shall cease with his death, resignation, or termination of membership for any cause.

8.

"All corporate meetings, whether of the members or of the Board of Directors or of any other bodies established by the Corporation, may be held either within or without the State of Georgia.

9.

"The Corporation may at any time, by the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Corporation, amend, either in form or in substance, its By-Laws and Charter, or either of them, and for any reason, approved by the affirmative vote of two-thirds of the members of the Corporation, sell and dispose of any or all of its assets, and dissolve and liquidate its affairs.

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Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

11.

"If and when said Corporation, for any reason whatever, shall liquidate or cease to exist as a body corporate, or to function as an eleemosynary organization, the title to all property, money and effects, of whatever kind or character, of such Corporation, after discharging its own obligations and liabilities, shall vest in some organization having ideals and a program similar to those of said Corporation, such organization to be designated by said Corporation before its dissolution.

"WHEREFORE, Petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid, with all the powers, privileges and immunities herein set forth, and as are now, or may hereafter be allowed a Corporation of similar character under the laws of Georgia.

"HAAS, LYONS & HURT
"Attorneys for Petitioners,
"601 Haas-Howell Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

"Filed in office, this the 6th day of January 1944.

"D. W. Brown
"Deputy Clerk"

"O R D E R

"The foregoing Petition of Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Ralph McGill, Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, and Dr. Howard W. Odum, praying that they be incorporated under the name and style of

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.,

having been presented to the Court, and it appearing that the Application is legitimately within the purview and intention of the laws of this State, and that the name of the proposed Corporation is not the name of any other existing corporation registered on the records of the Secretary of State,

"IT IS ORDERED AND ADJUDGED that the Application of said Petitioners be granted, and that the said Petitioners, and their successors and assigns, be, and they hereby are, made and constituted a body corporate under the name and style of

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.,

for a period of thirty-five (35) years, with the privilege of renewals, and with all the rights, powers, privileges, and immunities allowed corporations by the laws of this State.

"This 6th day of January, 1944.

"Frank A. Hooper, Jr.
"Judge Superior Courts Atlanta Circuit."

The following resolution was offered:

RESOLVED, That, subject to residence in the area of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., all members of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., all persons who participated actively in one or more of the Durham, Atlanta, or Richmond conferences which led to the formation of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and all members of the temporary Board of Directors of the Council, shall, upon acceptance of their election, be designated as Charter Members of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried:

IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted.

The Secretary was directed to deliver the certified copy of the charter of the corporation, and the minutes of this meeting, to the members at the first meeting of the charter members of the corporation to be held on February 16-17, 1944.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

_____
Chairman

_____
Secretary

SRC - affiliation agreements

Cooperation Organizations

September 25, 1944

RELATION OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL TO STATE AND LOCAL INTERRACIAL COMMITTEES

On February 16, 1944, when the Southern Regional Council began operation as an organized body, it absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. The basis for charter membership in the new Council was membership in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation or participation in one of the preliminary conferences at Durham, Atlanta, or Richmond which led to the formation of the Council. Thus the interests and membership of the older organization are heavily represented in the newer organization. The Council is well aware of the significant contributions to racial understanding which were made by the Commission, and it wishes to preserve and to promote the values of the interracial program in every way it can. The Council is carrying on the work in race relations as one phase of a comprehensive program for the improvement of social and economic conditions in the South.

In this transition period, there is naturally some degree of uncertainty, particularly in the minds of the leaders of state and local interracial committees. Beginning with a relatively small budget and facing the problem of building up a new staff at a time when suitable personnel is extremely difficult to obtain, the Council has not been able to operate with maximum efficiency. It has, however, tried to maintain the good will of the interracial committees and lay the basis for continued cooperation.

One of the Council executives has spoken to annual meetings or special executive committee meetings in the states of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, and has assured the state committees of the desire of the Council to cooperate with them. The Council has continued the Commission's cooperative arrangements for distributing the SOUTHERN FRONTIER and other literature. Furthermore, the Council is now ready to offer to the state and local committees something which the Commission did not offer, namely, a formal structural affiliation with the Council.

The plan of affiliation is in brief as follows:

a) All officers of an affiliate become members of the Council; and

b) Any other members of an affiliate who wish to apply for membership in the Council will be given preferred consideration;

c) The Council will assist in planning and implementing the action program of the affiliate in every way that it can, including assistance in conferences, speakers, informational material, publicity, and distribution of special literature.

d) In addition to such special projects as it may undertake, the affiliate agrees to adopt and promote the program of the Council to the best of its ability on a state or local basis.

e) Neither party assumes any financial obligations toward the other party at the present time. However, this does not preclude the making of special financial arrangements from time to time. In fact, it seems likely that even with its present limited resources the Council may be able, during the present year, to sponsor one or more strategy conferences for the leaders of its cooperating organizations.

In the past, several of the state interracial organizations received some financial assistance from the Commission. The fact that the Council, on its present budget, can not undertake to continue these arrangements has undoubtedly caused some disappointment and misapprehension. However, the Council will be glad to cooperate with the state committees on any money-raising plan which would be mutually beneficial.

The specific program activities which the Council wishes to promote through interracial committees and other channels of action include conferences, planning, and recommendations for action on the following problems: (1) the postwar employment of Negroes in the South; (2) fair standards and practices in household work for Negro women; (3) the police and human relations; (4) equalization of teachers' salaries and other expenditures for public education; (5) constructive approaches to the problem of Negro participation in primary elections; (6) housing reform in the South.

The Council hopes that in the near future it will have, in addition to its present personnel, at least two staff members who can devote practically their entire time to the promotion of program activities through interracial committees and other channels of operation. During the next two months the Executive Directors will make special efforts to lay the basis for closer working relationships with these agencies.

The Council is mindful of the significant work which has been done by church groups in the South, particularly the Woman's Division of Christian Service of the Methodist Church, and wishes to cooperate fully with such organizations for the advancement of our common aims. For example, the Executive Director of the Council has urged that the A. S. W. P. L. continue to operate in spite of the fact that lynching is at present at a very low point, and has urged that the Association concentrate its efforts upon the prevention of racial outbreaks and violence in the postwar period.

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Sample
1-13-47

AGREEMENT OF AFFILIATION BETWEEN
THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

AND _____.

This document, when signed by the authorized representatives of the _____ and of the Southern Regional Council, shall constitute an agreement of affiliation. The _____ shall become an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council with the following understandings:

1. The_____agrees:

   A. To require all of its elected Officers to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

   B. To encourage all of its other members to become members of the Southern Regional Council.

   C. To promote the program of the Southern Regional Council in _____(State) to the best of its ability.

   D. To work toward the goal of becoming a state unit of the Southern Regional Council as soon as practicable by striving to make the membership of the Council in _____(State) and the membership of the _____(State Commission) identical.

   E. To use as its official title a designation such as "The _____ ____(State) Commission on Interracial Cooperation -- An Affiliate of the Southern Regional Council," or "The _____(State) Commission of the Southern Regional Council," or some similar means of showing the fact of its affiliation with the Southern Regional Council.

II. The Southern Regional Council agrees:

   A. To accept all members of the _____(State) Commission who wish to become members of the Council.

   B. To encourage all of its members living in_____(State) to affiliate with the _____(State) Commission, in the hope that eventually the membership of the Council and of the _____(State) Commission will become identical and that the _____(State) Commission will become a state division of the Council.

C. To assist the _____(State) Commission in planning and implementing a program of action by providing, insofar as its resources will allow, consultants, speakers, informational material, and special literature.

D. To assist the _____(State) Commission financially, insofar as its resources permit.

III. It is understood that the executive officers of both organizations will work out to their mutual satisfaction such details as the collection of dues, the distribution of literature, and other matters.

For the Southern Regional Council	For the _____ (State) Commission
_____	_____
Executive Director	Chairman
_____	_____
Secretary	Secretary
Date_____	Date_____

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Charter Meeting

The charter meeting of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., convened at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon February 16, 1944, in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library Building. The following were present in person or by proxy:

Theodore F. Adams
Will W. Alexander
Mrs. L. W. Alford
Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames
R. B. Atwood
W. R. Bank s
Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett
Noble Y. Beall
W. A. Bell
Wm. H. Bell
William Y. Bell, Jr.
George C. Bellingrath
Moses S. Belton
Albert D. Betts
J. E. Blanton
H. M. Bond
J. Max Bond
J. R. Booker
Mrs. Z. L. Boothe
Dr. Mary E. Branch
Theodore D. Bratton
Stanley R. Brav
James P. Brawley
Francis R. Bridges, Jr.
Mrs. J. L. Brock
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown
Wilson M. Brown
A. R. Buhrman
Louis E. Burnham
A. C. Burttram
H. H. Butler
J. S. Clark
Mrs. R. E. Clay
Mrs. George C. Clement
Rufus E. Clement
Charles Clingman
William E. Cole
Wm. M. Cooper
Robert L. Cousins
W. H. Crawford
John E. Culmer
J. L. Cuninggim
Virginius Dabney
Mrs. Andrew Dale
Robert P. Daniel
V. E. Daniel
M. S. Davage
Don A. Davis
Mrs. George E. Davis
Miss Mary C. DeBardeleben
Ernest Delpit
A. W. Dent
F. M. Dickenson
J. C. Dixon
Henry M. Edmonds
R. B. Eleazer
J. M. Ellison
Mark Ethridge
Grady Farley
Clark Foreman
R. L. Foreman, Jr.
L. H. Foster
W. A. Fountain, Jr.
G. Hamilton Francis
D. S. Freeman
Fred C. Frey
John M. Gandy
S. Hughes Garvin
Mrs. Nathaniel Gist Gee
William G. Gehri
Mrs. Harry M. Gershon
C. H. Gillman
Benjamin A. Green
K. W. Green
Robert E. Gribbin
Leonard Haas
Carey E. Haigler
Wiley A. Hall
Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton
Gordon B. Hancock
Mrs. John M. Hanna
Julian LaR. Harris
Mrs. E. B. Harrold
Mrs. Henry Havens
F. Clyde Helms
W. G. Henry
W. G. Henry, Jr.
W. C. Henson
R. Beverley Herbert
Mrs. R. T. Hollis
Asbury Howard
Giles A. Hubert
Walter J. Hughes
Mrs. H. A. Hunt, Sr.
R. L. Hunt
John W. Inzer
Luther P. Jackson
W. C. Jackson
Howard E. Jensen
Charles S. Johnson

Guy B. Johnson
Smith L. Johnston
David D. Jones
M. Ashby Jones
Thomas E. Jones
Bernard J. Kane
Lloyd N. Killam
Willis J. King
Ryland Knight
R. O'Hara Lanier
J. R. E. Lee
J. Leonard Lewis
Mrs. G. W. Long
Nat G. Long
Z. Alexander Looby
J. R. McCain
Frank McCallister
Mrs. Mary M. McCoy
H. L. McCrorey
Ralph McGill
Mrs. Clelia P. McGowan
T. James McNamara
Edward G. Mackay
William H. Marmion
Mrs. Attwood Martin
David Marx
Miss Lucy R. Mason
Armand May
Benjamin E. Mays
Haskell M. Miller
Mrs. J. W. Mills
Wm. Mitch
Roscoe C. Mitchell
Samuel C. Mitchell
Arthur J. Moore
Josiah Morse
Mrs. Audley Morton
Edward F. Murphy, S. S.J.
N. C. Newbold
Mrs. Bertha P. Newell
Howard W. Odum
Gerald P. O'Hara
L. F. Palmer
F. D. Patterson
Raymond R. Paty
J. M. Payne
A. M. Pennybacker
J. W. Perry
E. C. Peters
E. M. Preston
Hubert Quillian
Arthur Raper
Homer P. Rainey
Mrs. W. H. Ratliff
Miss Florence M. Read
Ira DeA. Reid
J. Calvin Reid
J. McD. Richards
James L. Robb
G. D. Rogers
J. Alvin Russell
R. L. Russell
C. A. Scott
James E. Shepard
Philip E. Shulhafer
Mrs. A. W. Simkins
W. A. Smart
C. C. Spaulding
Mrs. Alex W. Spence
Robert A. Spieely
Ludd M. Spivey
Edgar B. Stern
Mrs. A. H. Sterne
Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens
J. G. Stuart
Willia A. Sutton
Henry H. Sweets
James T. Taylor
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
H. Councill Trenholm
Harold L. Trigg
H. St. George Tucker
Mrs. R. L. Turman
Mrs. W. A. Turner
J. A. Valentine
King Vivion
A. T. Walden
John Moore Walker
Forrester B. Washington
W. D. Weatherford
Kendall Weisiger
Carter Wesley
Goodrich C. White
W. M. Whitehead
M. F. Whittaker
Miss Josephine Wilkins
Mrs. M. R. Wilkinson
F. C. Willcoxon
Miss Fannie C. Williams
John Page Williams
C. B. Wilmer
John D. Wing
W. H. Wiseman
P. B. Young

The meeting was called to order by Dr. Howard W. Odum, who reported that the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, at a meeting held during the morning, had voted to merge with the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

At the request of the Chairman, Dr. M. Ashby Jones offered the opening prayer.

The Secretary was asked to read the resolution voted at the Commission meeting, as follows:

> It being made to appear to the meeting that all of the Commission's obligations and liabilities have been fully discharged, and further that the Southern Regional Council, having been duly incorporated to carry on the work with ideals and program similar to those of this corporation:
>
> It was, upon motion duly made and seconded-
>
> RESOLVED that the corporation transfer and convey to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a corporation of Fulton County, Georgia, all of its property of every nature whatsoever and wherever situated, absolutely and in fee simple.

Dr. Odum addressed the members briefly, saying that in his opinion the Council represents the most united group that has approached the greatest problem America has outside of winning the war - "A problem that has no limit outside ourselves."

At the suggestion of Dr. Odum and on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

> IT WAS VOTED that Dr. F. D. Patterson be elected temporary chairman.

After taking the chair, Dr. Patterson said that it seemed appropriate to have a statement from one who had much to do with the development of the Durham Conference. He then introduced Dr. Gordon B. Hancock and invited him to make any statement which he wished to make at this organization meeting.

Dr. Hancock responded, saying that he felt that the time had come "to redeem interracialism, to destroy race prejudice, and to save the soul of this Nation." To do the job right, he said, we must have moral courage.

Dr. Patterson invited Mrs. Ames, General Field Secretary of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to speak on the transition period between the Commission and the Southern Regional Council.

Mrs. Ames urged the Council to establish democratic processes within its own body and to make a study of Negro-White woman relationships.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Executive Director and Associate Executive Director, respectively, spoke with reference to the suggested structure and program of the Council, which eventually will be conducted through five Commissions: Race (Human) Relations, Economic Affairs, Community Life and Welfare, Public Affairs, and Cultural Development. It was agreed that attention should be centered on the Commission on Race (Human) Relations during this first year.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

> IT WAS VOTED that Miss Emily H. Clay be elected temporary secretary.

At the request of the Chairman, the Secretary read the minutes of the incorporators' meeting, after which the charter of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., was presented to the members.

A consideration of the suggested by-laws followed.

ARTICLE I. NAME AND AREA.

Section 1. Name.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted as read.

Section 2. Area.

After discussion, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted as read.

ARTICLE II. MEMBERS.

Section 1. Members.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted as read.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the classification of associate membership be provided for those who may not qualify as active members of this organization.

It was suggested by Dr. Robb, who offered the motion, that the details of working out this vote be left to the Board of Directors.

Mr. Rogers, who seconded the motion, explained that he had in mind providing for those outside the region to participate. There are people out of the region, he said, who have interests, financially and otherwise, in the region and who would be glad to contribute toward the program.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that persons living outside the region may be elected by the Board of Directors to associate membership in the Southern Regional Council.

ARTICLE II (Continued)

Section 2. Annual Meetings.S
Section 3. Special Meetings.
Section 4. Notice of Meetings.
Section 5. Quorum.
Section 6. Voting.

On motions duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the sections above be adopted as read.

ARTICLE II (Continued)

Section 7. Proxies.

After discussion, on motion duly seconded-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be amended to read as follows:

Any member entitled to vote at any meeting of members may vote either in person or by proxy. All proxies shall be given to members of this body, only, and shall designate the name of the member or members who shall act as proxy. Every proxy shall be in writing, subscribed by the member, or his duly authorized attorney, and dated, but need not be sealed, witnessed, or acknowledged. Proxies shall be delivered to the Secretary of the corporation before such meeting or to the inspectors at the meeting.

ARTICLE III. FELLOWS AND AFFILIATES.

Section 1. Fellows.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted, with the following amendment:

Fellows may receive such honoraria or reimbursement of expenses incurred at the request of the Executive Committee as the Board may direct.

Section 2. Affiliates.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted as read.

The meeting recessed, to reconvene at 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 P. M., February 16, by the temporary chairman, Dr. F. D. Patterson.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Clement, expressing thanks to Dr. Alexander, Dr. Ashby Jones, and Mrs. Ames, in the name of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation and of the Southern Regional Council, for the services which they have rendered over the years in the interest of better race relations in the South.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted.

The Chairman appointed the following to serve on the Committee on Nominations: Rufus E. Clement, Chairman, Virginius Dabney, P. B. Young, Forrester B. Washington, and William E. Cole.

The discussion of the by-laws was continued.

ARTICLE IV. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Section 1. Election and Powers. (Later amended - following consideration of Section 6, Article VI.)
Section 2. Regular Meetings.
Section 3. Additional Regular Meetings.
Section 4. Special Meetings.
Section 5. Place of Meetings.

On motions duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the sections above be adopted as read.

Section 6. Notice of Meetings.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted, amended to read "not less than ten (10) days," instead of "at least two days" before the meeting.

Section 7. Quorum.
Section 8. Vacancies.

On motions duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the sections above be adopted as read.

Section 9. Removal.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted, amended to read "any director may, by a majority of votes cast, be removed from office for cause," instead of "with or without cause."

ARTICLE V. COMMITTEES.

Section 1. Executive Committee.

Dr. Robb raised the question of whether the Executive Director and the Associate Executive Director should be members of the Executive Committee and, after discussion, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted, amended to read as follows:

The Board of Directors shall provide for an Executive Committee of not more than seven (7) members, with the President, Vice President, and Secretary-Treasurer as ex officio members.

Dr. Guy B. Johnson called attention to the fact that since the Secretary of the Council is also a paid employee it is illogical to say that the Secretary shall be a member of the Executive Committee when the two Executive Directors are excluded from membership. After discussion, therefore-

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that Section 1, Article V, be reconsidered.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that this section be amended to read as follows:

The Board of Directors shall provide for an Executive Committee of not more than seven (7) members, with the President and one or more Vice Presidents as ex officio members.

Section 2. Meetings of the Executive Committee.

After discussion, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted, amended to read "but not fewer than four (4) members," instead of "five (5) members."

Section 3. National Advisory Committee.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted, with "establish" substituted for the words "authorize the selection of."

Section 4. Other Committees.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted as read.

ARTICLE VI. OFFICERS.

Section 1. Executive Officers.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted, amended to read as follows:

The executive officers of the corporation shall be a President, one or more Vice Presidents, an Executive Director, an Associate Executive Director, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The President and the Vice Presidents shall be chosen from among the members of the corporation. The Executive Director and the Associate Executive Director need not be members at the time of their election, but, by virtue of their office, shall become members of the corporation and of the Board with all the privileges of Board members, except that they may not be members of the Executive Committee of the Board. The Secretary and the Treasurer need not be members, and the offices of Secretary and Treasurer may be held by the same person. The executive officers shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors at its first meeting following the annual meeting of members, and each such officer shall hold office until the corresponding meeting in the next year and until his successor shall have been fully chosen and qualified, or until he shall have resigned or shall have been removed, in the manner provided in Section 13 of this Article VI. Any vacancy in any of the above offices shall be filled for the unexpired portion of the term by the Board of Directors, at any regular or special meeting.

ARTICLE VI (Continued)

Section 2. President.
Section 3. First Vice President.
Section 4. Additional Vice Presidents.

On motions duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the above sections be adopted as read.

Section 5. Executive Director.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted, amended to read "and shall be responsible directly to the Board of Directors."

Section 6. Associate Executive Director.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted as read.

Dr. Clement asked for a reconsideration of Section 1, Article IV, calling attention to an inconsistency in the section as adopted. After discussion, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that Section 1, Article IV, be reconsidered and that the sentence which reads, "No director shall serve more than two consecutive full terms of four years each," be amended to read:

No director shall serve more than two consecutive full terms of four years each, with the exception of the Executive Director and the Associate Executive Director, whose membership on the Board of Directors shall be coterminus with their tenure of office.

Section 7. Secretary.
Section 8. Treasurer.
Section 9. Controller.
Section 10. Counsel.
Section 11. Assistant Officers.
Section 12. Subordinate Officers.

On motions duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the above sections be adopted as read.

Section 13. Removal.

After discussion, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted as read.

ARTICLE VII. FINANCES.

Section 1. Checks, Drafts, etc.
Section 2. Fiscal Year.
Section 3. Board of Trust.

On motions duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the sections be adopted as read.

ARTICLE VIII. SUNDRY PROVISIONS.

Section 1. Seal.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted as read.

Section 2. Bonds.

After discussion, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the section be adopted, amended to read:

The Board of Directors may bond any officer, agent, or employee of the corporation, conditioned upon the faithful discharge of his duties, with one or more sureties and in such amount as may be satisfactory to the Board of Directors.

Section 3. Audit of Books.
Section 4. Amendments.

On motions duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the sections be adopted as read.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the Committee on Nominations be instructed to bring in nominations for three vice presidents.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the by-laws as amended be adopted as a whole.

The meeting adjourned, to reconvene at 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

MORNING SESSION - FEBRUARY 17

In the absence of Dr. Patterson, temporary Chairman, the meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, February 17, by Dr. Rufus E. Clement.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that Mr. Francis R. Bridges, Jr., be elected to serve as temporary Chairman.

Mr. Bridges took the chair.

The following nominations of additional charter members were read by Dr. Guy B. Johnson: Louis I. Jaffe, Norfolk, Virginia; Miss Mildred R. Mell, Decatur, Georgia; Lorimer D. Milton, Atlanta, Georgia; George S. Mitchell, Atlanta, Georgia; John Garland Pollard, Jr., Somers, Virginia; John H. Wheeler, Durham, North Carolina; T. Wilson Wilmer, Richmond, Virginia.

The following nominations were made from the floor: Lillian Smith, Clayton, Georgia; Glenn Rainey, Atlanta, Georgia; B. H. Hampton, Athens, Tennessee; John A. Griffin, Atlanta, Georgia; Rabbi A. O. Feibleman, New Orleans, Louisiana; Rev. B. H. Gayles; Frank McCallister, Atlanta, Georgia; Ralph P. Bridgman, Hampton, Virginia; Rev. Thomas C. Allen, Richmond, Virginia; Carl D. Brorein, Tampa, Florida; Alonzo Moron, Atlanta, Georgia; Herbert N. Davidson, Daytona Beach, Florida; Peter Bryce Hamilton, Mobile, Alabama; Lester Rumble, Atlanta, Georgia; Wallace Rogers, Atlanta, Georgia. (Note: Glenn Rainey, John Griffin, Frank McCallister, and Lester Rumble, as signers of the Atlanta Statement, have received invitations to become members of the Council.)

The members were asked to hand their nominations, with full addresses, to the Secretary.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that we elect to charter membership, subject to their acceptance and payment of dues, all who signed the Atlanta Statement following the meeting of white Southerners on April 4, 1943.

After discussion and on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the seven persons nominated by Dr. Guy B. Johnson be elected as charter members and that the other persons nominated at this meeting, or nominated by charter members in the next thirty days, be eligible for charter membership, the Board to decide whether to elect them as charter members or as regular members.

The report of the Nominating Committee was read by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, as follows:

President: Bishop Arthur J. Moore; Vice Presidents: P. B. Young, Homer P. Rainey, Carter Wesley; Secretary-Treasurer: Emily H. Clay.

Board of Directors: Will W. Alexander, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, Horace M. Bond, Francis R. Bridges, Jr., Louis E. Burnham, Wilson Brown, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Rufus E. Clement, William E. Cole, Virginius Dabney, Ernest Delpit, Louis I. Jaffe, Leonard Haas, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Gordon B. Hancock, Mrs. Henry Havens, R. B. Herbert, Luther P. Jackson, Charles S. Johnson, E. A. McDowell, T. James McNamara, Benjamin E. Mays, Howard W. Odum, Gerald P. O'Hara, F. D. Patterson, Raymond R. Paty, John Garland Pollard, Jr., Edmund M. Preston, James L. Robb, G. D. Rogers, Philip Shulhafer, Edgar B. Stern, J. G. Stuart, Harold L. Trigg, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Forrester B. Washington, Goodrich White, Miss Josephine Wilkins, F. C. Willcoxon, T. Wilson Wilmer, with the recommendation that the Board of Directors be increased at its first session by the addition of the following six (6) persons: A. W. Dent, Lorimer D. Milton, George S. Mitchell, R. L. Russell, John H. Wheeler, and Miss Florence Sytz.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the report be adopted.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that Mr. Charles Gillman be added to the Board of Directors.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that Dr. Ryland Knight be added to the Board of Directors.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that, in case any of the persons nominated are unable to accept membership, the Board be authorized to fill the vacancies.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that Dr. Ira DeA. Reid be instructed to prepare a press release, to be sent to the AP, ANP, and UP and to certain papers in addition, reporting on this meeting; that this be the official release, and that there shall be a time limit on the release.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the consent of Bishop Moore to serve as President of the Council be secured before any public announcement is made of his election.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that Julian Harris, P. B. Young, and C. A. Scott be asked to confer with Guy B. Johnson and Ira DeA. Reid on the preparation of the official release.

Mr. Shulhafer asked for an expression from the Executive Directors as to what is to be done with the regional groups set up in the various states by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Dr. Johnson assured the members that this is one of the important "first things" to be undertaken, and that every effort will be made to conserve the state interracial bodies.

The members of the Board of Directors were asked to meet in the Exhibition Room immediately following the close of the meeting of the Council.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY

RESOLUTION ON SRC'S CHARTER AND TAX-EXEMPTION

WHEREAS, pursuant to advice dated January 29, 1960 from the Chief of the Exempt Organizations Branch of the Internal Revenue Service, this corporation was advised "You will be expected in the future to conform your operations strictly with the 'operational tests' set forth in the regulations;" and

WHEREAS, pursuant to said "operational tests" an organization is not regarded as exempt if it is an "action" organization, which means that a substantial part of its activities is attempting to influence legislation, by propaganda or otherwise, either by contacting or urging the public to contact members of a legislative body for the purpose of proposing, supporting or opposing legislation, or advocating the adoption or rejection of legislation.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is stated to be the policy of this body that no officer, agent or employee of Southern Regional Council shall, in the course of its operations, either contact or urge the public to contact members of any legislative body for the purpose of proposing, supporting or opposing legislation, nor shall any such member advocate the adoption or rejection of any legislation;

RESOLVED: That counsel for the Southern Regional Council be directed, periodically, to scrutinize and evaluate the activities of members of the Staff so as to insure that such activities are consistent with the principles stated in this resolution and in the regulations defining the "operational tests" of the Internal Revenue Service;

RESOLVED FURTHER: That this resolution be read or referred to at every meeting of the Executive Committee, and shall be read at every annual meeting of Southern Regional Council.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That no member of the staff or of the Southern Regional Council has the authority to speak for the Southern Regional Council in matters which are inhibited by the Internal Revenue Code.

February, 1961

SRC - Affiliation agreement

MEMORANDUM ON
AFFILIATION OF STATE AND LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS
WITH THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

The bylaws of the Southern Regional Council provide that organizations having purposes similar to those of the Council may become affiliates of the Council.

The procedure for affiliation is as follows: After discussion between representatives of the Council and of your organization a letter of agreement will be drawn up. When this is approved by our Executive Committee and by your organization, or its authorized representatives, it becomes an official agreement of affiliation. Certain minor details would have to be worked out, but the basic provisions of the agreement would be along the following lines:

(1) It is understood that under our charter and bylaws, all membership in the SRC is on an individual basis. This means that members of an affiliated organization do not automatically become members of the SRC en masse. However:

(a) All officers of an affiliate become members of the SRC by virtue of the agreement; and

(b) Any other members of an affiliate who wish to apply for membership in the SRC will be given preferred consideration. As far as we know at present, the SRC is not limiting its membership. This means that our Membership Committee would probably accept all members of affiliates who wish to join the SRC.

(2) Each person joining the Council pays the regular dues which are at present one dollar a year. If agreeable, the affiliated organization would collect these dues and transmit them to us each year in a lump sum to cover all of its members who are members of the Council. Otherwise, each member would transmit his own dues directly to the Council. Either arrangement is satisfactory to us as long as there is a consistent procedure.

(3) The Council and the affiliate agree to cooperate to the utmost of their ability.

(a) The Council will assist in planning and implementing the action program of the affiliate in every way that it can, including assistance in conferences, speakers, informational material, publicity, and distribution of special literature.

(b) The Council will endeavor to sponsor an annual planning and strategy conference composed of officers of the affiliated organizations.

(c) In addition to such special projects as it may undertake, the affiliate agrees to promote the program of the Council to the best of its ability on a state and/or local basis.

(4) Neither party to the agreement assumes any financial obligations toward the other party. However, this does not preclude the making of specific arrangements from time to time.

We shall be glad to discuss further details if your organization is interested in affiliation with the Southern Regional Council. If necessary one of our staff members can meet with your organization, or with its representatives.

MEMORANDUM FROM:

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

October 5, 1945

Miss Irene A. Graves
College of Education
University of Minnesota
Minneapolis 14, Minn.

Dear Miss Graves:

The Southern Regional Council was happy to receive the commendations of the 1945 Intercultural Education Work Shop for its work in promoting democratic practices in human relations. We appreciate this recognition of our efforts and we shall try to carry on our program with increasing effectiveness.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

GBJ:IBT

RECEIVED
SEP 14 1945
Southern Regional Council

REPORT OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS COMMITTEE

The staff and participants of the 1945 Intercultural Education Workshop at the University of Minnesota congratulate

Southern Regional Council, Inc.

upon the stimulation given to good inter-group democratic practices through programs, literature, radio services, visual aids, the press and speakers interested in the fulfillment of democracy. We are sincere in our appreciation of your many attempts to perpetuate and to make more meaningful the American Creed of freedom, equality, and brotherhood.

Because of your efforts along intercultural lines we wish to submit the following recommendations toward action which we feel will assure all Americans individual liberty.

1. We recommend that you continue to go on record as favoring a forthright policy toward the civil rights of all Americans regardless of color, creed or race.

2. We recommend that more vocal, more voluble and more active protest be given all anti-American actions which tend to violate any right of any citizen as outlined by the Constitution of the United States of America.

3. We recommend that you give active support, through stated objectives and through the public action of your representatives, to these specific aspects of policy regarding minority groups: (1) to work for the complete integration of the American Indian into American life; to challenge the present policy of segregation on reservations for this minority; (2) to abolish restrictive covenants which deny residence in certain localities to members of minority groups; (3) to abolish segregation in the Army, Navy, Marine and Air Corps units of the United States Armed Forces; (4) to insure justice and a policy of non-segregation for all groups in the allocation of governmental funds in providing housing, employment and health facilities; (5) to

establish full and equal suffrage for all citizens throughout the United States; (6) to guarantee to all citizens the civil rights now named for them in the Constitution of the United States and on the statute books of the several states.

4. We further recommend that support be given those groups which have led the way toward a recognition of the rights of labor and of the common man, by the coordinated effort of all groups believing in democracy. Only such coordination can bring about the realization of America's Creed for all citizens.

5. We recommend that the practical findings, projects and techniques worked out individually and collectively by members of this workshop be put into immediate use in school systems, organizations, and communities where the need for better inter-group relations is felt. Such materials are available by requesting them from the Workshop's cosponsors:

The Bureau for Intercultural Relations
119 West 57th Street
New York City

The National Conference of Christians and Jews
381 - 4th Avenue
New York City

6. Believing that the curriculum of the American school system is a crucial factor for establishing diversiveness or unity in American life, we recommend that your support be given to the publication of unbiased textbooks which give full recognition to the rights and contributions of minority groups in American life and which discuss fairly the various issues inherent in controversial questions.

Respectfully submitted,

The Intercultural Workshop Recommendations Committee
Hilda Blessin
Alice Brady
Winona Dagler
Vida Lewis
Flora Jane Macdonald
Neal Merritt
Anna K. Schwartz
Bess Stowe
Irene K. Graves - Chairman

11/2/45

" For file Commendations"

John R. Larkins, Consultant on Negro Work of the State Board of Public Welfare, Raleigh, says: "I would like to express my appreciation for the privilege of retaining my membership in this organization. Also, I would like to congratulate the Director and the other members of the staff on the excellent job that they are doing in improving the entire southern region for all of its inhabitants."

Merrill E. Brown of Houston writes: "Best wishes for a good meeting. You are doing a fine piece of work--much needed and not too well appreciated."

COPY

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
Hampton, Virginia

November 7, 1945

Mr. Guy Johnson, Executive Director
The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The Southern Regional Council has performed two significant services recently for Hampton Institute, for which I wish to convey to you our warm appreciation.

Your booklet, The South: America's Opportunity Number One, addresses delivered at the conference last April on the South's Post-War Economy, has served as a stimulus to the Institute's Long-Term Program Committee for careful consideration of the economic situation into which many of our graduates will go. If additional copies are available, we could make good use of two more.

Last week Thursday, Ira Reid spoke to our student body on some aspects of the history and development of the Council. Many staff members attended, and a panel discussion followed his speech. Subsequent references to that evening on the part of certain student leaders and staff members show that many people received new insights into the program and possibilities of the Council.

With our best wishes for the further development and success of your work.

Sincerely,

Ralph P. Bridgman
President.

RPB:h

Miss R. Personnel - Trans

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
Montgomery 4, Alabama

IN REPLY REFER TO

RR
3.10.47

DEC 18 1945

RECEIVED
DEC 19 1945
Southern Regional Council

Miss Emily Clay, Sec.
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

In behalf of more than eighteen thousand tenant and sharecrop families who have become farm owners through the Farm Security program in the Southeastern Region and the thousands of others striving toward ownership in the Rehabilitation Program I want to sincerely thank you for all that you have done in helping them and this agency.

With all good wishes for a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year,

Sincerely yours,

E. S. Morgan

E. S. MORGAN
Regional Director

SRC
Commendations

C
O
P
Y

The New York Public Library

115th Street Branch
203 West 115th Street
New York 26, New York

February 20, 1946

Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

We wish to express our sincere appreciation for the helpful material you sent in response to our request. We were able to arrange a display for National Negro History Week which our readers found both interesting and informative.

May we wish you continued success in your undertakings.

Very sincerely yours,

Edna Stewart
Reference Assistant

es-w

First, let me thank you again for a very stimulating meeting. I'm glad to be even a small fractional part of such a movement. I have felt for a long time that Southern people ourselves must do what's to be done.

My heart sinks at the terrific forces against us but probably it's significant that we could have such a meeting.

-Josephine Hamilton
Teacher
Chattanooga High School
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Conference
SRC
Nov. 14-15
1946

Honorary Fellows

It was indeed a stimulating and worthwhile experience with a group which is interested in the development of all the resources in the South. It is my belief that the majority of the Fellows attending the meeting left more enlightened on what others were doing in their respective areas to improve this section of our nation. I believe that this meeting was a step in the right direction and much credit should be given to you and your associates for pioneering in the field of regional planning development.

-John R. Larkins
Consultant on Negro Work
Department of Public Welfare
State of North Carolina

I want you to know that I got a great deal from the conference. I was very much impressed with the calibre of persons and the attitudes expressed. I do appreciate being included, unworthy though I be!

-Margaret Fletcher
Secretary
St. Mary's House
Episcopal Student Center
Greensboro, N. C.

Those two days with you and the board of Fellows have given a lot to think about, and a lot of pleasure, too. You had thought out your plans well to get the conference launched with the right basis. And your selection of Fellows had a lot to do with the success. Be sure always to select your new ones in their middle thirties or earlier, to get resilient minds and the dynamic thinking that is needed to make progress in the face of social inertia.

If there were any changes in the conference plan to suggest I'd say they might be toward more meals together, and perhaps using the evenings for some sort of informal coffee meeting with a few of the faculty and people like Ralph McGill added. Perhaps one or more timely general topics like the veterans' training program or resource-use or the mechanized farm changeover.

-George M. Stephens
Stephens Press
Asheville, N. C.

Believe me when I say, from my point of view, the meeting was most beneficial, desirable and timely. I was particularly impressed by the statements of objectives, resume of your activities, and the calibre of the speakers who appeared on the program. I believe that all who attended the meeting were benefitted and received the necessary information and stimulation conducive to supporting and publicizing the program of the Southern Regional Council.

- S. Z. Duncan
State Supervisor
Negro High Schools
North Carolina

I wish to express my deep appreciation to you for permitting me to attend the Fellows meeting on November 13 and 14, 1946. It was one of the richest experiences of my life. I have been waiting since my return to find out what the local group were planning to do; as to now I have heard nothing from them. However, I want you to know that I am vitally interested in the philosophy and program of the Council and stand ready to do anything to help it work.

-Merl R. Eppse
Director
Division of History
and Geography
A. & I. State College
Nashville, Tennessee

I enjoyed the conference very much and think that it was very worthwhile. I hope that it will be possible to have them annually.

-Cyrus Johnson
Director
N.C. Interracial Commission

Please accept my belated thanks for the fine conference of Fellows in Atlanta. I gained very much from this conference. It was indeed enriching to know the variety of work that the Fellows are doing all over the South. I also was able to get a better insight into the program of the SRC at this meeting. . . . You have my fullest support for the continued success of the SRC.

- Ernest E. Neal
Director of Applied Education
Bishop College
Marshall, Texas

I understand that the meeting of the honorary Fellows of the Council was a success. I am sorry that it was not convenient for me to attend. I have read with interest the proceedings on the annual meeting and the meeting of the Fellows. We are definitely interested in the work of the Council, and we have a great deal of faith in the contributions that it is making to the general information, education and economic welfare of the people of the South.

- R. E. Jones
Negro State Agent
Cooperative Extension Work
in
Agriculture and Home Economics
State of North Carolina

SRC

Note from: Sgt. James E. Jackson, Jr., 33641141
823rd Engr Avn Battalion H and S Co.
APO 689, c/o P.M., New York, N.Y.

Congratulations to the people of Georgia on the abolition of the nefarious poll tax. (1) May the principle of fair employment practice in a greatly expanded southern industrial economy be given major attention in the immediate future by the SRC. (2) The federal enactment of universal uniform election regulations. (3) The abolition of the uneconomic cruelty of jimcrow on interstate common carriers. (4) A postwar peacetime military institution which will be void of all racial codes and practices.

May your work grow in effectiveness.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
RETRAINING AND REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION
FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION BUILDING
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JAN 10 1947

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

I have read with interest the survey of veterans services for Negroes in Oklahoma made by Harry L. Wright, a former Marine.

I have found the reports of surveys you have sent me from time to time very helpful in getting a picture of the Negro veteran situation in the various southern States.

Very sincerely yours,

G. B. ERSKINE
Major General, USMC
Administrator

COPY

WEST AFRICAN PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE

"Commendation" file

Odukpani Road
P. O. Box 52
Calabar
S. Nigeria

26/1/47

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Your beautiful letter of 21st November 1946 has just been read. I must write immediately back to thank you most warmly for generous love to wish to become friend, and to send me complimentary copies of the "New South". This kind of act is to me what constitutes "peace making". To make friends of all peoples, to draw members of all races and nations into one fraternity of world democracy, and to make them feel that they are all common citizens in a new world community, is to "make" peace, to produce or manufacture peace in much the same way in which the cabinet-maker produces furniture or shoemaker produces shoes.

And Jesus is so right to teach that "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called children of God,"for it takes more than mortal persons, it takes divine children to produce peace. And it is such a joy to find more and more of such people multiplying on earth. The earth is not full of them, otherwise we would not have wars. Hence to meet any of such is always a source of deep inspiration. The hope of the world rests on the fact that the number of "peace makers" is increasing, and when we have enough of them we shall have a brand "new world". Is it not most significant then that you are producing a "New South"? and that in your band are such towering peace makers as Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, Dr. Lazier, etc? How could I wage war against Dr. Jesse Jones who helped me to find my God appointed destiny? I must thank you very much for helping me to rediscover this my noble friend. I lost contact with him for quite a long while. This is one of the most precious things we all lost under the smoke and noise of war that drove us all back into the "Cave" and separated us from those things and persons we had loved. With the gloom of war receding we must come forth and seek out our friends. I am so happy you have helped me to rediscover our "mutual friend", Dr. Jones. Please give the enclosed letter to him. I shall write him more when I hear from him.

I have just read the first issue of the "New South" you so kindly present, and I like very much the article on the new Research Institute. It is exactly the pattern, on a very large scale, of what I plan to start here this year on a puny scale. The building is to cost us 6000 pounds; i.e., about $30,000 and the equipment about 800 pounds or roughhly 1000 pounds. It will help us not only to rediscover lost values, but also to create new ones from common things which we have hitherto regarded as useless. I drew my first inspiration from reading the new biography of Dr. George Washington Carver of Tuskegee. I did meet Dr. Carver at Tuskegee while visiting and studying there. But I was not ripe enough to capitalize the situation. His biography has opened the door into the "new world" of his mind and spirit, and your new Research Institute is moving towards the goal of his dreams of Chemurgy ushering in a New South.

Being too busy at present with laying foundations I cannot return to America to behold this new birth of salvation for South land, but I am turning over heaven and earth to send two young men and a young lady, if only they can gather the crumbs that fall from the children's table, if only they can see and take back however little from so rich and vast a place. I have written to both Tuskegee and Columbia about Mr. B. I. Ekabro, the first of the young people I wish to send. If all goes well Mr. Ekabro should be arriving in America this summer. The other two will follow later. Mr. Ekabro will be to me what Dr. Carver was to my great inspirer, Booker T. Washington. Meanwhile I am collecting materials for the research, and I am building the hall for the work. For instance herbs and medicines prepared from herbs and weeds that have successfully cured tuberculosis, stomach and intestinal complaints and tooth troubles; materials for paint and paper productions, rare clays and colours similar to those used by Dr. Carver, Mica and calcite common on all over roadsides here. I have engaged two African herbalists and a teacher to work on some of these things till we produce men and women who will be able to pursue the project on scientific lines. I am myself doing the best I can. I believe that in addition to producing the new human stuff with which to build the new world we need, as you do, such new material stuff, or rather old stuff remade for the building of a New Africa. The enclosed copy of the appeal I have circulated among my friends here will show you the nature of our problem and the new task confronting me.

I do wish we here could contribute to the development of your new Research Institute. With the war restrictions going we may be able to do something ere long, for you are trying to solve a problem which is also our problem.

With all the best wishes,

Yours truly,

(signed)
E. Ita

West African People's Inst.
P.O. Box 52, Calabar

..... 7th October 1946

.....

Dear Friend,

Are you interested in African Education Self-Help? Our educational project now celebrating its eighth anniversary is founded on the basis of African creative self-help. Its deep significance lies in the fact that it has opened a battle front in our war of spiritual liberation. Its clarion call is that Africans should create "African Education", and that Africa, under God, shall have a new birth of educational freedom, and that the education of Africans, by Africans, for Africa shall be established on the earth. This educational democracy recognizes the fact that knowledge without practice is immoral, that practice without knowledge is futile, and it believes profoundly that life without God is meaningless. For these reasons no cost is counted too great in this school to build in youth the correct attitude to (a) God and reverence to all things sacred, (b) work and practical application of knowledge and skill for the service of man and enrichment of life, (c) knowledge itself and the spirit of inquiry and research. Moreover in this age of science and technology the teaching of science and its application to arts and industry become imperative. Hence we stake so much on practical work.

Yet we lack resources. We started this school without funds or any bank account, and the fire disaster of 1943 which destroyed ten buildings and equipment further handicapped us; but undiscouraged and unafraid we have pushed ahead; and God has not failed us, and African friends have not failed to play their parts well.

Today however over four hundred African youths knock importunately at our doors seeking educational liberty. We have classrooms for 200 only and even these 200 who should live here and share the life and discipline of this college have no residential accommodation, no good science hall and equipment, no worthy workshop and tools, staff not yet what will give us what we want. That is why this appeal comes to you. I am sure you will not fail us. This year I am putting up a large building to accomodate 200 students, a temporary science hall, and Domestic Science Hall, It has cost me 2120 pounds so far, and will cost 4000 pounds to complete by December so that it may be ready for use early in 1947.

In 1947 I am starting a new hall to accomodate all branches of Science, and workshops, and residential apartments for all our teachers and it will cost us 6000 pounds to build and about 800 pounds to equip. We have a programme of training three teachers, one female and two male teachers in European and American Universities. One of them is to start at the first opportunity next year, and the rest to follow as we can find the means. This year salaries and wages will cost us over 1500 pounds. Next year it should be about 2000 pounds if we are to attain the goal we have set for ourselves.

We appeal to you to help us to create now what will be a brand new thing - a new peace, a new creative goodwill, through what is genhinely an African Education, founded on African creative self-help. I wish you to regard it as your own personal challenge and opportunity. If you are interested and able you can help to build a room in one of the large buildings as a memorial hall in your name, or you can found one of the teachers' scholarships in your name. But if you cannot, remember that any help in kind or money however small will go a great way to build a New Peace on Earth. I shall appreciate an early response.

Yours sincerely,
(signed) E. Ita
Principal W.A. P. Inst. Cal.

From: The Christian Century, April 16, 1947

Southern Regional Council
Has New Head

George S. Mitchell, former Farm Security Agency administrator, has been named executive secretary of the Southern Regional Council, an organization made up of leading southern liberals. He succeeds Guy B. Johnson, who returns to the faculty of the University of North Carolina.

Through its publication New South the Council has out a notable series of studies in southern life and needs. Paul D. Williams of Richmond, Va., is president.

SRC - Foundation

TEXAS SOCIETY FOR MENTAL HYGIENE

Elizabeth F. Gardner, Executive Secretary, Telephone 2-8991

May 17, 1947

1617 Watchhill Road
Austin 21, Texas

RECEIVED
MAY 19 1947
ATLANTA V LD
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Friends:

Not only Mrs. Treptow of San Antonio, who served as chairman of the committee on Mental Hygiene in Print at our recent annual conference, but each member of the Society and visitors who had the privilege of seeing and studying your excellent exhibit, is indeed grateful to you. The care and interest with which each piece of material was examined proved its value.

You will be glad to know that after the conference, all of the exhibits which we were permitted to keep were presented to the Guidance Institute of San Antonio, an organization that is working to establish a community guidance clinic - to serve as a nucleus for its library.

Thank you for your generous response to Mrs. Treptow's appeal and for your very real contribution to the success of the meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Elizabeth F. Gardner

Elizabeth F. Gardner

Certificate of Merit

For Achievement in the Annual Observance of the

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

and the Year-Round Program of the

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH MOVEMENT

Sponsored by

THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

having effectively participated in the National Negro Health Week program for the year 1947*, is awarded this Certificate of Merit in testimony and commendation of the civic cooperation for community cleanliness, improved home life, and better health.*

Issued in the City of Washington, D. C.

This 15th *day of* September*, 19*47

Director, National Negro Health Movement.

Chairman, Committee on Awards.

COMPLIMENTARY

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 406178

SRC Commendations

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AGRICULTURAL MISSIONS, INC.

156 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
TELEPHONE: CHelsea 2-3232

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Commendation File

October 17, 1947

RECEIVED
OCT 20 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George Mitchell
Southern Regional Conference
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

On behalf of Mr. Cox as well as myself, I want to send along this note of appreciation for the thoroughly interesting and informative time you gave us on October 4th. I have heard a good many interpretations of the race problem in the South, but none that clarified the situation so completely as yours. Mr. Cox has asked specifically that he be included in a note of thanks, in view of the fact that he is on a very heavy schedule and may not have an opportunity to write until he returns to London.

With kind regards and all good wishes, I am

Very sincerely yours,

John H. Reisner

John H. Reisner
Executive Secretary

JHR:S

SRC Correspondence

GEO. W. POWELL *Registered Real Estate Broker*

REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE LOANS
"PROMPT SERVICE"

P. O. Box 1803
410 BROAD STREET
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

January 30, 1948

RECEIVED
FEB 2 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mrs Henry W. Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mrs Havens:

I noticed in the newspapers where you presented a resolution as chairman of the Negro Cooperation Committee of the County Parent-Teachers Association asking that Negro policemen and deputy sheriffs be appointed in this county as outlined in the article I am referring to here.

Kindly accept our thanks and congratulation for the fine work you are doing along that line. According to my conversation with you over the telephone you informed me that you presented this matter to two other organizations recently and had the same acted upon favorably.

I am a member of the Southern Regional Council also my wife, Mrs Ethel M Powell. You may have seen us in these meetings from time to time. I am also president of the Jacksonville Negro Business League who heartily endorses the effort you are putting forth in behalf of the above mentioned matter.

I am

Yours very truly,

Geo. W. Powell

Geo W Powell

GWP/e

SRC - Commendation file

EARLE C. CLEMENTS
GOVERNOR

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
FRANKFORT

February 24, 1948

RECEIVED
26 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Thank you very much for your letter of February 19th and your courtesy in forwarding me a copy of the article appearing in the February issue of "New South" which discusses the problem of care for feebleminded persons in the Southern States.

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me this article which I found both interesting and informative.

Sincerely yours,

Earle C. Clements

Earle C. Clements
Governor

SRC Correspondence

March 16, 1948

Mr. James H. Tipton
105-16 63rd Road
Forest Hills, L. I.
New York

Dear Mr. Tipton:

We are very grateful for your letter of March 10 and for its praise.

Thank you also for the check. Membership is two dollars and we will treat the extra dollar as a contribution.

Persons who live outside the thirteen Southern States are associate members of the Council, with all privileges except that of voting at the Annual Meeting.

I am mailing you a copy of a mimeographed pamphlet we got out for the meeting on February 27. It is called "The Condition of Our Rights--From the Files on Human and Civil Rights in The South." We are trying to find the money to print it.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

Enclosures: "The Condition of Our Rights;"
GSM:eb Publications list (SRC)

BUREAU FOR INTERCULTURAL EDUCATION

1697 BROADWAY • NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
Telephone • Circle 7-4080

March 10, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear George:

It unfortunately isn't possible for me to take time to write you at length. I have a great deal of work to do, at the moment with no secretary, and am trying to get away from the city on a regular field trip.

I want very much to say, even though briefly, how enthusiastic I am over the recent release from the Southern Regional Council conference in Atlanta. I liked everything about it, but particularly the support for To Secure These Rights, the support for eliminating segregation in higher education, and the demand that the president revoke his loyalty order.

The Atlanta statement makes me want to join the Southern Regional Council, something no earlier statement has quite been able to do. I still think of myself as a Georgian, though it do live here now. Can I join, as an absentee? I am inclosing a check for $3.00. Does this cover a membership?

You are living through lively times down there, times that call for clearer thinking, more forthright public statements and more courageous action than any other in our lifetime. More power to you and your colleagues. If I can help in other ways, let me know.

Cordially yours,

Jim Tipton

James H. Tipton
105-16 63rd Road
Forest Hills, L. I. N.Y.

RECEIVED
MAR 13 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC - Commendation File

April 17, 1948

Mr. James H Lewis
Afro-American Life Insurance Company
P O Box 660
Jacksonville, Florida

Dear Mr. Lewis:

Please permit me to add my thanks to that of the Southern Regional Council for your very substantial contribution of $100.00 to help promote the work of this great organization. The contribution which the Southern Regional Council is making toward understanding and better group relations throughout the south, is immense in scope and your support will enable the organization to spread its service to even larger areas.

Again with thanks and appreciation and kind personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wm. H. Gray, Jr.

WHG:acbb

COPY

RECEIVED
APR 19 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC: Commendation

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

National Catholic Welfare Conference

DATE May 15, 1948

TO Dr. Mitchell

FROM Margaret Garrity

SUBJECT

I sent the enclosed letter to you from Columbus, Ohio but apparently had the wrong address on it and it was returned to me.

Our meeting out there went off very well. We drew crowds between four and five hundred at the two sessions and we were all very well satisfied with it. Also, we were able to set up a local group which will carry on the work. So far we have been able to get representatives of labor, management, government, Catholic organizations and civic organizations to work together in the group. It is the first one we have ever set up and I'm quite proud of it.

Best regards.

Margaret Garrity

RECEIVED
MAY 17 1948
Southern Regional Council

Catholic Conference on Industrial Problems

1312 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.

WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

A national organization of Catholics formed to promote the study and understanding of industrial problems by the calling of conferences at which no vote is taken on questions of industrial policy.

RECEIVED
MAY 17 1948
Southern Regional Council

April 23, 1948

HONORARY PRESIDENT

MOST REVEREND KARL J. ALTER, D.D.
Bishop of Toledo
Toledo, Ohio

PRESIDENT

LOUIS F. BUCKLEY
Social Security Administration
Lecturer at Western Reserve
Cleveland, Ohio

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Archdiocese of Portland
Portland, Oregon

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American Federation of Labor
Washington, D. C.

ROBERT DIXSON
Director of Industrial Relations
Chicopee Mfg. Co. (Johnson & Johnson)
New Brunswick, N. J.

JAMES B. CAREY
Secretary-Treasurer
Congress of Industrial Organizations
Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM M. AICHER
Director of Industrial Relations
Selby Shoe Co.
Portsmouth, Ohio

REV. JOHN P. MONAGHAN
Pastor
St. Margaret Mary Parish
Midland Beach, Staten Island, N. Y.

PAUL D. WILLIAMS
President
Southern Regional Council
Richmond, Va.

PHILOMENA MARQUARDT
Professor of Economics
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

SECRETARY-TREASURER

REV. GEORGE G. HIGGINS
Assistant Director
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

FIELD SECRETARY

LINNA E. BRESETTE
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

INTERRACIAL SECRETARY

MARGARET GARRITY
Social Action Department
National Catholic Welfare Conference
Washington, D. C.

53 53

Dr. George Mitchell, Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

I'm sorry I didn't get the opportunity to write you earlier to thank you for the excellent job you did at our meeting in New Orleans.

That was one of the most basic and most interesting talks I have ever heard given about the South. I think, too, from the comments I heard, that your talk caused more comment than any other talk on the program. Everyone was delighted with it. I do hope that you can have it printed.

I enjoyed not only your talk but enjoyed all the other conversations we were able to have. I do hope that the next time you come to Washington you will have the opportunity of coming to our office. Father McGowan, Father Higgins and I would all love to see you again.

Again, please accept my deepest thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Margaret Garrity

Margaret Garrity
Interracial Secretary

HCF

From the Desk of:

FRANK McCALLISTER
Telephone WAlnut 1961
353 Courtland St., N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GA.

5-22

1. ~~Flemming~~ HCF
2. Commendation File

SRC

George Mitchell

Dear George -

I presume you saw the attached clip in N.Y.T.

This pamphlet impressed me as much as anything SRC has gotten out thus far. Please pass the word along to H. B.

I think you are doing an indispensable job in your publications.

Sincerely,

Frank

RECEIVED
MAY 25 1948
Southern Regional Council

SRC — Commendations

May 26, 1948

Miss Lois McColloch
25 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Miss McColloch:

We are most appreciative of your kind letter of recent date and so interested to know of the progress you feel we have made.

on back Civil Rights Block

We are enclosing a copy of a pamphlet describing the origin, aims and objectives of the Council which you may not have seen. The Council welcomes to membership all those who subscribe to its aims and purposes as outlined in this pamphlet. We should be most happy to have you join us if you feel you would like to do so. Associate members living outside the region are accepted on the same basis as those living within it, excepting only that the former do not vote at the annual meeting. You will, I am sure, understand and approve the wisdom of this provision. Membership is two dollars per year and carries with it a subscription to our monthly magazine, New South, together with any other pamphlets which may be issued during the calendar year.

May we not hear from you?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) Agnes McKoy
Secretary-Treasurer

AM:s

Enclosure

May 25, 1948

FOR COMMENDATION FILE

Letter from Miss Lois McColloch
25 Beacon Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Since I was in Atlanta Georgia for the General Alliance of Unitarian Women, headquarters Boston, I attended one day of your conference as an interested outsider.

I have reported enthusiastically on this significant south wide meeting. For me, a one time Southerner, it is progress when several hundred southerners can meet in Atlanta non segregated -- and eat together. It couldn't have happened a few years ago.

Your findings as reported earlier were most encouraging. I wish we could feel that the North is stretching as hard as the south in race relations. In spots they are.

Lois McColloch

SRC - Commendations
~~Dr. Russell~~

LAURENCE C. JONES,
PRINCIPAL

EULA KELLY MOMAN,
TREASURER

THE PINEY WOODS COUNTRY LIFE SCHOOL

PINEY WOODS, MISS.

August 20, 1948

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
c/o Mr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

One of the finest things that could ever happen in bringing about growth and development of goodwill and cooperation between the races in the South, has been the organisation and operation of this Interracial Council.

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

I am always glad to receive the literature which shows what is being done toward the advancement of the work. I have recently received the leaflet, "Some Achievements of The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation". I am well pleased to note the remarkable progress of this committee. Better racial understanding and better opportunities are evidenced of the work that is being done.

RECEIVED
AUG 23 1948
Southern Regional Council

You have my very best wishes for continued success through your research and action toward attaining the ideals and practices of equal opportunities for all people in the South.

Sincerely yours,

Laurence C. Jones

Laurence C. Jones

SRC - Commendation File

COPY

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 Park Ave.
New York 17, N. Y.

October 28, 1948

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

Your letter of October 25th, with accompanying exhibits, has been received, and I will see to it that it is called to the attention of the Board of Trustees at their forthcoming meeting.

Meanwhile, let me say how much I appreciate the quietly effective work that the Council is doing.

Cordially yours,

Channing H. Tobias
Director

CHT
RLH

COPY

SRC - Commendation File

THE S.A. INSTITUTE OF RACE RELATIONS

(INCORPORATED)

President:
Senator the Hon. E. H. Brookes, M.A., D.Litt.

Vice-Presidents:
The Rt. Hon. Jan H. Hofmeyr, P.C., M.A., D.Sc., D.C.L., M.P.
Professor D. D. T. Jabavu, B.A.

Director:
Quintin Whyte, M.A. (Hons.)

19 STIEMENS STREET,
BRAAMFONTEIN,
P.O. BOX 97
JOHANNESBURG

Telephones: 44-4368/9
Telegrams: Ubuntu

OW/PE

9th Nov., 1948

RECEIVED
NOV 16 1948
Southern Regional Council

Mr. George S. Mitchell,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3,
Georgia U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Mitchell,

Thank you for your letter of Oct. 7 and enclosed statement on civil rights. I thought this an extremly well-balanced, dispassionate summing-up, and startlingly familiar to our own race setup in the types of argument used by both sides.

I am glad our bulletin is of some service to you and if, at any time, you require background data on any particular theme please let us know.

Yours sincerely,

Oliver Walker

Oliver Walker
EDITOR.

SRC-Commendations

MISSISSIPPI

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL BOARD

4TH FLOOR NEW CAPITOL
JACKSON 106, MISSISSIPPI

December 13, 1948

RECEIVED
DEC 16 1947
Southern Regional Council

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

First, I am glad to have your letter of December 10 as a matter of having your full name available when needed for future use, unless I am fortunate enough to remember it.

It was very thoughtful of you to mail the material which you did separately at the time your letter was mailed. You certainly can anticipate one's needs. While I have been receiving this material from time to time, being the missionary that I am, I have been passing most of it on to others. Maybe the very interesting facts carried in the December 13 issue of the Memphis Commercial Appeal with Dr. Mitchell's picture about the improved conditions of the South is due to the efforts of a few people here and there. Going on the theory that after all somebody can, and should, do something about it. Anyway, we are making progress, even though our standard of living is still disgracefully low compared with the other regions of this Nation.

Let me express again the excellent work being done by the Southern Regional Council, Inc. and commend you on the opportunity and the splendid contributions you are making through this organization.

Sincerely yours,

T. D. Davis
Assistant Director

TDD:ld

ALBANY EPISCOPALIAN
Albany, Georgia
June 16, 1950
Vol. V
No. 23
ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
ST. JOHN'S MISSION

THE RECTOR'S LETTER

The welcome extended Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Job has been warm and gratifying. They have asked me to tell you that they are happy to be here, and to thank those who provided a full pantry on their arrival.

Mr. Job got right to work planning activities for the young people. Last Wednesday night was first in a series of party nights -- by now, but after this paper is in the mail, the young people will have decided what to call their Wednesday night gatherings in the parish house.

Effective today, June 16th, Mr. Job is office secretary, as well, so when you phone 2711 it is probable that it will be his voice you hear answering.

- - - - - - -

There is a variety of notes and news items for this issue of the paper, so my letter is a short one. Do read the paper "from cover to cover".

Faithfully yours,

R. Wade

FORWARD MOVEMENT

Apparently only 100 members of St. Paul's, and about half a dozen members of St. John's read "FORWARD - Day by Day" -- for that is the number of copies taken from the churches these past two weeks. There are other copies on hand for those who will take them -- copies will be mailed on request.

RADIO

The Rector is on WALB today at 10:45 a.m.; on WGPC at 9:15, the 23rd; on WALB at 10:45, the 30th.

TREASURER REPORTS Mr. C. R. Davis, treasurer of St. Paul's Parish, calls attention of members of the parish to the need for paying pledges on time. The parish budget cannot be met unless every member does his part, on time. Statements will be mailed out two weeks from now. Bring your pledge up to date. Accounts are kept in the parish office.

CAMP REESE The Adult Conference opens June 25th, and runs for a week. Small children can be accomodated. One member of the parish who plans to drive to Camp has room for another passenger -- phone the office for further information.

Girls' Camp opens July 3rd, "Co-ed" Camp starts July 17th; Youth Convention is the week of July 31st; College Conference follows for ten days; Laymen's week-end conference is August 18-20. REGISTER NOW FOR CAMP REESE. Registration blanks are at the parish office.

HOT DAYS It is cooler at 8 a.m. than at 9:45; and 11 is hotter still. There are services at all three times in St. Paul's - it's better to come early than to stay away because you "feel hot" later!

BISHOP TO VISIT Several adults will be confirmed July 2nd, when the Bishop will visit the parish again.

MOVIES A movie helped remove the "sting" of not being able to go to Radium Springs for the spring picnic last week. Last Sunday morning the Sunday school had a movie, and another is scheduled for July 9th. And there will be one soon for a Wednesday night party in the parish house.

PARTIES Next Wednesday night - a "Tacky Party" for young people; "Talent Night" a week later.

SEWANEE As of now, 32 alumni of the University of the South have been elected Bishop of the Church. Over 500 clergymen of the Church have been educated at Sewanee -- about 400 of them are alive today.

Twenty-two dioceses of the Church own the University.

ST. JOHN'S MISSION

KALENDAR for JUNE

18 - SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
9:30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon; Sunday school.

25 - THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
9:30 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon; Sunday school.

THE BISHOP COMES Bishop Barnwell will surely visit St. John's at 9:30 a.m., Sunday, July 2nd.

PLEDGES At the June Vestry meeting it was discovered that many members of St. John's have failed to keep their pledges to support the work of the Church. It is necessary that every member give generously in order that the work of the Church be carried on. PAY UP NOW.

FROM ST. PAUL'S PARISH REGISTER

Holy Baptism: Charles Marks Jones, III
John Thomas Green

Communicant added by transfer: Alfred Charles Job

Holy Matrimony: Donald Joseph Ellrott &
Ruth O'dell Gibbons

RECEIVED
JUN 16 1950
Southern Regional Council

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

One of the forward-looking and forward-moving organizations, which builds up hope for better days, is the Southern Regional Council. It is constantly being pointed out that as a whole the South lags behind the rest of the nation in wealth, education, health and political democracy. To expose and destroy the social and economic evils which have beset the South is the purpose of SRC.

The Church cooperates with the SRC -- the Department of Christian Social Relations of the Fourth Province contributes to the program of the Council, and many leading Churchmen of the South are active in the affairs of the Council.

Membership in the Council is open to individuals, and members are needed. Information can be obtained from the rector, or from Southern Regional Council, 63 Auburn Ave., N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

KALENDAR - St. Paul's Parish

JUNE 18 - SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
8:00 a.m., Holy Communion
9:45 a.m., Morning Prayer; Sunday School
11:00 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon
6:30 p.m., Young people meet for supper & program.
19 - MONDAY - 3:30 p.m., Bishop Nelson Chapter, Woman's Auxiliary, meeting with Mrs. A.H. Hilsman.
20 - TUESDAY - 8:00 p.m., Adult Confirmation Class.
21 - WEDNESDAY - 11:00 a.m., Holy Communion
7:00 p.m., Parish House party for young people.
22 - THURSDAY - 8:00 p.m., Choir rehearsal
24 - SATURDAY, NATIVITY OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST
8:00 a.m., Holy Communion
25 - THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY
8:00 a.m., Holy Communion
9:45 a.m., Holy Communion; Sunday School
11:00 a.m., Morning Prayer
6:30 p.m., Young people meet for supper & program.
27 - TUESDAY - 8:00 p.m., Adult Confirmation Class.
28 - WEDNESDAY - 11:00 a.m., Holy Communion
7:00 p.m., Parish House party for young people.
29 - THURSDAY, ST. PETER'S DAY - 11 a.m., Holy Communion
8:00 p.m., Choir rehearsal
JULY 1 - SATURDAY - 6:30 p.m., Wedding

****

ALBANY EPISCOPALIAN
Rev. G. R. Madson
212 N. Jefferson
Albany, Georgia

Sec. 34.66, P.L.&R.
U. S. POSTAGE
PAID 1¢
Permit No. 147
ALBANY, GA.

POSTMASTER: If addressee has moved, notify sender on FORM 3547, postage for which is guaranteed.

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

CC: Mrs. Henry Havens

June 26, 1950

Rev. Mr. G. R. Madson
Rector of St. Paul's
212 North Jefferson
Albany, Georgia

Dear Mr. Madson:

The Council is very grateful indeed for the kind notice carried in the June 16 issue of the Albany Episcopalian.

We cherish our link with the Episcopal Church and are most anxious to be of service to its members.

I commend to you this new pamphlet on the results of a Self-Survey done by a volunteer committee of white and Negro citizens at Greenville, South Carolina. Mrs. Havens, at Jacksonville, was influential in getting the survey undertaken, and the chairman of the committee, Mrs. C. C. Withington, is an active Churchwoman. We are most hopeful that many other places will make use of this pattern. Greenville has been delighted with the whole enterprise.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:er
Encl.

SRC - Commendation

C
O
P
Y

PHELPS-STOKES FUND
101 Park Avenue
New York 17, N. Y.

October 26, 1950

Mr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

Realizing the critical budget situation with which you have been confronted during the past year and in view of the outstanding contribution of your publications, especially the NEW SOUTH, in the field of race relations, the Phelps-Stokes Fund is making a grant of $200 to the Southern Regional Council to assist it in the continuance of this very useful service.

The policy of the Fund makes it necessary for me to state that this contribution is not to be considered renewable.

We are glad to help in this emergency and congratulate you upon the work being done by the Southern Regional Council.

Cordially yours,

/s/ Channing H. Tobias

Channing H. Tobias
Director

CHT:can
Encl.

SRC

October 31, 1[illegible]

Mr. John D. Connors
WEB
724 9th St., N.W.
Washington 1, D.C.

Dear John,

That was a mighty nice letter, and I appreciate it.

The school was a fine thing; well managed, well attended, and full of promise for expansion in the future.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR
LABOR OMNIA VINCIT
Org'd. Nov. 15, 1881

Executive Council
President, WILLIAM GREEN
Secretary-Treasurer, GEORGE MEANY
A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President, WILLIAM L. HUTCHESON, Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Second Vice President, MATTHEW WOLL, 200 East 70th Street, New York, N. Y.
Third Vice President, GEO. M. HARRISON, Railway Clerks' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
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Eleventh Vice President, D. W. TRACY 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Twelfth Vice President, WILLIAM L. MCFETRIDGE 318 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 6, Ill.
Thirteenth Vice President, JAMES C. PETRILLO, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NATIONAL 3870-1-2-3-4
CABLE ADDRESS AFEL.

WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU
JOHN D. CONNORS, DIRECTOR
724 9TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON 1, D. C.

Washington 1, D. C.
October 28, 1952

RECEIVED
OCT 30 1952

Dr. George S. Mitchell, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear George:

I want you to know how much we appreciated your teaching the course on "Economic and Social Problems of the South" at the Southern AFL Labor School the week of October 12. You did a superb job of handling a very difficult subject, and we all admired greatly the finesse with which you organized the whole week's discussion, particularly your handling of the very ticklish race question.

Your contribution added greatly to the success of the School, which in my opinion was one of the most outstanding labor schools I have ever attended.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

John D. Connors, Director

C:R
oeiu#2

SRC

June 24, 1953

Mr. John M. Goldsmith
Radford, Va.

Dear John:

How kind that was of you to write your nice letter of June 17. I was much honored to receive the CCS award. With everybody's labors, we may some day get the kind of South you and I would like to see.

We have no plans for printing Marion Wright's speech separately, but I am happy to send you on ten copies of the issue of NEW SOUTH which contained it.

With the warmest appreciation.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

GSM:ec

LAW OFFICES
JOHN M. GOLDSMITH
RADFORD, VIRGINIA

June 17, 1953

RECEIVED
JUN 19
Southern Regional Council

Dear George:

Please accept my congratulations for receiving the award of the Catholic Committee of the South. I didn't know they said such things about a guy, unless he was dead or some political partisan was whooping it up, for his election. I hope, however, that you stay alive for many, many years, and that during the years, you will see the type of South and the Country, for which you have worked so long and hard. Certainly, all of us in the South owe you a debt of gratitude.

I have read carefully, the address by President Marion A. Wright. I wonder if this speech is going to be printed separately, for distribution. It is excellent, and if it is going to be distributed, I would like to have several copies.

With my kindest regards and every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

John M. Goldsmith

JMG/np

Dr. George S. Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

SRC = mp

July 21, '53

Dear Father Lawrence,

How very kind that was of you to write! I deeply appreciate the honor the CCS gave me; the more so as it was a crowning occasion among many experiences this job, and Paul Williams and all of you in the Church have opened to me. I am still on my rounds for Bishop Waters, and indeed go tomorrow with the one speech to the Sisters of Charity near Pittsburgh, and to Notre Dame next day, on the way to Chicago.

Everywhere I go down here I find friends of the Trinitarian Fathers, and it is much of an honor to be able to say that I was at Silver Spring, and spent an evening with your group. I still haven't found my way to the mission Southwest of Columbus, but will turn up there some day.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

HOLY TRINITY MISSIONARY CENACLE
HOUSE OF STUDIES

POST OFFICE BOX 30
SILVER SPRING, MD.

RECEIVED
JUL 17
Southern Regional Council

July 15, 1953

Hello Doctor Mitchell!

A little behind on my reading, I learned only recently of the award you received from the Catholic Committee of the South. That was good news indeed, and compounded by Paul Williams' tribute to your work. It is the happiest bit of news I'd seen in many a day.

May God continue to bless that work, extend its influence, and send many to share it with you.

I enjoy the thought that Christ takes all this you are doing as if you did it for Him personally - "As long as you did it for one of these, the least of my brethren, you did it for me."

With kindest regards,

Father Lawrence M.S.SS.T.
Lawrence Brediger, M.S.SS.T.

Dr. George S. Mitchell
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

July 21, '53

Dear Mr. Freedman,

Many thanks for praise of the map speech! I enjoyed the group, and would like to meet with these new ones.

Can you raise travel-money for the trip for me? I don't need speech-money, but the travel is hard for my Council to handle, and without it I'm unlikely to turn up in Knoxville at a date when your group will be there. Ifygu can pay twenty or so dollars for the trip I'll let you pick the date, and I'll turn up when and where you say.

Sincerely,

George S. Mitchell
Executive Director

COLGATE UNIVERSITY
HAMILTON, NEW YORK

Department of Economics

RECEIVED
JUL 20
Regional Council

July 17, 1953

Dr. George Mitchell
Executive Director
Southern Regional ~~Commission~~ Conference
63 Auburn Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Mitchell:

The Colgate Economic Study Group is going to be in Knoxville again this year, and I am very anxious that the new group hear you speak. It was agreed by everyone in the last group that your talk at Unitarian House was the best they had heard during our entire stay. Next time I want to tape record it for the home folks in Hamilton.

I know it is too early to set definite arrangements, but I hope that if you expect to return to Knoxville any time between the 21st of September and the 15th of December, you will keep a couple of hours open for us.

You need not write me, but if you would let Mrs. Wilcox or some of the TVA people know when you are coming, we could arrange a meeting for our group.

Very sincerely,

Robert Freedman Jr.

Professor Robert Freedman, Jr.
Director Economic Study Group

RF:cb

Box 652
Downtown YMCA
1520 Locust
St. Louis, Missouri

5 March 1954

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am currently engaged in thesis research on desertion and non-support among Negro recipients of ADC. This is for a master's degree in sociology at the University of Missouri. The results of the thesis will be of interest to both the City of St. Louis and the St. Louis Bureau for Men. Briefly, I am doing a rather intensive study of a limited number of cases, seeking process dynamics, rather than compiling tables of statistics which I consider to be somewhat effete.

I am writing to you in hopes that you will be able to give me some information on the general situation of the Southern Negro today as to segregation, availability of work in industry, and emmigration. I am, of course, familiar with the information contained in the many textbooks on the Negro, but I would like to bring some of the material up to date since the texts are becoming "outdated".

Therefore, I would be indebted to you if you could answer, either in part or in whole, the following questions:

Are jobs in the "newly arriving" industries in the South open to Negroes? If so, are they restricted to certain positions?
What efforts are being made by unions to include Negroes as members?
What is the young Negro's (especia ly those 18-35) attitude toward his future in the South, both urban and rural?
Is the Negro still emmigrating? If so, in what numbers for the past 8-10 years? Generally, where is he going, what does he want?
Who is emmigrating? Young married couples, young single males, married males who expect to have their families fallow them in time, older people with families, etc?
What is the attitude of the White South toward emmigration?
Do you know if Negroes who have emmigrated are satisfied with the results of their mobility?

Lastly, if your organization has any pamphlets or material which would be pertinent to the above questions, I would appreciate it if they could be sent to me.

Thanking you for your time and indulgence, I remain

Yours truly

Alan Gilinsky

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Reprinted from THE REPORTER
136 East 57th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Alabama's Bus Boycott

The Rev. THOMAS R. THRASHER

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

THE FACTS of our local situation are essentially simple. Yet various members of our community, both white and Negro, believe things that make it enormously complex.

Last December 1 in the early evening, one of the busses of the Montgomery City Lines passed through Court Square, in the heart of town, and headed for the stop in front of the Empire Theatre. On board the thirty-six-passenger bus twenty-four Negroes were seated, in the traditional manner from the rear forward, and there were twelve whites seated in the front. Some people of each race were standing in the aisle. The bus driver has since testified that there were no empty seats. Yet today, many weeks later, there are many who believe that the bus was substantially empty, while others believe that four Negroes were asked to get up in order to allow one white person to sit down.

At the Empire Theatre stop a number of white passengers were waiting to board the bus. The driver of the bus, as was the practice when in his judgment it was necessary to "equalize facilities," requested four Negroes, including Mrs. Rosa Parks, to give up their seats. No charge of discourtesy has been made against this bus driver. Three of the Negroes rose and moved toward the rear. Mrs. Parks, a seamstress at a local department store and a highly respected member of the Negro community, refused. She said later that she acted on a sudden impulse, probably arising from the fact that she was tired. There are substantial numbers of people here in Montgomery who believe that she was a willing participant in a trumped-up plot.

The driver, seeing that Mrs. Parks was adamant, called a policeman, who led her off the bus and escorted her to the police station. There she was booked on a charge of violating the city's segregation law and the trial was set for the following Monday, December 5. She was released on bond.

AT THIS POINT the facts become somewhat less precise. On Saturday, December 3, a number of mimeographed and typed circulars were distributed in the Negro sections of the community calling on citizens to stage a one-day protest by not riding the city busses the day of the trial. I have never been able to determine just who initiated this planned boycott, and there are innumerable conflicting rumors about it. But on Sunday, the day before the trial, there was a news story in the local paper that carried the information far more widely than the original circulars had. A number of Negro ministers, it is known, referred to it in their sermons that day.

On Monday three-quarters or more of the usual Negro riders stayed off the busses. The extent of the protest was noticeable, for the fifty thousand Negroes who live in Montgomery constitute about forty per cent of the population and made up nearly seventy-five per cent of the bus passengers. This was an act of passive resistance on a monumental scale, which could not be passed off as simply a product of outside interference, agitation, or intimidation. There was no widespread absenteeism from work that day; the protesters went to their jobs by Negro taxis, wagons, or by foot over long distances.

That same day, Mrs. Parks ap-

 Copyright 1956 by The Reporter Magazine Company.

peared at the city court with her lawyer. The city prosecutor asked that the charge against her be based not on the city segregation ordinance but on a state law giving bus drivers authority to assign or reassign passengers in accordance with segregation practice. Mrs. Parks was found guilty and fined ten dollars and costs, a total of fourteen dollars. (The law permits a maximum fine of five hundred dollars.) She appealed her case.

Meeting at the Building

That night, according to a newspaper account, approximately five thousand Negroes overflowed the protest meeting at the Holt Street Baptist Church. Forty-seven Negro ministers are said to have been present. There was a good deal of hymn singing and speechmaking, none of it inflammatory, according to the newspaper report, but all of it defiant. From the story it appears that there was a general welling up of grievances in which the specific case of Rosa Parks was all but forgotten. But those members of our community who believe that the whole thing was staged by outside influences generally do not believe that the local press has given an accurate reporting of the facts.

The meeting accomplished three things. First, a resolution was adopted to continue the bus boycott indefinitely and calling on "every citizen of Montgomery regardless of race, color, or creed to refrain from riding busses owned and operated in the city of Montgomery, by Montgomery City Lines, Incorporated, until some arrangement has been worked out between said citizens and the Montgomery City Lines." Second, those present were urged to make their cars available in assisting others to get to work. An organization was formed on the spot—the Montgomery Improvement Association—and a board of directors was named. Its chairman was Dr. Martin Luther King, the twenty-seven-year-old Negro minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. King, though Southern born, holds a Ph.D. degree from Boston University. The board of directors included several other Negro ministers.

Finally, the meeting addressed three proposals to the Montgomery City Lines as the basis for ending the boycott:

¶ More courteous treatment of Negro passengers.

¶ Seating on a first come, first served basis, with Negroes continuing to sit from the rear of the bus and whites from front to rear.

¶ Negro bus drivers to be employed on predominantly Negro runs.

By the next day the boycott was close to ninety-five per cent effective, a figure that has been maintained with remarkable consistency ever since. A car pool began to take shape. On telephone poles and in other public places, unsigned and unidentified schedules were posted. For a time the police didn't know what they were. Actually, they listed the forty pickup points at which some two hundred and fifty cars were operating from 6 to 8:30 A.M. and from 3 to 6 P.M. To avoid violating city regulations governing taxis, this rather sizable carlift charged no fares but collected funds for gas at the churches and at rallies, which have been held with regularity. Other funds undoubtedly came in from outside the South, a fact that some members of our community choose to dwell upon. Some also believe that the Negroes secretly pay ten-cent fares to the drivers and won't admit it when the police question them.

By Wednesday, December 7, neither side had made any contact with the other. The Alabama Council on Human Relations, a biracial organization of which I am a member and which was holding its semi-annual meeting that day, decided to offer its "good offices" to bring about a meeting between the Negro leaders and bus-company and city officials. The mayor accepted our suggestion and a meeting was set for the next day at the City Hall. There the Negro group presented its three demands. The attorney for the bus company replied that the company would always investigate formal complaints of discourtesy but asserted that the discourtesy was often provoked. He rejected the other proposals as contrary to city law and inappropriate. The mayor called on the bus-company officials and the Negro leaders to work their problems out. Everyone else withdrew and these two groups continued the discussion for a time—but without success.

Though their meeting adjourned without even an agreement to meet again, I feel that at least two good effects stemmed from it. It was the first proof, small but significant, that the parties to the dispute could sit down together. Further, it helped to ease the pent-up frustrations which in the first days of the boycott had provoked several cases of stoning and even firing upon the busses. After this first meeting there was only one further incident of that nature.

Again at our request, the mayor arranged a meeting for Saturday, December 10, so that the Negro leaders could meet the representative of the National City Lines of Chicago, owner of the local bus company. This representative had come to Montgomery to look into the trouble, we learned, but had not approached the boycott leaders. To this meeting the mayor invited a larger number, including a prominent leader of the local white Citizens' Council. After again listening to a recital of the grievances and to a statement disclaiming authority under city and state laws by the National City Lines representative, the mayor appointed a committee to try to reach a solution.

The committee failed in its purpose. The Negro group felt that some of the members, including the white Citizens' Council leader, were not appointed in good faith; the white group felt that the Negroes were not ready to negotiate in good faith. Not being a member of the committee, I can only report what I have read in the press regarding its deliberations. The voting was reported to have been eight white against eight Negro on matters where they disagreed. Unanimous concurrence was achieved on the proposal that more courtesy on the busses was in order. On this note the committee broke up after only two meetings.

Montgomery returned to a state of affairs in which there was no communication between the two groups —only mounting tension and the grim, ever-present fact of the boycott.

The Christmas season passed and

there were reports that some businesses were off by thirty per cent or more. But this was rumor, not confirmed fact, and there were other stories that some businesses were booming. The bus company had raised its fare by fifty per cent. Negro leaders hailed this as evidence of the boycott's success, while white leaders pointed out that local rates had been below those elsewhere. The bus company had long since suspended routes going into predominantly Negro neighborhoods. A number of bus drivers were furloughed. On January 6, the police commissioner dramatically entered a meeting of the white Citizens' Council and announced that he was paying his $3.50 membership fee. "I wouldn't trade my Southern birthright for one hundred Negro votes," he declared.

A 'Get Tough' Policy

There were false hopes on January 21, when the city commission announced that after a conference with unidentified "prominent Negro ministers" a plan had been reached for ending the boycott. Next day the hopes were dissipated. The leaders of the boycott announced that they had not been present at the City Hall meeting and didn't know who had. Subsequently, there were recriminations between the three Negro ministers who had been present and the city commissioners. The ministers said that they had gone there on other business and had not entered any agreement. The commissioners, in turn, accused them of double-dealing. It was at any rate clear that the three ministers had not been prominent in the boycott movement. And the boycott continued.

On January 24 the mayor issued a statement: "We have pussyfooted around on this boycott long enough and it is time to be frank and honest. . . . The Negro leaders have proved they are not interested in ending the boycott but rather in prolonging it so that they may stir up racial strife. The Negro leaders have proved that they will say one thing to a white man and another thing to a Negro about the boycott. . . . [They] have forced the boycott into a campaign between whether the social fabric of our community will continue to exist or will be destroyed by a group of Negro radicals who have split asunder the fine relationships which have existed between the Negro and white people for generations. . . . What they are after is the destruction of our social fabric. . . . The white people are firm in their convictions that they do not care whether the Negroes ever ride a city bus again if it means that the social fabric of our community is destroyed so that Negroes will start riding the busses again." He called on white citizens to refrain from carrying their domestic servants to and from work in their cars and thus contributing to the boycott.

That same day it was announced that the mayor and the remaining city commissioner had joined the white Citizens' Council. On the following day there were reports that a "get tough" policy was being initiated. Scores of Negroes driving volunteer cars were given tickets for minor traffic violations. On Thursday, January 26, Dr. M. L. King, the boycott leader, was arrested for going thirty-five miles an hour in a twenty-five-mile zone. His case is on appeal. The following day King's house was bombed, causing minor damage. Neighbors said the explosive had been thrown from a passing car. Some members of the white community believe firmly that the incident was staged by the Negroes themselves. Both the mayor and the police commissioner went promptly

to the scene, and stated firmly that the culprit would be caught and prosecuted. Dr. King exhorted the Negroes who had gathered not to resort to violence.

"We believe in law and order," he said. "Don't get panicky. Don't get your weapons. He who lives by the sword will perish by the sword. Remember that is what God said. I want it to be known the length and breadth of this land that if I am stopped this movement will not stop."

Two days later, a dynamite cap exploded in the front yard of a Negro who had not been prominent in the boycott but who was active in the local N.A.A.C.P. For a time the whole community realized the grim possibilities of the situation, and reason held back emotion. The arrests and issuing of tickets by the police slacked off as suddenly as they had started. The white Citizens' Council added five hundred dollars to the reward offered by the city commissioners for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bomb throwers.

On February 1, the whole dispute moved into the courts. That day five Montgomery Negroes filed suit in the U.S. District Court asking that state and local segregation laws pertaining to transportation be declared unconstitutional. This, of course, is a far broader challenge than had been posed by the boycott itself.

Subsequently, the grand jury indicted the Negro lawyer who had brought the cases to court because one of the five plaintiffs, a young Negro woman, testified that she had not known what he was asking her to do. If convicted, the lawyer can be disbarred for false representation.

This same grand jury on February 21 indicted about one hundred Negroes for participating in the boycott. The indictment cited a state anti-conspiracy act passed in 1921 to deal with coal-mining strikes in Birmingham. While the anti-conspiratorial features of the act have never been tested in the courts, its anti-picketing provisions have been declared unconstitutional. Among those indicted was Mrs. Parks, who had refused to pay the fourteen-dollar fine and was sentenced to serve a jail sentence instead for the incident that led to the boycott.

As these legal battles went forward, it was announced that secret efforts at a compromise in the dispute by a businessmen's organization, the Men of Montgomery, had been unavailing. There are some who believe that they might have

succeeded if these court indictments had not been threatening.

A Sudden Deafness

As the painful weeks have passed, the facts of the situation have become more rather than less obscure. There is, for example, the recurrent rumor of goon squads operating among the Negroes to force them to obey the boycott. Thus far only one arrest has been made on this count—a Negro youth picked up for preventing a Negro woman from boarding a bus. She testified in court that he was helping her cross the street and the charge was dropped. If there has been widespread intimidation among Negroes, the police have been unable to get evidence of it.

There have been rumors in the Negro community that white employers were going to discharge them on a certain day, and rumors in the white community that all the Negroes were going to quit on a certain day.

Businesses have been damaged severely by rumors circulated among white people that they had contributed to the N.A.A.C.P. or rumors among Negroes that they had contributed to the white Citizens' Council. In a few cases businesses have been caught in a crossfire of rumor. Some say that competitors have been starting these rumors.

If there is anything universal in our community it is fear. The businessman's fear lest his business be destroyed by some false move or baseless rumor. The Negro's fear for his safety and his job. The clergy's fear that their congregations may be divided by the tense feelings generated by our situation. The politician's fear that he may do something disapproved by the majority of voters. And finally the whole community's fear that we may be torn asunder by a single rash act precipitating interracial violence.

Time after time during these past weeks I have felt as if I were living in a nightmare, one of those where you speak and nobody hears, where you wave your arms and nobody pays any attention. This nightmare extends to the whole community. White and black stand on opposite sides of an invisible line, and there seems no possible way of communicating across the barrier, a barrier which is there and isn't there, which in a sense both of us have made and of which we both are victims. The Negroes are people who have helped us, taught us, nurtured us, made us laugh, made us weep, and have given us depth of understanding. But the patterns of our past communication are breaking, and new patterns are not yet formed. We know them, and yet in our knowing we are aware

that we know them not. The nightmare persists even when we hear words and see gestures. They speak. We do not understand.

As I look at this tragic situation involving me and my fellow Southerners of both races, I can only ask God's mercy and pity on us all. No one of us is wise enough to predict what our relationships will be or how they will be worked out. There is only one thing of which I am fully certain. It is that there must be a mutual facing of our common problem. We must get at the facts of our situation and not simply believe any rumor that happens to fit our prejudices. Having gotten the facts, we must then sit down together and negotiate practical solutions.

THE MISSING element in our community's attempts to cope with the situation has been the lack of recognized agencies for interracial communication, co-operation, and understanding. In the past a dreary fate awaited any person or group who made even tentative steps in this direction. One of the encouraging recent developments has been the growth of our Alabama Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, which provides a meeting point for men and women of good will from both races.

I am not Pollyanna enough to think that the Alabama Council can meet and effectively deal with such crises as the recent ones in our state. We are too few and too weak. However, we are fully convinced that the fundamental method we propose —that white and Negro must sit down together—is the only way to avoid recurring crises of even greater severity. This may sound like a simple point but sometimes in complex situations the simple points are overlooked.

As a Southerner born and bred, I am deeply moved by the plight of all Southerners of both races. All of us know that no easy, pat solutions will solve our problems. Our experience in Montgomery, a city known in the past for its good race relations, shows us that change, any change, will be painful for some of us, and that sudden change may operate in reverse and bring about what is not wanted. The Negro is surely regretful to see his bus boycott contribute to the growth of the white Citizens' Council.

The white Southerner cannot be indifferent to the feelings and aspirations of the Negro, for though he is politically impotent here, we are beginning to see that he is exceedingly important humanly and economically to the maintenance of "our social fabric."

OUR SITUATION in Montgomery gives strong evidence of the need for patience in negotiation. Sometimes in labor-management disputes the only thing the two groups have in common is a belief that negotiation should continue. We have not even had this much in Montgomery. There is much to be learned of the art of negotiation, but mainly we need a will to find a solution.

The most disturbing factor in the whole situation is the growth of the white Citizens' Council, an organization pledged to nonviolence but dedicated to thwarting the Supreme Court decision on integration. Its main argument seems to be that if vigilance is relaxed in any measure there will be wholesale intermarriage across racial lines. The situation is complex enough without muddying the waters with such arguments as these. The question before us is not intermarriage but simple human rights for a vast section of the human family.

Subscription prices for THE REPORTER: One year $5, Two years $8, Three years $10

Chattanooga Times 12/24/56

DR. MITCHELL TO RETIRE

Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director of the Southern Regional Council since 1947, will retire from that post in January and will be succeeded by Dr. Harold C. Fleming. The announcement was made by Marion C. Wright of North Carolina, president of the council, this week.

Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell will sail for Scotland next spring and he plans to do scholarship research work there.

The Southern Regional Council is the successor to the Southern Interracial Commission, a group of Southern leaders in many fields who sought to solve racial problems harmoniously and who felt that Southern people were best able to accomplish that work.

Dr. Mitchell has greatly expanded the organization. Few men have ever worked more diligently for Southern harmony and perhaps none has possessed a wider knowledge of social and economic trends.

A native of Richmond, Va., son of a noted Southern educator and historian, Dr. Mitchell was given the annual award of the Catholic Committee for the South in 1953 for "significant contributions to the welfare and progress of the South."

He served in important governmental posts in Washington before becoming executive head of the most effective organization working for solution of social and economic problems for Southern people and for adjustment of interracial difficulties. During his tenure of that post, the Council has received grants up to $500,000, mainly from the Ford Foundation.

Dr. Mitchell has rendered outstanding service to the twelve Southern states. Dr. Fleming, who will take over the executive directorship of the Council, is a native of Atlanta, an alumnus of Harvard and a veteran of World War II. He has worked as director of publicity and publications for the Council for several years and is eminently fitted to succeed Dr. Mitchell, who is internationally known as an authority on social and economic relationships.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
DOW JONES & COMPANY, INC., PUBLISHERS
Barnett National Bank Building - Jacksonville 2, Fla.

February 8, 1957

Mr. Emory Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

Here is a copy of The Wall Street Journal containing my story on Southern Labor. I would appreciate it if you called Mr. Anthony's attention to this article since I promised him I would forward a copy to him.

Also enclosed are some copies of the Union Labor News which I wish to return to Mr. Anthony.

NCF

I wish to extend my sincere thanks for the assistance given me by yourself, Mr. Anthony and the staff of the Council in the preparation of this article.

As is often the case in this business, I had far more material than I could squeeze into one article--although a typical long WSJ article at that. I have hopes that later we can cover some more of the ground. For that reason I wish to hang onto the material I have collected, at least for the time being. I will need it to "sell" my New York editors these other articles. But later I hope to ship some of the stuff off to you for whatever use you may find.

Again, many thanks for your kind assistance.

Sincerely,

Jim Soderlind
Bureau Manager

ATLANTA FRONTIERS GIVE CITATION FOR INTERRACIAL WORK

MRS. M. E. TILLY, right, is receiving a Frontiers' citation from Mrs. Jesse O. Thomas, during the second annual dinner-meeting of the Local Frontiers of Wuhhaje Apartments, Wednesday. Mrs. Tilly was awarded the honor for her outstanding work in promoting interracial understanding. Mrs. Thomas is the wife of Atlanta's president. Mr. Tilly is shown in center. (Photo by Lowe)

2/10/57 Atl World

Mrs. Tilly Says South Has Challenge On Democracy

SRC

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, director of Women's Work of the Southern Regional Council, declared Wednesday night before the Second Annual Meeting of the Atlanta Chapter of the Frontiers of America, Inc., "the South has a challenge to be the proving ground of Democracy."

She said the group of her work [illegible] interracial understanding and pointed out how some of the members of the White Citizens' Council have even tried to use [illegible] to defend racial segregation and discrimination.

Mrs. Tilly, appearing as special speaker for the group, also deplored the fact that political voices speak louder than the voices of the church in many instances.

However, she said more and more women are becoming dedicated to the program for eliminating racial discrimination and bring about better understanding between races and also religious groups.

The speaker also pointed out the splendid work which was done many years ago by Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, who worked with the Southern Interracial Committee, Predecessor of the Southern Regional Council.

R. R. Mahon, Jr. served as toastmaster; invocation was by Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., Jesse O. Thomas, President, presented the speaker and Rev. F. F. Mahon, Jr. gave the benediction.

ATLANTA DAILY WORLD
2/10/57

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
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March 5, 1957

Mr. Emery Via
Southern Regional Council Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

It was a pleasure to make your acquaintance by telephone the other day. Thanks to your good suggestion, Mrs. Coulburn agreed to assist the Right Honourable Tom Fraser, Labour M.P., of Scotland.

Mr. Fraser will arrive in Atlanta at 9:50 A.M. Saturday, March 9, by train from Washington. We are requesting reservations for him at the Atlantan Hotel. And he will be in touch with Mrs. Coulburn after he is settled there. I left it to her to telephone you to make an appointment for you with Mr. Fraser for that day. Mr. Fraser will leave Atlanta at 7:15 P. M. Monday, March 11, by train for New Orleans.

I am grateful indeed that you will be able to find some time to talk with Mr. Fraser. I appreciate how busy you are. On the other hand, I know you will enjoy meeting Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Fraser is visiting the United States under auspices of the English-Speaking Union and the Ford Foundation. Enclosed are two copies of his biography.

With many thanks and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Melvin L. Bergheim

MLB/mlb

Encls: 2 Bios.

March 6, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Room 432,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Brother Via:

Thank you for your March 1 letter and for providing me with the details of the Southern Regional Council's March 13 and 14 conference at Atlanta.

Your letter invited me "to designate someone from the Committee to attend these sessions." I am happy to accept that invitation and have asked George Weaver, Executive Secretary of the Committee, to represent me and the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee at your conference.

May I commend you for initiating this meeting and express my heartfelt hope that your purposes will be fully realized.

HC7

I will look forward to receiving reports on the conference from Brothers Weaver and Peterson.

Fraternally,

James B. Carey
President

liul7hoafl-cio
clg

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PHONES

FRANKLIN 6-6151, 6-6152, 6-6153, 6-6154, 6-6155, 6-6156

March 19, 1957

Mr. Emory F. Via
Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Brother Via:

I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you on the tremendous job you did in coordinating the recent conference held at Atlanta University in Atlanta, Georgia.

I think the conference was well planned. The reports, particularly those emanating from the Southern Regional Council were very good. I also feel that Ben Segal and yourself did a very fine job in steering the meeting in such a way as to bring out from the participants at the conference their views, as well as their proposals, for easing the tensions of the South and getting labors views to the masses.

Again thanking you for an extraordinary job. I remain

Fraternally yours,

James E. Turner
Assistant Director

JET:pv

P.S. This is to call your attention to the promise you made of keeping me on the mailing list eminating from the Southern Regional Council.

LOOK

March 22, 1957

Dear Paul:

Thank you so much for the use of this material, and the other assistance on the Ku Klux Klan story. I hope I can be of as much help to you some day.

Cordially,

Clark R. Mollenhoff

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AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE

POST OFFICE BOX 1307

HIGH POINT, N. C.

March 28, 1957

John Hope, II
Race Relations Department, American Missionary Association,
Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Dear John:

The choice of Noah Turpen for the Bryson City job couldn't have been better. He really disarmed them of any apprehensions they had about the experience. The discussion with the school board and superintendent was frank, open and extended. From the viewpoints and basic assumptions that AFSC and SRC share on these matters Noah Turpen leaves absolutely nothing to de besired so far as I was able to ascertain. In addition, he is a fine, personable individual.

Apparently, they, (the board chairman and superintendent) were apprehensive to the point of not having scheduled any other meetings beyond that with the school board. They wanted to see just what the consultants were like before going any further. As it happened there was just not sufficient time left to schedule people the next morning, because they had other commitments. We couldn't get the ministers together and the superintendent was either reluctant or unable to get any school teachers, the principal or the supervisor together. We at least had a follow up meeting with the superintendent the morning after the 3½ hour evening session.

The board chairman told me the next day that the board was genuinely impressed by and appreciated greatly the approach and attitude of both Turpen and Coleman.

We are truly grateful to SRC for arranging this first school desegregation consultation experience, which to my mind will bring concrete results in Bryson City even though we did not get much beyond the board and superintendent. It was of even greater value as a pilot operation for the state.

Turpen has recommended a teacher and a principal from his system to come to Greensboro to help us with a teacher workshop we are planning for May. I plan to go to Lexington in April to see what has been done there in the city and county systems and to complete plans for the workshop if Turpens people accept the invitation I have sent them.

Need I add that I still am without a secretary, but will have one April 1?

Sincerely yours,

John W. Alexander,
Director, School Program

Copy to Fred Routh

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

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[illegible] Director

[illegible] MARROW
[illegible]
[illegible] W. COOK
[illegible] AHODA
[illegible]

[illegible] MASLOW, Director,
Department of Public Affairs

April 3, 1957

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

If available, I would be pleased to have three additional copies of "Organizations and Personnel Engaged in Human Relations Activities in the South," March 25, 1957. Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Don J. Hager
Director

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The Washington Post

WSPAPER ** TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1957

Irresistible Current

The "adamant resistance" of the Deep South to any form of racial integration, depicted by Managing Editor Alfred Friendly in a series of articles which appeared in this newspaper during the past week, presents a dark portent for the future. "Never" has become the watchword of the segregationists, Mr. Friendly reports. But their intransigeance is only the surface manifestation of the whole reality. Beneath the surface runs a current of irresistible social change. And this change is recognized as inevitable throughout the South, even by those who resist it most bitterly and despite their adamant refusal to take any of the steps necessary to meet it.

Mr. Friendly's account of adamant resistance and irresistible change was supported by two notable speeches delivered on Friday at the annual conference of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House—one by Harold Fleming, director of the Southern Regional Council, and another by the Rev. Clarence Jordan, director of the Koinonia Community in Georgia. The segregationists are apparently in predominant control. But it would be myopic to deny the countervailing power of an awakened and now militant Negro community determined to assert its rights, of an aroused national conscience, of the great tradition of law in American life, of the pressure of economic forces, and of the majestic strength, if it is affectively asserted, of the Federal Government.

Segregation is doomed. The problem is to make its passing as orderly as possible. And in this, we think, the President has a part to play which he has not yet fully developed. Perhaps the hardening of resistance might have been averted or at least modified by more presidential leadership in the critical days immediately following the Supreme Court's decision on the schools. Perhaps the temporary triumph of the fanatics was inevitable. In any case, the time is now at hand to give encouragement and support to the moderates in the South who are in danger of eclipse. For it is through them that the eventual solution of the South's tragic dilemma must come. They need a summons and support from the highest office in the land, and they need most of all the stamp of respectability which the President can give their role.

EDUCATION COMMISSION
OF THE
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OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
127 NINTH AVENUE, NORTH
NASHVILLE 3, TENNESSEE

April 11, 1957

Editor, THE NEW SOUTH
67 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

HC 7

I have read with interest and appreciation every word of your March, 1957 issue. Allow me to commend you upon the high quality and the timeliness of each of the feature articles.

I was intrigued by the question "Why pick on baseball?" at the bottom of page 15, credited to "a prominent Georgia baseball man." The answer is simple: In baseball, three strikes make an out, and four balls a walk. A fair ball over the fence is a home run, whether the batter is white or Negro. In our homes and our businesses, it is easy to keep the Negro "in his place." Not so in baseball - every player faces the same rules.

Sincerely yours,

R. Orin Cornett

ROC/b

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of B'nai B'rith

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LESTER J. WALDMAN
Executive Assistant

April 12, 1957

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

Please accept my personal thanks for the brilliant job you did at the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations.

Since I returned to the office, the phone has rung incessantly. We have had a number of letters, too, from participants. All were pleased. Many were enthusiastic.

I am sure that the success of the Conference is due largely to what you, Mrs. Tilly, and the other members of the leadership team brought to the meeting. The ADL, and I personally, are grateful to you for your part in this Conference.

With kindest personal regards.

Cordially,

IM:la

Israel Moss
Director
Dept. of National Organizations

B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN'S SUPREME COUNCIL

NATIONAL WOMEN'S CONFERENCE ON INTERGROUP RELATIONS

BURGHAM HOTEL WASHINGTON D. C. APRIL 3 5 1957

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MRS. LOUIS L. PERLMAN
203 NORTH WABASH AVEN
CHICAGO 2 ILLINOIS

April 15, 1957

Miss M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.N. E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Miss Tilly:

In behalf of the B'nai B'rith Women please accept my personal thanks for the wonderful cooperation and significant contribution you made to the National Women's Conference on Intergroup Relations.

As our own biennial convention came to a close, we heard laudatory comments repeatedly from those B'nai B'rith women who were present at the conference. They were inspired by the leadership participants. They were encouraged by the free exchange of thought among those with whom they met for the first time to discuss the compelling problems of intergroup understanding.

The B'nai B'rith Women and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith will do all in their power to help carry out the recommendations of the conference participants. I should [redacted] on and evaluation of the conference so that we may be guided in our future planning.

I look forward to our paths crossing often as we move ahead in the direction of deeper understanding of the forces that tend to bring us together into closer bonds of harmony and friendship.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Louis L. Perlman,
President

Child Guidance and Speech Correction Clinic

635 OCEAN STREET • PHONE EL 5-3511
JACKSONVILLE 2 FLORIDA

RALPH MASON DREGER, PH.D.
DIRECTOR

April 15, 1957

Mr. Fred Rauth
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Rauth:

The workshop on human relations in which you participated is now history, but the effect of its deliberations will not only not be forgotten in this community, but will continue to grow.

For your share in what seems to me one of the most significant enterprises of its kind, I wish to express both the appreciation of the Northeast Florida Council on Human Relations and my own personal gratitude. You made a unique contribution to the success of the entire workshop. Indeed, I was impressed with the complementary nature of the contributions of all our consultants.

Thank you again for taking the time and making the effort to help bring about so worthwhile a contribution to our community.

Sincerely yours,

Ralph Mason Dreger, Ph.D.

RMD:cc

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National Headquarters, 345 EAST 46TH ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
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Fele

April 16, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for your letter of April the eighth.

I am so glad that Mrs. Levy is helping you, and I send you my best wishes for success in your undertakings.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

NC7

ER:PB

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April 1957

Dear Mary Vita,

I wanted to write to you, ever since my return, to thank you for all the help you gave me whilst I was in Atlanta. It was very kind of you and made my stay very much more easy and useful.

I have been extremely busy since my return meeting all kinds of unforeseen exigencies. Thus I have not been able to make as much use of my American impressions and experiences as I would have liked to do, simply because I have not had the time. Nevertheless, it will all be treasured and useful to my work in the future. I sincerely hope that I may be able to return in not too distant future and see a better South with another big step forward from the present anxieties and problems.

Please give my best regards to your colleagues at the Regional Council. To meet all of you and see a little of your efforts was a great experience.

Your wife, I hope, is making progress and will soon be able to join you again.

Very best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

American Broadcasting Company
7 WEST 66th STREET · NEW YORK 23, N.Y.
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ABC
TELEVISION NETWORK

May 6, 1957

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I'm sure I speak for everyone connected with the Mike Wallace show when I say thank you for your help on the Edwards interview.

Although we didn't have time to fire all the ammunition you armed us with, what we did use was telling, I think.

Hope you and Mr. Fleming enjoyed the show, and would appreciate your comments, especially regarding the reaction in Atlanta to the interview.

Sincerely,

Al Ramrus
Chief Writer

AR:rc

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OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Interpretive Activities, Support and Services for the

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, THE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION AND THE SERVICE COMMITTEE

14 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts

May 8, 1957

RALPH R. SHRADER
Project Secretary

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for your letter of May 1st, and for sending me materials which arrived today. I shall take great pleasure in perusing these carefully a little later.

Let me express the appreciation of our group to you for coming to First Church in Atlanta and speaking to us! You made a great impression on all of us. I am hoping that we may have an opportunity to become better acquainted in the future.

We had a remarkably satisfactory tour this year. All points of view were presented, except those of the extreme "conservatives" in the south. At Fisk University, we talked with two or three students who had attended a Klan Meeting. Needless to say, these were white students who are on the campus from other colleges.

If you ever come to Boston, please write me ahead of time so that I may introduce you to members of our staff here at 14 Beacon Street-- and perhaps we could even go to a baseball game together!

Let us keep in touch with one another in the years to come--

Cordially yours,

Ralph R. Shrader

RRS/r

Our Christian World Mission:

The inclusive witness and extensive work which unites us with other Christians in the cause of Christ in the local, the national and the world community.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY

1957

May 22, 1967

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

This is a very belated letter to tell you how very much I appreciated all the information you sent me on the Citizens' Council in Mississippi. I think you'll realize just how indebted I was to what you did send when you read the thesis.

Isolated as wer are here at Princeton, and particularly from Mississippi, I had to rely heavily upon such information as could be obtained by mail. The obvious failures in my thesis are attributable in great part to this, though on rereading some of the gaps seem incomprehensible even to me.

I'll send you a copy as soon as it is released by my department, which should be the middle of next week. Thank you again for your assistance. The thesis could never have been written without it.

Sincerely,

Hodding Carter III

332-1901 Hall
Princeton Univ.
Princeton, New Jersey

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA HOSPITAL
DEPARTMENT OF NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

July 3, 1957

RECEIVED JUL 5 1957

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

In the June 1957 issue of the NEW SOUTH, there is an article by James McBride Dabbs, entitled, "The South's Man Across the Table." As President of the local chapter, Council on Human Relations, I wish to have this article mimeographed for distribution among the citizens of Charlottesville. We shall, of course, give due notice of the authorship of the article, and the fact that it was taken from the NEW SOUTH, June 1957.

Would the Southern Regional Council authorize us to use this article in this fashion?

Sincerely,

David C. Wilson, M. D.

DCW:sel

N.A.A.C.P. WARNED ON SUPREMACISTS

JUL 17 1959

Convention Hears Southern Lawyer Tell of Scheme to Enlist Aid in North

NEW YORK TIMES

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

White supremacists are making plans to neutralize northern opinion and if possible to enroll the North under their banner, the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told yesterday.

The speaker was Marion A. Wright, a retired lawyer of Linville Falls, N. C. He is a vice president of the Southern Regional Council, but he said the views he expressed were his alone.

Mr. Wright said several Southern states were using tax funds, contributed in part by Negro taxpayers, to "flood the North with slick and glossy literature" proclaiming that desegregation is a Communist device and that the Supreme Court is a tool of Moscow.

He also mentioned advertisements in Northern papers by White Citizens Councils, radio presentations and "skilled and effective advocates of bigotry" who invaded the North.

"If thus far your city has been spared this pestilence from the South, don't congratulate yourself prematurely," Mr. Wright declared. "They have just not gotten around to you."

Last night, Thurgood Marshall, director and counsel of the association's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, warned that "this last stretch of this long hard pull" toward equal rights for the Negro "could possibly be the toughest."

Speaking at the association's Freedom Fund report dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Mr. Marshall said "the other side will hold nothing in reserve," but "once they unlimber their big guns and their ingenious minds, they will run out of defense."

After reviewing the history of the association's struggle in the courts for the rights of Negroes, Mr. Marshall said:

"State after state in the Deep South may be expected to continue to think up ingenious methods of harrassment. They will continue to appropriate millions of dollars to lawyers for the purpose of delaying the inevitable.

"They know as well as we do that the most they can buy is time. Our answer must be today the same as in the past: 'We shall continue as before until our work is done.'"

The fiftieth annual convention, in its fourth day at the New York Coliseum, has a registration of 1,170 voting delegates and 803 alternates and observers. That exceeds last year's record by more than 50 per cent.

Another speaker, Harold L. Oram, a public relations consultant to the N. A. A. C. P., said that many believed the present estimated membership of 350,000 and a $1,000,000 budget constituted a "considerable achievement." But he said that support within the Negro community must be accelerated "if the job is to be done in timely fashion." He urged membership of a million "within the next decade."

Former Gov. W. Averell Harriman addressed the convention at noon. Like several speakers on earlier days, he criticized President Eisenhower for his asserted failure to stand up to the moral issue of discrimination.

The New York Times

AT CITY HALL: Mayor Wagner confers with Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy. Mayor said later he was satisfied with police handling of a Harlem incident.

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July 18, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold

Thanks so much for sending me the report on the Council's work during the last six months. I have read it with great interest and, I hope, benefit. It's a grand job you are doing.

Cordially yours,

JOHN R. MAY

jrm:ehw

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815 SIXTEENTH STREET, N.W.
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July 23, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for your letter of July 12, and the enclosed copy of the Semi-annual Report on the activities of the Southern Regional Council.

Your organization has been making a constructive and valuable contribution toward the solution of a difficult and trying problem. The skillful and effective job you are doing is much appreciated by all those who believe freedom and the full exercise of human rights to be essential to the American way of life.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

George Meany

President

RACE RELATIONS DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION DIVISION
BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FISK UNIVERSITY OFFICE
NASHVILLE 8, TENNESSEE

HERMAN H. LONG, DIRECTOR

July 23, 1957

Mr. Emory Via, Labor Consultant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

While I know John Hope will write you directly expressing his sincere thanks and appreciation for your participation in our annual Institute of Race Relations and also for the Union-staff seminar for which you were responsible, I wanted to add my thanks and deep appreciation.

Your very able presentations provided a frame of reference against which our Institute members were able to interpret more intelligently and meaningfully materials presented in previous and subsequent Institute sessions.

We are grateful indeed to you that you took time out of your busy schedule to share your thinking with us in what we believe to be one of the real social engineering ventures in the South today. Thank you for helping to make it so.

The members of the Institute staff join me in my thanks and extended good wishes to you.

Sincerely yours,

Herman H. Long

HHL:rmd

1191 Rockwood St, NE
Atlanta 6, Georgia
July 29, 1957

Gentlemen:

We are enclosing a check for ten dollars for a subscription to New South. We do want you to know that we read your magazine with interest and appreciate the contribution you are making to the ultimate (we hope) solution of racial problems

Sincerely,

Mrs Burton Spaner

bs

SOUTHERN NEGROES & THE VOTE

The Blot Is Shrinking, But It Is Still Ugly

The basic issue behind the Senate civil rights debate is the denial of Southern Negroes' right to vote. How widespread is this denial? How does it operate? Last week the authoritative Southern Regional Council prepared a preliminary finding based upon a survey of the 1956 election campaigns. A summary:

DENIAL of voting rights to Negroes, though a blot on the South, is by no means as widespread as many Northern civil rights advocates believe. Through Texas, Arkansas and the Border States, Negroes not only register and vote but make such an impact at local-election levels that both parties bid for their support. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and Florida, urban Negroes generally register and vote, while rural Negroes do not. The greatest concentration of civil rights violations at the polls lies in four states of the Deep South, and the statistics readily prove the point:

MISSISSIPPI: Only 20,000 Negroes registered for the 1956 elections out of a total of 497,350 eligible; in 13 counties of more than 50% Negro population, a total of 14 Negro votes was cast in the 1954 elections, while in five counties not a single Negro was allowed to vote.

ALABAMA: 53,336 Negroes registered out of 516,245 eligible; nine rural counties have no Negro registrants; even industrial and partly unionized Jefferson County (Birmingham) registered only 7,000 Negroes out of 121,510 eligible.

LOUISIANA: 161,410 Negroes registered out of 510,090 eligible, a high-for-the-South state percentage; yet in four Louisiana parishes (counties) not one single Negro voted.

GEORGIA: 163,380 Negroes registered out of 633,390 eligible; five rural counties permitted only dribbles of Negroes to register; several more kept out Negro voters altogether, dragged down Atlanta's generally high Negro returns.

Taking the Tests

The violent denial of Negroes' right to vote that marked Reconstruction days has long since given place to more subtle methods. The white primary is no more. The poll tax, though still in force in five Southern states, has lost most of its economic bite, but is sometimes used (notably in Virginia), as a device for confusing Negroes and poor whites out of their chance to register.

Most of today's barriers begin in harmless-looking state laws, not unlike many Northern state laws, which require would-be voters to pass tests in literacy and constitutional understanding. In the Deep South and in many other Southern rural areas, the decisions on passing or flunking rest in the hands of white registrars (in Alabama, three-man county boards) who use the power of office in devious ways to prevent qualified Negroes (and sometimes qualified poor whites) from registering. In Allendale County, S.C. in 1956, when Negroes tried to register they were told that the registration books were someplace else. In Monroe County, Ala. Negro applicants were repeatedly turned away because the registrars said they had "misplaced the application forms."

In one rural county in eastern North Carolina, Negroes complained that it took a white man only a few minutes to get registered, while Negroes often had to wait an hour; thus only a small percentage of Negroes was registered. In Green County, Ala. Negro registrants had to be accompanied and vouched for by "a good white man." In Caldwell Parish, La. the registrar refused to accept whites as witnesses for Negroes because they were of a different race.

Beyond such subterfuges lie the opportunities of the literacy and constitutional tests themselves. In many Alabama counties in 1956, Negroes were told to give their age in years, months and days, were deprived of the right to vote if they were one day off; in Jefferson County, Ala. the Negroes were asked constitutional questions, such as on what date did the Tenth Amendment become effective, or on what date did Oklahoma become a state. Even in moderate North Carolina, a Negro woman in Northampton County was put to reading the state constitution and was disqualified when she "mispronounced several words."

Nor is registration a guarantee that the Negro will get to vote. In Ouachita Parish, La. a nonprofit Citizens' Council was formed last year "to protect and preserve by all legal means our historical Southern social institutions." The parish (county) registrar let council members into her office when it was closed to the general public (nights, holidays, etc.), let them examine voting lists and draw up their own lists of some 3,500 Negro registrants. When the council members followed up by challenging the 3,500, the registrar ordered the Negroes to appear within ten days to prove their identity. So many Negroes did turn up that the registrar had to fall back upon yet another stratagem: her office was so busy, she said, that only 50 challenged Negroes could be heard every day; the rest were struck off the rolls.

Braving the Threats

In more remote regions of the South, the Negroes who make their registrations stick often face even tighter pressures of economic reprisals. Last year Negroes who registered in one county in the plantation area of Florida were told by whites lounging around the courthouse: "Go ahead —if you can take what comes afterwards." In McCormick County, S.C., what came afterward for several Negro sharecroppers was that they could not find white buyers for their produce; in Humphreys County, Miss. Negro businessman registrants found that they could not get credit. In Calhoun County, S.C. any Negro who tries to get a registration certificate is called a "smart" Negro, and Calhoun County encourages smart Negroes to migrate.

The specific threat of physical violence looms in relatively few areas (and relatively few white Southerners will stand for it). But where it looms, it is terribly effective. In Liberty County, Fla. last year, all but one of the first ten Negro registrants in the county's history took their names off the voting list after a set of cross-burnings, bomb-throwings and shots fired into their homes.

In Belzoni, Miss. in 1954, a Negro minister who refused to remove his name from the voting list was shot down—a fact that did not prevent the coroner's inquest from returning a verdict of "accidental death." And in Tensas Parish, La., where not one of 4,500 Negro inhabitants is registered, the only Negro who tried it recently was taken by the registrar to see a law officer, who asked him: "Aren't you happy here? Is something wrong with the way things operate around here? If you aren't happy, perhaps we can arrange for you to leave." The Negro promptly replied that he was happy, that his attempt to register had been a mistake. The Negro stayed on in his community, but his wife lost her job.

The other side of the South-wide picture is the headway through Border States, and the fact that Negro registration, however small, has been climbing steadily and rapidly during the past ten years. There is hope for a faster rise as Negro economic and educational opportunities expand. Ever since Reconstruction, however, it has only been by the pressure of public opinion and the specific spreading of the processes of justice, *e.g.*, FBI "routine checks" on election procedures, that the Deep South has moved forward at all.

The heart of the Administration's civil rights bill, designed simply and solely to rid the U.S. of "mass disfranchisement," is thus dedicated to the proposition that as evils exist, it will take not only law but prosecution to correct them. "The right of citizens to vote," says the 15th Amendment, "shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The date of the 15th Amendment: 1870.

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

July 31, 1957

DEPARTMENT OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL RELATIONS

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ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks so much for your note of July 12, and for the report of the Council's work for the last six months. This note brings my congratulations to you for the wonderful way in which you have taken over this responsibility at a time when tensions have run high. I want you to know that I have listened with great interest and my heart has been gratified with the kind of leadership you are giving.

Blessings on you.

Sincerely yours,

Thelma Stevens

TS:vp

347

THE NATION
333 SIXTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

July 31, 1957

My dear Mr. Fleming:

We have a very talented staff contributor, Dan Wakefield, who will be going to Miami in late September to cover the Teamsters Convention. Either going or returning I would like to have him do one or two other stories for us, and it occurred to me that you might know of some school situation, say in northern Virginia or North Carolina, where a school is integrating for the first time this year. If so, I would appreciate any details.

Also, it occurred to me that you might know of some community stories along the route that might be worth our attention. Are there any good stories in Atlanta that he could do?

With thanks and best wishes,

Carey McWilliams
Editor

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Wesley Memorial Bldg.
Atlanta, Georgia

THE DORIS DUKE FOUNDATION
41 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

July 31, 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I wish to acknowledge your letter of July 12, and the accompanying Report of the Council's work for the past six months. Your progress must be very encouraging.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs.) May E. McFarland

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

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LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

August 1, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you so much for the three copies of "The Negro Voter in the South," which you recently sent us. As you probably know from telephone conversations with Members, it has created considerable interest on the Hill, and our copies are all now in heavy use.

I am writing in the hope that you might be able to give us an additional three copies to help carry the load. If such a gift is possible, we would be pleased to have you use the enclosed label which will bring the pieces to us without further postage.

Thank you so much for your past courtesies and for your consideration of this present request.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Goodrum
Librarian
Legislative Reference Service

Enclosure

RECEIVED

Telephone: MUrray Hill 2-1250

The Fund for the Republic INC.

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York

August 7, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.

Dear Harold:

I have just finished reading your progress report for the first six months of 1957 and as usual I am lost in admiration for your concise style as well as the accomplishments of the SRC.

Sincerely,

David F. Freeman
Vice President

DFF:tk

Commendation file

C
O
P
Y

UNITED STATES SENATE

Committee on Banking and Currency

August 26, 1957

Mr. Marion A. Wright, President
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Office of the President
Idnville Falls, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Wright:

I was more than pleased to have been able to place the materials about the Southern Regional Council in the Record immediately following the attack on the organization.

I have had some personal experience with unfair attacks and I was determined to have the answers appear with the charges.

Your organization has been of great service throughout this civil rights debate. It is true that you, as a private organization, have provided more information and more facts concerning the voting situation than has the Department of Justice. In fact, it is some reflection on the Department that it was necessary for us to turn to private groups for help, especially when that help demands such a high degree of courage on your part.

With best wishes,

Faithfully,

/s/ PAUL H. DOUGLAS

Paul H. Douglas

PHD:NSL

(Handwritten postscript)

May God bless you and your associates for the noble work you are doing. I have always noted the phrasaical attitude of many people to lies of a big character, satirized by Arthur Clough a century ago in his "modern version of the Ten Commandments."

"Bear not false witness. Let the lie
Have time to its own wings to fly."

I was in (the) chair late one night when the attack was made and resolved to nail it in its tracks and immediately lift the chair and bore witness to the truth. It is possible that those who cooked up the attack did not realize I was ready to refute it. It was a happy accident that I was there.

WMD

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY GEORGIA

COMMUNITY EDUCATIONAL SERVICE

September 4, 1957

Mr. John Constable
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear John:

Thank you so much for sending me the clipping from The Delta Democrat-Times. This is an excellent piece--I wish there were other such appearing around the South.

I have been thinking a little bit about a course in our Short Course Program called "Editors View the South". If I should project a course, I surely would like to have Hodding Carter appear in the series.

Thanks.

Sincerely,

John A. Griffin
Director

JAG:gc

DILLARD UNIVERSITY
NEW ORLEANS 22, LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

September 9, 1957

Mr. Hodding Carter
The Delta Democrat-Times
Greenville, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Carter:

I have just had an opportunity to read your editorial of Sunday, August 25, 1957 concerning the attack on SRC made by Thomas Waring in the News and Courier of Charleston, South Carolina. There is considerable evidence of Mr. Waring's not wanting to use the facts and it is most encouraging to have in our southern press men of integrity like yourself who are willing to call to task such persons as would like to distort situations.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Dent
President

AWD:db
bc: Mr. John Constable

The Associated Negro Press Inc.
National News Service
3531 SOUTH PARKWAY
CHICAGO
(15)

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OAKLAND 4-6400

WASHINGTON BUREAU
1915 14TH STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.
ADAMS 2-6400

PARIS BUREAU
CLIFTON S. HARDY
15 RUE JASMIN
PARIS, FRANCE

CABLE ADDRESS:
NEGROPRESS, CHICAGO

September 11, 1951

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Director,
Southern Regional Council,
263 Auburn Avenue,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The special reports The Southern Regional Council has been distributing are most useful. I note they have been used in some notable places.

My hope is that the Ford people will be so impressed that they will extend your support when the two years are up.

If any word from us would be useful in helping to balance the scale, please suggest what we should do and who we should write.

Sincerely,

Claude A. Barnett

Asst. Sec'y of Defense

17 September 1957

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Current events bring to mind the circulation which you made possible for the study by Professor Charles Fairman through the May 1957 issue of the NEW SOUTH. We noted this as it appeared initially in the HARVARD LAW REVIEW in November 1956.

It is gratifying on behalf of our fighting forces to have reiterated in Professor Fairman's passage on Ultimate Spiritual Values, the historical fact:

> "The Department of Defense had accepted the principle of integration prior to the decision of the Segregation Cases. This flowed from an executive order in 1948 and from the searching inquiry and report of the President's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Services. Quite aside from the considerations of equal justice and of maximum utilization of human resources which the Committee had in view, it had proved quite impracticable to conduct global defense on a racially segregated basis. This was one profound development well underway when the Court spoke."

These observations aid the morale of our forces who are still overseas, and assist with approaches toward equity nearer home.

Sincerely yours,

JAMES C. EVANS
Civilian Assistant

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

P.S. It is interesting to note Dr. Mitchell enunciating, in a review in this same issue, the question "What happened to Christianity when it encountered slavery?"

JCE

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

PA
(Commendation)

RECEIVED OCT 3 1957

October 1, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432 - 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

This is to acknowledge with great thanks your fine article written September 29. Needless to say, the contents have already been the occasion of some interesting and spirited discussions. These are times when every eye is focused on the growing pains of our Southern culture and your penetrating observations are therefore priceless at this moment.

One of the most helpful signs in these troubled times is the existence of the Southern Regional Council and the refreshing little magazine, "The New South", which you publish.

May God be with you in your efforts to bring the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South. I am

Sincerely yours in Christ,

Patrick A. Donnell

Father Patrick A. Donnell
Editor of "THE CHALLENGE"

/PAD/rms

La. State Labor Council

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
C. M. SHAW, Director
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427 RICOU-BREWSTER BUILDING
SHREVEPORT, LA. 4-3292

October 5, 1957

AIR MAIL

Mr. Emory Via
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Via:

I would like to take this means of again thanking you for the wonderful contribution you made to our week-end institute held in Baton Rouge. I do not feel that anyone could have done a better job in handling the discussions on this subject than was done by you.

We have Civil Rights scheduled in New Orleans for Saturday, October 19th, 1:30 PM, at the Delgado Trades School, 615 City Park Avenue. The schedule for Shreveport is Saturday, November 2nd, 3:15 PM.

We would appreciate, if possible for you to do so, writing us a brief resume of the film that you used in your classes, in order that we may prepare same and include it in our manual for the New Orleans school. We would also like to have a brief autobiography of yourself, as soon as possible, in order that we may include it in our program.

Please advise us when you would like to have your hotel reservations in New Orleans and Shreveport also.

In the meantime, we would welcome any suggestions or ideas that you might have to offer regarding the [illegible] and conduct of our week-end institutes.

Looking forward to seeing you in New Orleans, I am

Sincerely yours,

CMS:aw
oeiu:#341

C. M. Shaw
Director

LEPANTO PUBLIC SCHOOLS
J. D. McGEHEE Supt.
LEPANTO, ARKANSAS

October 1, 1956

Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Will you please send us one copy of the June 1956 issue of the "New South".

If you have other materials for distribution that will be helpful in clarifying some of our regional problems please send us a bibliography of same.

I would also like to have a copy of "Your Community Looks at Itself".

Your cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. D. McGehee
Superintendent

JDM:mt

Sent 10/16/56 4c

June '55 New South
Willmotte Big Idea
North Star
New South. Jan. Feb. 56;
April, July/Aug. '57

C.O. File

YWCA National Board
600 Lexington Ave.
N.Y. 22, N.Y.

November 15, 1957

Miss Marge Manderson
Research Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Miss Manderson:

This note is to acknowledge with deepest thanks the material which you sent at Mr. Fleming's suggestion for use in connection with our communication developed around the Little Rock situation.

I wish I could tell you how very valuable every piece of the material will be. I have just gone through it as I have been away from the office for several days. It certainly seems to me that you were exceedingly thoughtful about the kind of material that would be of greatest value as we try to present an honest, and yet helpful picture to our friends abroad.

Please accept our sincerest thanks, and know that as soon as we can develop the material, we shall send a copy to you. All of us are ever grateful for the contribution which you in the Southern Regional Council continue to make.

Sincerely,

Dorothy I. Height
Associate Director for Training
Leadership Services

DIH:mvb

House of Commons,
Westminster,
S.W.1.

10th December, 1957.

Dear Mr. Vie,

I had intended to write [illegible] before now, but [illegible] during [illegible] and I [illegible] to deal [illegible] with.

Many thanks for your letter of 6th November. I too was very sorry [illegible] stay in Atlanta was so short. I would have liked to see more of the city, and something of the surroundings, and one day I hope I shall.

However, thanks to you and to the Southern Regional Council, every minute of my short time in Atlanta was very well spent. As I think I said to you, one of the main factors in my wish to study race relations in America was the conversations on the subject which I frequently have with Afro-Asian and West Indians. I hoped to be able to explain to them something of how the present state of affairs have come about, and, more important, what is being done about it now. I certainly feel more qualified now to speak on the first point and having met the officials of the Southern Regional Council, and studied their work, I shall deal with the second not only with confidence but with enthusiasm. Many thanks to you and your colleagues.

Thank you also very much for having the package sent off for me. It arrived safely. I enclose an (American) postal order for $1.25, which I think was the amount of the postage.

Thank you also for sending me the additional documents, which reached me in New York, and which I am very glad to have.

When you or any of your colleagues who I get are going to be in London, please let me know - I hope it will be before long.

With kindest regards.

Yours very sincerely,

D.W.S. Liddingdale.

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The New York Times.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1957.

LEADERS IN SOUTH ACT TO EASE BIAS

Regional Council, Marking 14th Year, Notes Aid to Troubled Areas

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Dec. 24 — The Southern Regional Council will mark its fourteenth anniversary at the end of this year.

The council, widely regarded as the South's foremost interracial organization, is composed of leaders of both races representing civic, church, newspaper, business, labor and professional activities in twelve Southern states.

The organization's work in the field of race relations has come increasingly to the forefront during the period of transition and stress touched off by the Supreme Court decision in 1954 outlawing public school racial segregation statutes.

Harold C Fleming, executive director of the council, recently emphasized the importance of "a wholly Southern organization working to ease the inevitable transition to a new social and economic order in the region, free of public distinctions based on race."

Headquarters in Atlanta

The council maintains a central headquarters here with a fourteen-member staff. It provides specialized educational services to community leaders and groups concerned with problems of interracial adjustment in each of the states.

Through its publication and information services, the council has sought to contribute to a climate of opinion in which Southerners of the two races "can come together in mutual respect and agree on adjustment programs."

In an average year, Mr. Fleming said, the council distributes about 200,000 pamphlets dealing variously with techniques for desegregating transportation, schools and colleges, recreational facilities and public libraries. It also has fostered employment of Negro policemen and elimination of barriers to Negro registration and voting.

To implement its programs in these fields, the council's main effort consists of consultation and field services in which community relations experts are dispatched to local scenes when official or private groups request planning assistance.

Over the years the council has established a number of human relations organizations at state and local level. These are associated with the parent group for guidance and coordination of their activities.

Mr. Fleming stressed that "a new dimension has been added to the council's efforts in the past year as scores of influential foreign visitors have called at the council headquarters in Atlanta."

Visitors From Abroad

"These visitors," he said, "have included twelve British Members of Parliament, some thirty journalists, a dozen educators, ten churchmen and ten Government officials from twenty-five countries in Asia, Africa and Europe."

He added:

"These opinion-makers from other lands have shown tremendous interest in facts and interpretations that will help them reassure their people who are vitally concerned by the Southern crisis.

"The council has found it is of great value to have these visitors see at first hand an example of Southerners of both races working in common harness for democratic solutions to their vast social problem.

"Our aim in each instance has been to put the widely publicized trouble spots into a broader and more meaningful perspective by relating them to the social and economic upheavals which a changing South is now experiencing.

"We have found great responsiveness, particularly when we draw the parallel between the basic changes in the South and those taking place in the emerging nations of Asia and Africa.

"We feel it is significant for Americans, North and South, to recognize that there are Southerners working quietly against great odds for progress that will prove to ourselves and to the world the vitality of the American creed."

July 19, 1957

Mr. Charles A. Goodrum
Librarian
Legislative Reference Service
The Library of Congress
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Goodrum:

Since you have previously indicated an interest in findings of our survey of Negro suffrage in the South, I thought you might like to have several copies of the enclosed special report. As you will see, it supplements the material on this subject which we supplied earlier at your request.

Ultimately all of these findings will be incorporated in a single printed publication, which I will furnish you for your permanent files.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Enclosures - Three (3) copies of "The Negro Voter in the South"

Survey - Voting

File

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE SERVICE

June 12, 1957

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you so much for the revision of the "Negro Voter Registration". We used two of the copies to bring our own subject files up to date, and called the Senator's office about the third. Their staff was delighted to hear about the new edition and promptly came over to pick it up.

Thank you again for your courtesy and cooperation.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Goodrum

Charles A. Goodrum
Librarian
Legislative Reference Service

New York Times Reprint Distribution

December 31, 1957:

State Organizations - 50 COPIES EACH
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Mr. Thomas W. Young
Mr. Milton C. Rose
Mr. J. M/ Dabbs - 25 COPIES
Dr. Rufus E. Clement 12 COPIES
Mr. W. H. Ferry
Mr. Michael Straight
Mr. John Thompson - 5 copies
Mr. John H. Wheeler
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Mr. Frank Kelly - 15 COPIES
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Mr. P. D. East
Mr. Francis M. Wilhoit
Miss Thelma Stevens
Mr. George McMillan
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Harry Fleischman
Vernon A. Eagle

January 2, 1958:

Board Members
Consultants - SRC
Contributors
Frank Loescher - 15 copies
John Hope, II - " "
C. H. Parrish - " "

PA - Commendation

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

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110 N. CEDAR STREET,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

January 31, 1958

Dr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
Wesley Memorial Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

As always, you did the thing that we needed most to have done. My only regret is that I did not have the nerve in advance to ask you to try to block out those four days so you could stay with us the full time. We were constantly in need of your wise counsel and rich background of experience. In any case, I want you to know how deeply grateful we are to you for your contribution on the first afternoon in the discussion on communication, and especially for pinch-hitting on such short notice when Mr. Abram did not show up. We recognize the fact that he was unavoidably detained. Nevertheless our life was saved because you were on hand to fill the gap. We are grateful to you.

May I add again, in writing, what I tried to say when I presented you to the group? Many of us feel that you are in a place of responsible leadership that is increasingly bringing to all of us new insights and a more creative outreach into those areas where such leadership is most needed Thank you for all you do.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma

TS:es

CHANCERY OFFICE
230 DWYER AVENUE
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

Commendation file make folder.

March 3, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me the annual report of the Southern Regional Council. The leaders of the Council have been a source of encouragement and gratification to all of us who have watched the progress of the Council through the years. You are to be congratulated for the fine achievements of the first fifteen years.

I quite agree with you that desegregation looks more inevitable than it did a year ago. The "diehards", who are much more vocal than numerous, are losing ground every day. The battle for justice has not been won but the United States has decided to stop segregation in public schools and the extremists cannot possibly hope to defeat the United States. The end of the struggle will not come tomorrow but it is certainly on the way.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

Robert E. Lucey

Most Rev. Robert E. Lucey, S.T.D.
Archbishop of San Antonio

Commendations

February 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Markoff:

I am pleased that your Foundation is considering an application for a grant from the Southern Regional Council.

I have been familiar with the work of the Council since its inception -- both from observation as a newspaper editor in the Carolinas and Arkansas, and from my experience as a director of the Fund for the Republic.

It is, of course, difficult to appraise the worth of any human relations agency in the South against the present background. The deterioration of the past several years has served to blank out some past accomplishments of the Council, and to obscure others. It is not, therefore, a matter of measuring progress to which the Council may have contributed, but rather of determining whether the situation might not be worse if the agency and its state affiliates had not been in existence. I believe that it would have been.

The Council in my judgment serves two important functions that no other agency in the region is capable of. It remains a rallying point for moderate white Southern opinion, and keeps open essential channels of communication between the races -- something the NAACP cannot do by its nature, and the Urban League can do only in the most limited way. It also provides an indispensable source of factual information on every aspect of the race problem; the Council's resources have prevented many a distortion in the local and national press, helped correct many that did find their way into print.

Aside from its immediate value, I believe the Council is worthy of support because of its potential. It can be assumed that one way or another some school districts in the South are going to have to move toward at least token desegregation in the months ahead. The present climate of opinion

is such that any such action will create serious tensions in the community where it takes place. The Council and its local affiliates will provide one of the few sources of "human engineers" to assist local school officials, and other public and private agencies concerned with the impact on race relations. As I am sure you are aware, trained, experienced people in this field are extremely rare -- particularly those with the Southern background which is essential to their success.

The Council has been able to attract and retain persons of demonstrated competence -- both professional and volunteer. Its present director, Harold Fleming, provides a rare combination of dedication and common sense. He is, in my judgment, the best qualified man in this field I have known in my time. His services alone would make the maintenance of the Council worthwhile.

Let me say, finally, that it is a measure of the South's tragedy that the Council cannot obtain adequate local financial support; even those who are sympathetic and disposed to contribute are all too often intimidated by the organized pressures directed against any human relations agency which deals realistically with racial problems. Support from outside sources is, therefore, essential, and I hope the New York Foundation will consider the Council's application sympathetically.

Sincerely,

Harry S. Ashmore
Executive Editor

Mr. Sol Markoff, Director
New York Foundation
61 Broadway
New York 6, N. Y.

3

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WADE M. GALLANT, JR.
LESLIE E. BROWDER

TELEPHONE PA 5-1311

March 10, 1958.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Fleming:

A copy of the Annual Report of Program Activities for 1957 was received. I have found it to be a very interesting document. Those responsible for the compilation of this report deserve our thanks and congratulations.

Yours very truly,

Irving E. Carlyle

IEC:CG

Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist
RECTOR'S OFFICE
Savannah, Georgia

March 11, 1958

Dear Harold:

I appreciate your thoughtfulness in providing me with a copy of The Annual Report of the Southern Regional Council. I have read it with high interest and with much satisfaction.

Congratulations to you and to those who have assisted you in making this progress report possible.

Be assured that my interest has not lessened and that I am grateful for the continuing association with the Council.

Sincerely yours,

T. James McNamara

(Rt. Rev.Msgr.) T. James McNamara

Mr. Harold C. Fleming,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.,
Atlanta-3, Georgia.

Christian Social Relations in 1958

SOMETIMES program emphases for a coming year are in essence reports in themselves of the past year. Such is the fact with the issues we are bringing on this page. They are a few of the many adopted on approach for program emphasis in 1958 by the Woman's Division of Christian Service.

In trade

Support of the extension by our government of the reciprocal trade agreements for five years.

In Federal-State Responsibility

In case of transfers to states of responsibilities now carried by the federal government three principles should be upheld.

- No transfer unless it can be done without loss (now or in the future) of present services.
- No program transferred (i.e. migrant labor, water control) of an interstate nature.
- The possibility of transfer should not halt Congressional action on such programs as school aid, housing, etc.

The American Indian

- No reservation should be closed on Indian land sold or resettlement plans made without full consultation with tribes and individuals concerned.

India and Famine

- A government loan to India effected as fast as possible to care for the sufferers from India's famine caused by floods and drought.

"Works For Peace"

Endorsed guiding principles for peace:

- The renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy.
- The exploration of possible areas for negotiation with the Soviet Union at points where mutuality of interest gives grounds for hope.
- The placing of control of outer space in the U. N. since only a widely representative body can legitimately undertake such a responsibility.
- Increasing emphasis on disarmament with serious consideration given to possibilities of new proposals and with recognition that the ultimate repository of military power must be in the United Nations.
- Greatly expanded programs of mutual help covering both technical assistance and financing of economic development.
- Expansion of world trade.
- Cultural interchange programs of substantial dimensions by both government and non-governmental organizations.

Dorothy Diller Photo

• *Mrs. J. Fount Tillman, president of the Woman's Division of Christian Service, presents a citation to Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, Georgia, in recognition of her contribution to the country as a "courageous Christian leader, fearless champion of freedom and equality" at the Annual Board meeting at Buck Hill Falls, Pennsylvania.*

Education

- Support of a program of federal aid for assistance in school construction and adequate salaries for teachers.

The Farm

Support for a study to be made perhaps in cooperation with other Boards in at least three areas:

- Surpluses in the United States and hunger in other parts of the world.
- The migrant and the future.
- The effect of the changing world scene on the rural church.

Housing

- Methodist women find out the facts of housing in their own neighborhoods and work with their local authorities to attempt to eliminate segregated areas and provide for urban renewal and redevelopment where needed.

Freedom of Association

The Woman's Division concurred in a statement made by the National Council of Churches, December 5, 1957, urging all churches and churchmen to "recognize the gravity of the threat to all associations and to all liberties when the freedom of any legitimate voluntary association is assailed. The freedom of one is the freedom of all. The effort of any unit of government to eliminate or suppress a voluntary association whose purpose and activity are directed to the protection of rights guaranteed by the Constitution is a clear and present danger to the existence of the nation as a united free and democratic society. The General Assembly therefore urges the communions constituent to the National Council, the General Board and other units of the National Council, and all Christians and other citizens to use all appropriate means at their disposal to prevent or to counteract such attacks upon our liberties."

World outlook

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc.

National President, Att'y. Nelson L. Lovell
[illegible] Broadway, New York 7, New York

First National Vice-President, Sewell O'Neil Sutton
[illegible] Auburn Avenue N. E., Atlanta 3, Georgia

Second National Vice-President, Rudolf Bell
[illegible] University Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois

National Executive Secretary, William E. Bear, Jr.
1168 Prospect Place, Brooklyn 13, New York

National Treasurer, E. A. Hunter
[illegible] Elm Street, Dallas, Texas

National Director of Bigger & Better Business,
Dr. Robert J. [illegible], 1[illegible] Pennsylvania Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland

Office of
ATTY. ROBERT L. WILLIAMS
National Director of Social Action
Box 213, Florida A & M University
Tallahassee, Florida

National Commercial Counsellor, James A. Jackson
312 Manhattan Avenue, New York 26, New York

Editor of THE CRESCENT, Dr. William H. Pipes
[illegible] Cherry Lane, Michigan State University,
East Lansing, Michigan

National Director of Education, Charles E. Trent
Box 697, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

National Director of Social Action,
Att'y. Robert L. Williams
Box 213, Florida A & M University,
Tallahassee, Florida

National Historian, Dr. W. Sherman Savage
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri

National Director of Publicity, J. [illegible] Barton, Jr.
3677 West Kentucky, Louisville 11, Kentucky

April 9, 1958

Mr. John Constable, Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georga

Dear Sir:

This is to thank you for your kindness in sending to our Dallas Conclave, fifty copies of "Public Ethics and the Integration Question." The material was enlightning and informational.

Yours very truly,

Robert L. Williams
National Social Action Director

RLW/keg

"Culture for Service and Service for Humanity"

JOHN H. IVES, *Chairman* HENRY SMITH LEIPER, *Minister and Executive Secretary* HAROLD B. BELCHER, *Treasurer*

MISSION COUNCIL

OF THE CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Interpretive Activities, Support and Services for the

AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS, THE BOARD OF HOME MISSIONS, THE COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION AND THE SERVICE COMMITTEE

14 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts

April 9, 1958

RALPH R. SHRADER
Project Secretary

Mr. Paul Anthony, Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you for writing me in connection with our Southern Tour, which, because we did not have enough applicants, had to be postponed until next year. It was a real disappointment to me because we had publicised the tour greatly and had expected to have a party similar to the one which we had in 1957.

Let me commend you and your co-workers for the splendid work which you are doing.

Cordially yours,

Ralph R. Shrader

Ralph R. Shrader

RRS:mgl
Dictated April 7th.

I was greatly interested in Chester Bowles' article in the Sat. Eve. Post on "What the Negroes can Learn from Gandhi."

Our Christian World Mission:

The inclusive witness and extensive work which unites us with other Christians in the cause of Christ in the local, the national and the world community.

Racial Integrationist Press Is Preoccupied With S. C.

By W. D. WORKMAN JR.
Editorial Correspondence

COLUMBIA — Liberal publications which foster racial integration currently are according more than a little attention to South Carolina or to South Carolinians.

The monthly pamphlet, "New South," published by the Southern Regional Council, has reprinted an article in which a University of South Carolina faculty member charges Southerners with merely "playing a role" in their resistance to integration. The article, by Assistant Professor Joseph Margolis, of the Psychology and Philosophy Department, first appeared in the winter issue of the Bulletin of the American Assn. of University Professors.

The Northern author of "The Role of the Segregationist" concludes that "the South is suffering from a moral embarrassment" in its treatment of the Negro, and that "as his intelligence and comprehension is bettered, the segregationist cannot overcome his awareness of the continuing guilt of his policies."

Prof. Margolis will not be at the University next year.

Another recent issue of "New South" carries a reprint of a speech delivered to the Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith by Harry S. Ashmore, Greenville native who now is executive editor of the Arkansas Gazette, at Little Rock. Ashmore's basic premise is that "The American white is not yet ready to accept the Negro as his equal, and the American Negro is no longer willing to accept anything less." He also perceives a moral force working in behalf of the Negro — a force "which has made him a burden on every white American's conscience throughout our national history."

And the March 28 issue of the Congressional Record reprints a portion of an Ashmore speech in which the South Carolinian gave a Nieman lecture at Harvard University on this subject: "The Story Behind Little Rock: Was Its Meaning Lost in Reporting Its Drama?"

The February issue of "The Crisis," official publication of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, carries a photograph of several Negro students with application blanks for admission to the University of South Carolina. They are not identified by name, nor is there indication whether they are students of Allen University or Benedict College.

The March 10 issue of the "Feature Press Service" of the American Civil Liberties Union has a seven-paragraph account of the November bombing of a Gaffney residence. The ACLU report opens with this paragraph:

"The home of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Sanders of Gaffney, South Carolina, was destroyed recently by dynamite following Mrs. Sanders' contribution to a booklet entitled, 'South Carolinians Speak,' a compilation of moderate sentiments on race relations by responsible white citizens. In it, Mrs. Sanders had suggested slow but sure movement toward desegregation."

(According to the Associated Press, the bomb blast shattered windows and cracked a wall.)

The March 24 issue of the same ACLU publication carries this item:

"A segregationist labor union has found that Ku Klux Klan meetings are not the local environment for fighting the AFL-CIO Textile Workers Union. When William Somerset, organizer of the 'whites only' United Southern Employes Assn., told a meeting of the Klan Klavern in Fort Mill, S. C., that any Klansman was automatically a member of USEA and could be sent through an AFL-CIO picket line, the announcement was met by a loud chorus of boos and a walkout of most of the masked Klansmen, who were themselves textile workers."

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CAMPAGNE EUROPÉENNE DE LA JEUNESSE

SECRÉTARIAT INTERNATIONAL

ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE
CAJEUROPA - PARIS
TÉLÉPHONE : BALZAC 69-00

82, AVENUE MARCEAU
PARIS 8e

General Secretariat
P.D./G.PD.

Paris, 16th April, 1958

Mr. Harold FLEMING,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
ATLANTA - 3. (Georgia)

Dear Mr. Fleming,

It may well be that you have already forgotten the visit I paid, early this year, to your offices in the Southern Regional Council . I have indeed let a great deal of time go by before getting in touch with you and I have to ask you to accept my apologies . I hope that you will forgive me . On my return to Europe, I was completely overwhelmed by the work which had accumulated during my absence, and it is only after some delay that I have found time to go through all the mass of material I brought back with me from the United States and to recontact the people who were kind enough to welcome me over there .

I remember with particular pleasure the visit I paid to you . It was very good of you to devote almost a whole afternoon to me . I was most interested in our discussion on the problem of disseminating information about the development of social and psychological conditions in the Southern States . I was also very glad to make the acquaintance of several of your colleagues who joined in our discussion .

During our talk, I said that you could count on me should you ever desire any of your information or your documents disseminated in Europe . I reaffirm that I am still extremely interested in your work and am willing to assist you if I can .

In order to provide you with some information on the problems and activities we, here in Paris, are dealing with, I take the opportunity of sending you, under separate cover, some material on the European Youth Campaign . I hope that you will find it of interest .

I ask you once again to accept my thanks for your kind welcome and I hope that I shall have the pleasure of meeting you again or of hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Ph. Deshormes

— Ph. DESHORMES

ADDRESS BY EUGENE R. BLACK,

PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

BEFORE THE

25TH SESSION OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL OF THE UNITED NATIONS,

MEETING AT U.N. HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK CITY

APRIL 17, 1958

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Council:

As always, I welcome the opportunity to appear before the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations -- this year, perhaps, more than ever before. The months since your session of last Spring have had their share of crisis and sensation, marked by political turmoil and excursions into space. But crisis headlines in newspapers do not really tell us what problems press most crushingly on the vast majority of mankind. These problems are brutal in their simplicity: they are how to get enough to eat, how to get or keep a minimum of shelter, how to stay in tolerable health.

For hundreds of millions of human beings, these are the questions which overshadow all others. The discussions of this Council can do much to keep in our minds this central fact of the world today. The fact takes on added significance now, when the slowing down of economic activity in North America is being watched throughout the world with some fear that it may forebode a slowing down of investment and economic growth everywhere.

* * * * * *

In contrast to this background of concern, it is my particular pleasure this morning to tell you that the activities of the Bank, in making and encouraging productive investment, are this year at a new peak.

This circumstance, I hardly need add, does not reflect any policy of the Bank to try, single-handed, to reverse economic fortunes on a global scale. Our lending rate comes about as a result of some years of history -- but it does, I may say, indicate the Bank's confidence in the years to come.

Those of you who have followed our work from the beginning will remember that we began our development lending 10 years ago. In that first year, our development loans amounted to less than $30 million. We then climbed to a plateau where our lending, for five years or so, was at a level of about $300 million annually. In the fiscal year 1955, we attained a higher plateau, where the level was about $400 million annually; and this is the place to which we had progressed in the Annual Report you have before you.

By the end of June, which is the end of our fiscal year, the Bank probably will have lent well over $650 million. In this and other respects, this will be far and away the biggest year since the Bank was founded.

* * * * * *

It takes more than 12 months to know whether new trends are appearing in the pattern of Bank lending. Statistics are notoriously treacherous, and the figures for one year do not necessarily imply anything for the next. With that caution, let me make one or two observations about where our latest lending has been done.

Projects in South Asia and the Far East are, for the second successive year, dominant in our operations. The amount which will be lent in these areas

during the current fiscal year would have looked, in past Annual Reports, like a respectable total for our lending all around the world. As matters now stand, Asia -- by far the most populous of the underdeveloped areas -- has received more development loans from the Bank than any other part of the globe.

With respect to another group of member countries, let me point out that the Bank is fulfilling a forecast made at our Annual Meeting last September -- that our loans in Latin America would at least double the amount of the previous year. So they will, with an expected total in the current fiscal year of about $130 million.

In Africa our lending this year will approximate $100 million, and I can foresee a growing amount of Bank activity there. For the past six weeks I have been traveling over the half of the continent that lies south of the Sahara. I come back deeply impressed by the amount of dormant resources that can be awakened there, for the benefit of Africa and the rest of mankind.

* * * * * *

About trends in the purposes of Bank loans, it is possible to speak with some confidence, because they have remained remarkably constant over the past three years or more. In the main, the cobbler has stuck to his last. Two-thirds of our lending has been to increase production and develop new resources through adding to the supply of electrical energy and through improvements to transportation.

Within these two categories, loans for transportation have in recent months moved to the fore. Since the end of the fiscal year we have lent the equivalent of more than a quarter of a billion dollars for railways, highways, air and water transportation. Of this amount, almost half was accounted for by railway loans in India and Pakistan.

One of the most challenging transportation projects ever undertaken with the help of the Bank is noted in the Annual Report you have before you. It is the work going forward to add new highways to the road system of Ethiopia, and to carry out surveys for other additions further in the future. The Bank was encouraged to help this project by the striking results obtained from highway reconstruction completed in 1956 with the help of an earlier loan from the Bank.

The effect of better roads on the Ethiopian economy was fourfold. First, commerce was greatly speeded: the truck journey on the road from Addis Ababa to Assab, for instance, used to take up to a week in the dry season, and sometimes could not be made at all during the rains; now it can be made in two days. Second, transportation costs were reduced, for many commodities by 35 per cent or more. Third, commerce grew: in 1956, truck traffic was 50% heavier than it had been in 1954; and by 1957, imports of motor vehicles and fuel were up 300%. Finally, better roads stimulated production and international trade. Much of the large increase in Ethiopian exports during the past four or five years is due to the greater convenience and speed of highway transportation: for instance, while oilseed prices remained stable, oilseed exports nearly

doubled. Some of the most striking effects of the highway program are beyond the poor power of statistics to describe -- especially the opening up of new horizons and new aspirations in remote districts now at last put into effective communication with the rest of the country.

Loans for electric power, however, still stand foremost in the Bank's operations. We have made $150 million of power loans in the current year. They bring our total lending for electricity to the equivalent of more than a billion dollars, invested in projects ranging all the way from small steam plants in rural Mexico to the great dam in Africa which will harness the powerful Zambesi River to the generation of electricity at the Kariba Gorge.

In a few days, the Bank will be considering its second loan for new generating capacity at Karachi. What has already been accomplished in this Asian capital well shows how economic growth depends on adequate supplies of electricity.

A new power station completed 18 months ago in Karachi with Bank help has more than doubled the city's power supply. When Pakistan became independent there were only a few small factories in Karachi. Today, several hundred large and small industrial enterprises -- ranging from foundries and machine shops, chemical, glass, textile, pharmaceutical and soap plants to confectionery, beverage and cigarette factories -- have been established in Karachi and in two industrial areas nearby. All depend on the new power supply. In addition, new power has been made available for the many commercial and domestic needs of a city whose population has trebled over the last decade. The improved power supply does not, of course, mean that all the problems of this fast-growing city have been solved. But the new power is undoubtedly helping Karachi to pass successfully through its transformation from a relatively small seaport to one of the important industrial and commercial centers of Asia.

Loans made by the Bank for the direct benefit of agriculture continue to be rather small -- only about $25 million this year, for land reclamation in Italy and Japan. A much larger volume of our other lending, however, is helping farm production. The importance of adequate transportation to agriculture is, I think, widely appreciated; that electric power, too, can be vital is perhaps not equally well understood. But consider the case of northwestern Mexico, where new electric power and rising farm production have come hand in hand.

In this part of the country, the soil is fertile, but rainfall is light. The means to remove that handicap began to appear especially after the war, when the Federal Electricity Commission began to erect storage dams and power plants. Pumping systems, powered by the new electricity, made it possible greatly to increase irrigation; and in one way or another, land under cultivation was increased sixfold, from half a million to three million acres. Now, every winter, 9,000 freight-car loads of vegetables move from this part of Mexico to the United States. The wheat crop, which was 20,000 tons in 1945, was 600,000 tons last year. To pump water onto the land, new electricity and new transmission networks had been required. World Bank loans helped the Commission build them; and we are now working on still another loan for the Commission's country-wide power program.

As a final item, let me mention the Bank's lending for the development of industry. This year, for the third consecutive year, the Bank's industrial lending amounts to about $95 million, most of it for private steel projects in India and Japan.

A great variety of industries, new industrial techniques and widening managerial skills are needed in the less developed parts of the world; and for help in these directions, private investors in most of the Bank's member countries can look to the International Finance Corporation.

When I last met with you, the Corporation had yet to make its first commitment; now, in the past 10 months, it has made six. All are described in the documents you have; but it may be worth while to direct your attention to several points about them. First, they have been made in about as wide a variety of enterprises as could be imagined within the scope of a half dozen transactions: electrical equipment manufacturing; the manufacture of automotive parts; copper mining and refining; overhaul and repair of aircraft engines; lumbering and wood preservation; and kraft paper and paper board. Second, the ownership of the companies has varied almost as widely: some are owned entirely in the country where they operate; some are wholly owned subsidiaries of companies abroad; and some represent joint ventures of foreign and domestic capital.

It is also apparent that the Corporation's investment pattern is flexible. Each investment is considered as a separate case and the terms vary accordingly. Although five of the first six investments made by the Corporation have been in Latin America, a number of the more active proposals now under consideration are located in Asia.

Sound industrial investment, as you are well aware, is a time-consuming process. Even more than the usual public investment project, it involves complicated judgments as to technical processes, raw material supplies, financial structures, marketing, actual and prospective competition, and, above all, management. It involves, too, investigation of a multitude of proposals to screen out the relatively few that hold promise. IFC, I believe, has made a good start in organizing a competent investment staff, in formulating its policies, and in establishing procedures to handle the difficult issues I have mentioned. It has an increasing number of projects in its pipeline -- and the pace of IFC operations can be expected to accelerate materially.

In another way, too, the Bank has moved to facilitate the flow of capital into private industrial investment. I refer here to our increasing activity in support of local industrial investment institutions, popularly known as "development banks." A number of such institutions -- in Turkey, India, Nicaragua, Ceylon, Ethiopia and, most recently, in Pakistan -- have been created with our advice and assistance and we are presently participating in discussions concerning the establishment of comparable development banks in several other countries. Our assistance to these institutions has not been confined to loans; we have also helped them, at their request, in their recruitment and other problems. All but two of the institutions to which I have referred are privately owned and operated; three of them have succeeded

in attracting as shareholders not only local investors but foreign investors as well. We believe strongly that, in proper circumstances and properly organized and managed, these institutions can make a significant contribution to development. They can do this not only by providing long-term industrial financing -- a type of financing frequently theretofore unavailable -- but also by establishing new standards of investigation and supervision and thereby creating confidence among local investors in the enterprises financed. And they can contribute significantly, too, by serving as a link to foreign enterprise, skill and capital.

* * * * * *

A few minutes ago, when I mentioned the Bank's rising rate of lending, the thought must have occurred to many of you that this implied other new peaks of activity as well. And in fact, in the current fiscal year, the Bank has disbursed funds to borrowers at a faster rate than ever before; and it has already raised more new funds for lending than in any previous year of its existence.

In the last calendar year, we disbursed to borrowers the equivalent of $440 million -- a new record. Last month, we paid out $72 million, more than in any month since June 1947, when we were disbursing our reconstruction loan to France. By the end of this fiscal year, disbursements will be running at an annual rate of well over $500 million.

As you will have noticed in our Annual Report, the Bank has continued to put stress on the desirability of members releasing their subscribed capital so that it can be used for Bank lending. Our members released the equivalent of more than $130 million in the last fiscal year, and have made more than $125 million available so far this year.

We have been saying for nearly a decade that releases of capital, in addition to those we early received from the United States and Canada, would become increasingly useful to the Bank. We have proof in the current year: about one-quarter of our additional lending resources will come from the capital releases of our member governments outside the United States.

The number of currencies we have been able to lend is steadily growing, and now stands at 24. In the last fiscal year, Australian pounds, Venezuelan bolivares and Yugoslav dinars were included in our loans for the first time; in the current fiscal year, we have added Ceylon rupees, Indian rupees, Iranian rials and Irish pounds and Luxembourg francs. Last year, for the Indian railways, we made one loan consisting entirely of pounds sterling, another consisting entirely of Italian lire and still another consisting wholly of Japanese yen. In the current fiscal year, to complete the financing of a power project in Austria, we made our first loan consisting entirely of German marks.

This has been our most active year of borrowing funds from other investors: we have sold bonds and notes amounting to $410 million. All these sales were, in fact, made for United States dollars, but more than half of them were to buyers outside the United States. The Bundesbank of Germany lent us $175

million in two transactions; other investors outside the United States, especially in Europe, took more than $30 million of our bonds and notes, including parts of two public offerings made in the New York market.

In the United States last January, we successfully sold a public offering of $150 million worth of bonds -- our biggest issue in the American market since our first market operation in 1947. A notable feature of this issue was that it reached many institutions which had never bought World Bank bonds before, and was our most widely distributed issue in over a decade.

The interest of investors in buying parts of the loans made by the Bank has continued to be a keen one: in the last fiscal year, participations in our loans and sales from our portfolio amounted to $57 million; in the current year, we have already exceeded that figure with sales amounting to nearly $70 million. Private bank participations of $15 million in our $32.5 million loan for the Tata Iron and Steel Company in India were the largest in the Bank's experience; but they were almost equaled, a few months later, by some $13 million of private participations in our loan for the development of Southern Italy. These sales and participations are carried out on an international basis. Both United States and Canadian banks participated in the Tata and Italian loans; and in the Italian loan they were joined by seven West German banks.

You are all fully aware, I know, that the Bank is considerably more than a financing institution. During the year, we have been cooperating with the Italian Government in a study looking toward the establishment of a large nuclear power station in Southern Italy. The study was proposed by the Bank because Italy is a country where circumstances appear to be favorable to the early commercial use of nuclear power; and we believe that the study will be of importance both for Italy and other member countries.

As for a considerable time past, we have continued our efforts to bring about agreement between India and Pakistan on sharing the waters of the Indus system of rivers. At the request of the Egyptian Government, we have also begun to exercise our good offices in discussions looking toward a settlement of the compensation to be paid the shareholders of the Suez Canal Company following the nationalization decree of the Government.

During the year we have also continued more usual forms of technical assistance: the report and recommendations of a general survey mission to Jordan was published; a study of the Thai economy, being carried on by a Bank mission cooperating with a Thai counterpart group, is nearing completion. Bank economists on development advisory missions are advising the Governments of Ecuador and Peru both on current problems and on longer-range development plans.

The Bank's Economic Development Institute, which 12 months ago was still considered to be an experiment, has now, I am glad to tell you, been established as a regular and continuing part of the Bank's activities. I am convinced that it will make a more and more perceptible impact, as the years go by, on the management of economic affairs in the less developed member countries of the Bank.

* * * * * *

We have watched with interest developments resulting from the decision of the General Assembly last fall to establish a United Nations Special Fund. We in the Bank share what I believe is the general view that, properly organized and managed, such a fund can make a substantial contribution to the development of the less developed countries. Certainly, in the Bank's experience, the lack of factual data and of technical skills has been one of the real obstacles to the formulation of proper development programs and to bringing specific productive projects up to the point where they are ready for financing. The Special Fund, particularly through its proposed survey research and educational activities, should be able to help substantially in remedying this lack. We think its activities will not only be valuable in themselves but should facilitate the very type of development financing in which the Bank is engaged. I am sure that the Bank will wish to cooperate with the Special Fund in all appropriate ways.

* * * * * *

Mr. Chairman, when I appeared here two years ago, I commented that great progress had been made in economic development since the end of the war. At the same time I sounded a note of warning against the belief that the postwar rate of growth would continue indefinitely.

Personally, I am not pessimistic about the current economic situation. Whatever the prospects for the short run, I think it is clear that in the longer run they are good. There is still great momentum in the economic progress of the underdeveloped countries. It would be deeply unfortunate if a preoccupation with domestic economic problems in the developed countries should lead to such a diminution of international aid and investment that this momentum were lost.

But it would be a greater tragedy still if the developing countries were not to realize that their economic growth depends on their own efforts more now than at any time in the past decade. It is no time for them to rely on the hope that continuing errors of economic policy will somehow be made good by the assistance of others; it is no time to put factional politics ahead of economic necessities.

Economic development, in the last analysis, always depends on internal effort. For countries not willing to make the effort, this is likely to be a time of unusual adversity. But countries willing to plan intelligently, to work hard, and to accumulate savings today so that tomorrow will be better -- these countries will find that they do not lack outside support; and they will find that among the institutions most willing to lend them support is the World Bank.

# # # #

JA 2-7512
Susie Greene
Wadley, Ga.

American Friends Service Committee

Twenty-South Twelfth Street

Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania

Telephone, KIngsley 6-9277

April 23, 1958

Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold,

I certainly hope you will keep us up-to-date on the Birmingham situation. This is the kind of case that our Committee would certainly like to assist.

I am sorry to have to report that the Committee did not act favorably on assistance to Dr. Otis Smith. The Committee tried hard to discover some basis within the terms of our program that would allow us to give assistance to Dr. Smith, but they were unable to find clear relation.

At the same time that we were troubled with the dire situation represented by Dr. Smith's expulsion from Peach County, we wondered why we had not received more requests for legal assistance from cases in the south. It was our thought a year ago that there would be a large increase of such cases and we, as you know, approached the Fund for the Republic on that basis. It may well be that, though not having a staff present in the field and not doing much through correspondence from here to inquire about cases, many have gone unaided through our lack of contact. It may also mean that the influx of cases is yet to come or that the situation is so threatening that individuals are unable to stand their ground after taking a conscientious position. We would appreciate any judgment you might have on this matter.

We have been turned down by the Robert Marshall Civil Liberties Trust for any major contribution for extension of the program and we do not have any other sources in sight at the moment. We still have, however, around $13,000 in unearmarked money which we would like to use in the most beneficial manner in the next two or three months. We would appreciate very much your advice on this.

Cordially yours,

Mike

C. H. Yarrow
Director
Rights of Conscience Program

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IN THE HEART OF TVA

MORNING-SUNDAY — ESTABLISHED 1812

THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

SILLIMAN EVANS, JR.
Publisher

NASHVILLE, (1) TENNESSEE

April 29, 1958

Public Relations Representative
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, North East
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir

I recently received a copy of your special report, "THE MOVE TO DISENFRANCHISE THE NEGRO VOTER" which was compiled by the Southern Regional Council dated April 17, 1958, for my newspaper reference library file. I would like to request that the Nashville Tennessean Library be placed on your permanent mailing list for all reports concerning segregation, integration, and race relations. These reports are extremely valuable as sources of reference for our editorial and reportorial staffs.

Very truly yours

John R. Parrish, Jr.

JOHN R. PARRISH, JR.
Chief Librarian

JRP:nsw

Annual

An annual meeting is a composite of business, reports, and speeches. All facets generate inspiration; some of them more than others. Methodist women receive their greatest inspiration perhaps in hearing the missionaries and deaconesses present their work.

The presentations coupled with the report of the treasurer (see

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Atlanta, Georgia (right), was cited by the Woman's Division of Christian Service for "achievement in human rights." The citation was presented by Mrs. J. Fount Tillman, president of the Woman's Division. It reads:

> A citation for achievement in human rights to Dorothy Tilly, courageous Christian leader, fearless champion of freedom and equality, member of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, in recognition of her valiant service through the years in church and community life, and in commemoration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights. *Sadie Wilson Tillman*, President, Woman's Division of Christian Service.

Mrs. Tilly was one of fifteen prominent citizens named to the President's Committee on Civil Rights, when it was established in 1947 by an executive order of President Harry S. Truman. The committee reported in 1948. To mark the tenth anniversary of the report, a booklet entitled *The People Take the Lead: A Record of Progress in Civil Rights, 1948 to 1958* was issued by the American Jewish Committee. Among eight writers who summarized civil rights progress, including President Truman, Vice-President Nixon, and Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice-president, the only woman was Mrs. Tilly. Her topic was "Citizenship."

A native of Hampton, Georgia, Mrs. Tilly has been an active Methodist for many years. She was the Secretary of Christian Social Relations of the Southeastern Jurisdiction Woman's Society. For eighteen years she was an officer in the Woman's Society of the North Georgia Conference. Mrs. Tilly is currently director of women's work for the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, an organization which works for interracial understanding.

Miss Constance Blackstock, Pakistan *(at left)*, and Miss Kate Cooper, Korea, chat. Miss Cooper received the orchid for being the oldest missionary attending the Annual Meeting.

From left: Mrs. Bolon Barnhouse, Ohio Conference Secretary of Promotion, Dr. Margaret Tucker, Hannah Gallagher, and Gusta Robinett chat in the Blue Stone Room during the Annual Meeting.

Photographs by Dorothy Dilger

April 1958

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PEP

POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC PLANNING

Council of Management: *Chairman:* E. M. NICHOLSON, C.B. *Vice-Chairman:* I. M. SIEFF. *Hon. Treasurer:* J. H. HANSARD.
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SIR ALEXANDER CARR-SAUNDERS, K.B.E., F.B.A. THE RT. HON. LORD SALTER OF KIDLINGTON, G.B.E., K.C.B.
SIR RONALD DAVISON SIR HENRY BUNBURY, K.C.B. A. D. K. OWEN SIR FREDERIC HOOPER.
Executive Chairman: THE RT. HON. L. J. EDWARDS, O.B.E., M.P. *Director:* RICHARD BAILEY

16 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.1

WHITEHALL 7245-7

5th May 1958

Dear Mr. Fleming,

I have now returned to London after my eight weeks in the United States. I found my visit extremely interesting and stimulating and I particularly valued the conversations I had with you and other people engaged in research on current problems.

I should be very interested to receive copies of your publications from time to time and will be pleased to send you our broadsheets on subjects of interest to you. Of our recent issues I think that the enclosed are the only ones anywhere near your field.

It was a very great pleasure meeting you and I hope that it will not be too long before you come to London again.

Yours sincerely,

Richard Bailey

Richard Bailey

Mr. Harold C.Fleming,
Executive Director,
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432,
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
ATLANTA 3.
Georgia.
U.S.A.

Fellowship With All Races Urged By Southern Baptist Convention

HOUSTON (AP) — The Southern Baptist Convention Thursday overwhelmingly accepted a report calling for strengthened "fellowship with people of every race." The report, by the Christian Life Commission, was assailed by a Georgia minister.

The report denounced "social usages" that "deny basic American freedoms" to any citizen, and said "racial antipathy" at home had impeded missionary work abroad.

It urged staunch support for the public schools, and urged Baptists to "help and not hinder the progress of justice for all peoples."

The Rev. Montague Cook, of Moultrie, Ga., assailed the document, saying its plea for racial fellowship was synonymous with integration. He provided the dictionary definitions.

He also maintained that the action would be construed by the public as representing the opinion of all Southern Baptists, although the convention has no power to impose policy on local churches.

Replied the Rev. Adiel J. Moncrief, of St. Joseph, Mo., chairman of the commission: "We are endeavoring to follow the Bible, rather than the dictionary or press reports."

The convention must witness to Christian principles fearlessly, he said, adding:

"We are not living in a cloistered, sweet, contemplative life amid happy surroundings. On the contrary, we have espoused a militant, disturbing way of life—a dangerous way of life."

Rep. Brooks Hays (D-Ark.), convention president, said principle should not be bogged down in "verbiage and semantics," adding: "We must adhere to the ministry of reconciliation."

"It seems strange," said the Rev. Avery Lee, of Ruston, La., "that Baptists, of all people, should try to delete anything that is termed reconciliation."

The report also condemned the liquor trade, and "traffic throughout the nation in pornography and obscene literature" and called for steps to curb it.

Charges that the Christian Life Commission was using "tainted money" to promote racial concord were thunderously repudiated Thursday by the convention.

By a booming voice vote, approximately 12,000 messengers slapped down a motion that they return a big cash gift made to the commission by the Fund for the Republic.

A Selma, Ala., man, Jack Trammell, launched an attack on the

Continued on Page 9, Column 2

Southern Baptists Urge Fellowship

Continued From Page 1

fund, saying it had been accused of giving aid to communism, and that "we ought not to accept any money that is tainted."

The move touched off a wave of rebuttals. The Rev. Reuben E. Alley of Richmond, Va., editor of a state Baptist paper, said he had investigated the charges thoroughly, and added:

"The fund . . . is absolutely and completely untainted by any relationship to Communist causes. There are no grounds whatever for these charges."

A fund gift of $15,000 to the commission, which works for racial harmony and other social improvements, has been widely criticized in southern White Citizen Council organs.

In the squabble over the Fund for the Republic, a half dozen churchmen rose to defend it, saying it had been the target of scurrilous rumors, misinformation and unfounded charges.

"There's nothing subversive about the organization," said the Rev. Fred L. Bell of Nashville, Tenn. Like Alley, Bell said he had made a special study of the matter.

Other convention business included:

1. The Rev. Paul M. Stevens of Fort Worth, director of the convention's Radio and Television Commission, reported an expanding program of spreading the gospel message on the air.

2. The Rev. Dr. R. Orin Cornett of Nashville, executive secretary of the Education Commission, reported enrollments in 70 southern Baptist colleges have reached a record 59,371.

3. The Rev. Alfred Carpenter of Atlanta, director of the Chaplains Commission, reported that Southern Baptists have their full military chaplains quota filled—with 425 chaplains on active duty.

4. The Rev. Dr. Court Redford of Atlanta, head of the Home Missions Board, described a new program the board has started in New York City to combat juvenile delinquency—one of 43 city mission programs. He also reported steps to help Canada Baptists, and assignment of a specialist to step up work with Negroes.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
May 23, 1958

Let Christians Accept Challenge of Rep. Hays

Christians everywhere, noting the decline of most downtown churches and seeing, too, the shocking percentage of American citizens who attend no church at all, are worried whether the traditional methods of bringing the gospel to non-churchgoing persons are in need of change.

Southern Baptists, meeting at Houston, Tex., heard their convention president, Congressman Brooks Hays, of Arkansas, say imagination must go along with compassion. He called for head-on action to meet the problems of our time, including that of race.

He told the policy-guiding meeting of what is the South's largest Christian body that there should be no reluctance to confront controversy or the examination of differences.

Congressman Hays said, too, that "traditional methods of extending help to Negro neighbors won't suffice.

"Imagination must accompany our compassion," he said.

Mr. Hays, who was reelected president of the convention Wednesday, also came to the defense of the denomination's Christian Life Commission, which has been under attack from some congregations for its activity in race relations and other social issues.

"I realize we cannot have complete unanimity in these matters," he said, but "it would be tragic for us to assume that we can function as a Christian body without assigning to trusted representatives of the convention the task of pointing out our Christian duty with respect to social evils and current conflicts."

Certainly no one can quarrel with Congressman Hays' premise. The Christian church cannot and must not avoid the great controversial issues of our time. The church itself was founded in the midst of controversy and has lived with it ever since. The major social issues are not dancing, card playing, smoking or, serious as it is, drinking. The great war is on for men's minds and Christians must participate.

THESE LTRS. AND COMMENTS WERE SUB-
MITTED TO CARNEGIE CORP. MAY 28, 1958.

C O P Y

House of Commons,
Westminster,
S.W.1.

C O P Y

10th December, 1957

Dear Mr. Via,

I had intended to write to you long before now, but I know you will understand how little time I had during my dash across the United States and back again; and I got back to find a mass of my own correspondence to deal with.

Many thanks for your letter of 6th November. I too was very sorry that my stay in Atlanta was so short. I would have liked to see more of the city, and something of its surroundings, and one day I hope I shall.

However, thanks to you and to the Southern Regional Council, every minute of my short time in Atlanta was very well spent. As I think I said to you, one of the main factors in my wish to study race relations in America was the conversations on the subject which I frequently have with Africans and West Indians. I hoped to be able to explain to them something of how the present state of affairs have come about, and, more important, what is being done about it now. I certainly feel more qualified now to speak on the first point and having met the officials of the Southern Regional Council, and studied their work, I shall deal with the second not only with confidence but with enthusiasm. Many thanks to you and your colleagues.

Thank you also very much for having the package sent off for me. It arrived safely. I enclose an (American) postal order for $1.95, which I think was the amount of the postage.

Thank you also for sending me the additional documents, which reached me in New York, and which I am very glad to have.

When you or any of your colleagues whom I met are going to be in London, please let me know - I hope it will be before long.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

/s/ DAVID W. S. LIDDERDALE

D. W. S. Lidderdale.

C O P Y

C O P Y

PARK LANE MOTOR HOTEL
1701 Central Ave. E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

March 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I hope that you will not interpret my failure to appear at your office to collect the material you so kindly promised me as base ingratitude. The explanation is that thanks to the extraordinary kindness of Mr. Alston, and Mr. Thompson, as well as of Dr. Young, I simply did not have a single minute free. They were all wonderful and extremely helpful. In fact, thanks to you and to them, my stay in Atlanta was of the greatest value to me personally and I hope indirectly to the job.

I am extremely indebted to you and to Mr. Fleming and Mr. Routh for your friendliness, Southern hospitality and infinite patience with an abysmally ignorant outsider, and I do appreciate from the bottom of my heart your generosity. My only hope, apart from wishing that you would all come to Sweden, is that any foreign visitor* have the privilege of meeting you all and receiving their introduction to the South from you.

Yours gratefully,

/s/ CATHERINE DJURKLOU

*hard on work, but unparalleled for public relations.

C. D.

P. S. Could you send the material to me at the following address:

Mrs. Catherine Djurklou
c/o Mrs. Margaret Haskins
Room 834
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D. C.

Please Hold.

C.

"The South has been a most interesting subject for me for several years, and the conversation we had with you, highly enlightening though brief, has contributed a great deal to the understanding of this subject and, we believe, will remain as a happy memory of our stay in this country."

Seizo Tanetani, First Secretary
Embassy of Japan
Washington, D. C.

"I want to especially thank you and the staff of the Southern Regional Council for the very splendid cooperation and assistance given to us in connection with the visit of the foreign delegation to Atlanta early this month. I might add, also, that the itinerary which you put together in a short time certainly gave them an effective and basic orientation of the Southern scene."

William H. Oliver, Co-Director
Fair Practices and Anti-Discrimination
Department
United Auto Workers

"...it (Southern tour) will all be treasured and useful in my work in the future... To meet all of you and see a little of your efforts was a great experience."

Mrs. Mary Saran
Secretary of the International
Council of Social Democratic Women

"Again may I express, for the U. S. Government Agencies participating in this program, our appreciation for your continued interest and help in realizing the objectives of our program... Insofar as an individual foreign visitor is concerned, your efforts may in fact determine the success or failure of the program."

Mrs. Alden R. Crocker, Chairman
Interagency Committee on Community
Participation
International Cooperation Administration
Washington, D. C.

"From time to time we receive visitors from Europe who inquire about race relations in the United States. One such visitor, who was in your office a few months ago, commented on the clarity of the materials that he saw. I wonder if you could send us a copy of your materials that deal with this subject."

Basil Karp
Education Consultant
American Committee on United Europe

"Thanks for being so very nice to me in Atlanta and for writing all along the line and causing me the kind and helpful reception I received... It was a very real pleasure to see something of the work the Southern Regional Council is doing."

Ellen Hellman, Past President
South African Institute on Race Relations

"On behalf of the Governmental Affairs Institute and myself, your courtesies extended to Sir Leslie Plummer on his recent visit to Atlanta were very much appreciated. Your timely contributions seemed to me to shed new light on the stale problems of race in the deep South, and our visitor expressed similar sentiments."

Dr. Robert E. Williams

countries are intensely concerned with the race issue in this country, particularly in the contested Southern situation. It is vital that they be acquainted with the hopeful and positive, as well as the negative developments within the South. They can benefit greatly from first-hand exposure to Southerners who are wrestling with this great moral question, searching their consciences, and looking on old attitudes and practices with new eyes. It is one of the Council's great advantages that it can give such an exposure to the foreign traveller.

(6) The new U. S. - South African Leader Exchange Program of the African-American Institute typifies the mounting importance of race relations in international exchange. Certainly the South African leaders whom this program will bring to the United States will be deeply interested in what can be learned from the situation in the South.

(7) We have found it advantageous for visitors travelling South to come first to Atlanta, where the Council can assist them in gaining an overall view of the region, and advise them on persons to see elsewhere in the South. This benefits the visitor by giving him a region-wide picture to which his experiences in the South can be meaningfully related. Through systematic scheduling, it is also possible to avoid over-working the relatively few Southerners who are well known to national programmers.

5-31-58

MF -
File this
in our commenda-
tion stuff.
HCF

★ ★ ★ Journal and Guide Features ★ ★ ★

An Adventure That Restored Good Race Relations In A Former Time Of Crisis

How Southern Conference Of Race Leaders Became Standing Goodwill Group

By LIN HOLLOWAY

Great things are wrought when men of like stature and minds gather to consider the ills of humanity.

An attempt to prove that point was made recently when 325 of the nation's colored leaders gathered in a "summit" meeting on race relations called by the National Newspaper Publishers Association at Washington, D. C.

• • •

REAL SUCCESS in proving the point was made as far back as the early 1940's when the South's most influential citizens of both races started a series of meetings and issued a series of statements which resulted in the organization of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

Spearheaded by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, then a professor at Virginia Union University and widely-read editorial columnist with the Journal and Guide, a meeting of the South's colored leaders was held at Durham, N. C., on Oct. 20, 1942, for the purpose of discussing the status of race relations in the South at that time and suggesting solutions which would benefit not only the colored citizens but the South and the nation as a whole.

• • •

DR. HANCOCK and other colored leaders in Virginia had concluded that the time was

The idea spread like wildfire, however, because of Mrs. Roosevelt's unpopularity in the South.

Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina professor and an ardent student of sociological phenomena, in his learned study on the South of the early 1940's "Race and Rumors of Race," cites some of the incredible tales that southern white women repeated among themselves during the era of the mythical "Eleanor clubs".

• • •

SOME WOMEN felt that these "clubs" caused the colored women who had formerly been their domestic servants to 1) conspire to make the white women, not the colored ones, the kitchen menials; 2) "strike" for higher wages and better working conditions and 3) "take over," generally in the big houses.

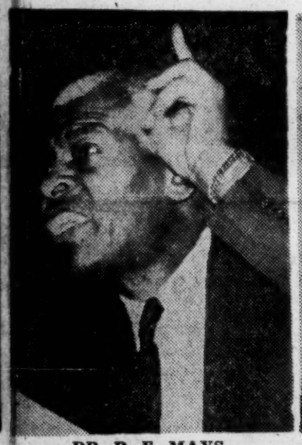
As far-fetched as these tales were, many white women of the Southland believed them and passed their beliefs on to their husbands, sons and brothers.

• • •

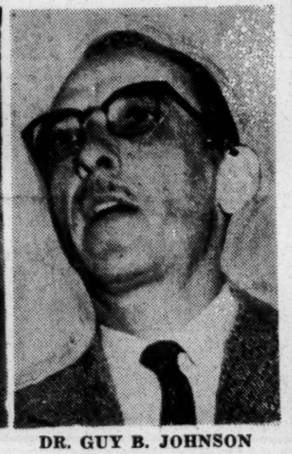
THE REAL FACT was that many military installations, defense and war plants were hiring colored women for the first time and they were leaving pots and pans and dust rags behind and taking their places on the assembly lines, in the WACs and in the WAVES. Some of them, be-

DR. F. D. PATTERSON
Helped Sponsor Southern Race Conference

WILLIAM M. COOPER
Helped To Frame "Durham Statement"



DR. B. E. MAYS
Added Strength To Conference Objectives



DR. GUY B. JOHNSON
Was First Director Southern Regional Council

P. B. YOUNG, SR.
Was Chairman Of

that we voice the sentiments of many of the Negroes of the nation as well as the South, take this means of recording our considered views of the issues before us."

• • •

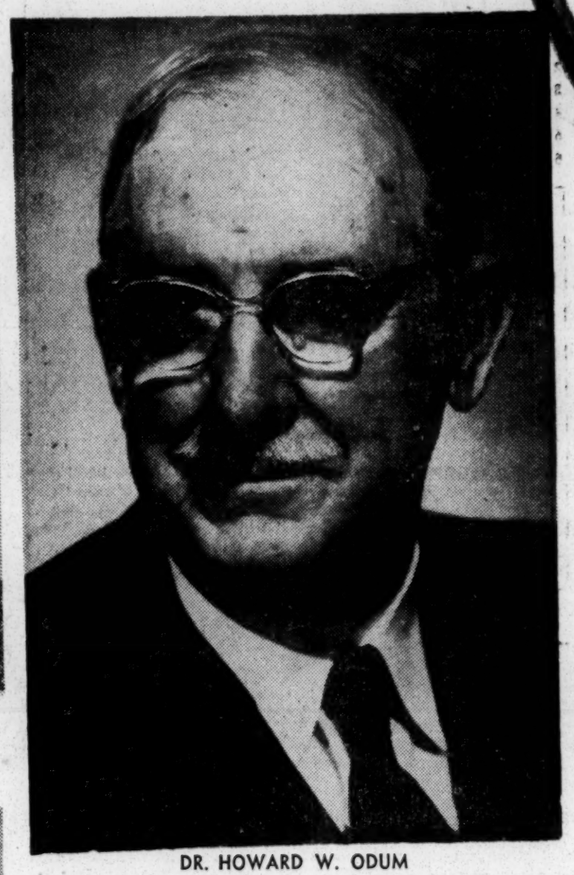
THE DURHAM Statement then went on to say:

1) Our Nation is engaged in a world-wide struggle, the success of which, both in arms and ideals, is paramount and demands our first loyalty.

2) Our loyalty does not, in our view, preclude consideration now of problems and situations that handicap the working out of internal improvements in race relations essential to our full contribution to the war effort, and of the inevitable problems of post-war reconstruction, especially in the South where we reside.

• • •

3) **THE SOUTH,** with its twenty-five million people, one-third of whom are Negroes, presents a unique situation, not only because of the



DR. HOWARD W. ODUM
Famed Carolinian First President Southern Regional Council

Gesture Of Faith

Shriners To Put $50,000 In Banks Operated By Race

DETROIT, Michigan —The Imperial Council, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine announced it will deposit some $50,000 in ten major banks owned and

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* * *

DR. HANCOCK and other colored leaders in Virginia had concluded that the time was ripe to attempt to allay some of the racial tensions then existing.

Sage observers had noted that unrest was mounting, that relations were at an extremely low ebb, that lines of communication between white and colored leadership in the South had all but been severed.

* * *

THE HUE AND cry in the South was "Watch those colored people." The nation, just a year before, had been plunged into a global war by the sneak Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. Americans of all races, colors and creeds were shedding blood on the far-flung battlefields of the world. The nation's industrial might had been geared to a wartime pace. Yet the white South was repeating "Watch those colored people."

The nation's wartime leader, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, had issued directives toppling racial barriers in the armed forces. Young men of color were becoming members of the Army on a basis of equality. The Navy let colored sailors out of the galleys to which they had been banished and handed them guns. And—as a bolt out of the blue—the Air Force put tan hands alongside white ones at the controls of planes.

* * *

THAT, PARTS of the South couldn't stand. A white businessman in Georgia in a conversation with a friend wailed "Woe unto us. Colored pilots will take the planes, fly over the South and bomb us." White women in the South, stirred on by racial agitators, declared that colored women were becoming "uppish." They attributed this to the "Eleanor clubs" which were a myth.

DR. H. L. TRIGG

Former Southern Regional Council Ass't Director

DR. J. M. ELLISON

Strong Advocate, Sponsor Of Race Conference

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* * *

SOME WOMEN felt that these "clubs" caused the colored women who had formerly been their domestic servants to 1) conspire to make the white women, not the colored ones, the kitchen menials; 2) "strike" for higher wages and better working conditions and 3) "take over," generally in the big houses.

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* * *

THE REAL FACT was that many military installations, defense and war plants were hiring colored women for the first time and they were leaving pots and pans and dust rags behind and taking their places on the assembly lines, in the WACs and in the WAVES. Some of them, because of their husbands' increased earnings, became housewives in fact as well as fancy.

Like tiny mustard seeds growing into steady bushes, other myths were making the rounds of the Southland. In Norfolk, Richmond, Augusta and other southern cities rumors were spread that "all the colored men will attack white people with ice-picks" on a certain date; at Miami, a tale was circulated that all the colored cooks and other persons who prepared food would poison all white citizens at a given time. These and other stories totally as vicious and equally as ludicrous found many willing believers.

* * *

AND THE lure of the defense plants of the North and mid-West was attracting more and more of the South's labor force from the cotton fields and farms.

It was against this background of tension that colored leaders, urged on by Dr. Hancock, went into their meeting at Durham on Oct. 20, 1942.

* * *

WITH JOURNAL and Guide publisher, P. B. Young Sr., presiding and Dr. Hancock making the keynote speech, the Durham meeting opened without fanfare. For a full day, over 100 dedicated southern Negro leaders weighed the plight of the race. They discussed political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, social welfare, health and other matters pertinent to full citizenship.

It was unanimously decided after a period of studious deliberation that a committee be named to write a statement on

P. B. YOUNG, SR.

Was Chairman Of Southern Race Conference

DR. CHARLES S. JOHNSON

Social Science Expert of Southern Race Conference

the conclusions of the leaders attending the meeting.

That statement, which was hailed as one of the most statesmanlike documents to come from such a conference, was widely-circulated as "The Durham Statement." The nation's communications media, Armed Services publications and foreign newspapers quoted the statement widely.

* * *

THE MEN who drew up the statement were Dr. Hancock, Mr. Young, William M. Cooper, the late Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Drs. F. D. Patterson, B. E. Mays, Rufus E. Clement and Horace Mann Bond. The editing was done by Dr. Johnson who put the document in final shape.

The tenor of the Durham Statement was sounded in its preamble. It said: "The war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South. A result has been increased tensions, fears, and aggressions and an opening up of the basic question of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South.

* * *

"THESE ISSUES are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole", the Durham Statement declared.

"With these problems in mind, we, a group of southern Negroes, realizing that the situation calls for both candor and wisdom, and in the belief that we voice the sentiments of many of the Negroes of the nation as well as the South, take this means of recording our considered views of the issues before us."

* * *

THE DURHAM Statement then went on to say:

1) Our Nation is engaged in a world-wide struggle, the success of which, both in arms and ideals, is paramount and demands our first loyalty.

2) Our loyalty does not, in our view, preclude consideration now of problems and situations that handicap the working out of internal improvements in race relations essential to our full contribution to the war effort, and of the inevitable problems of post-war reconstruction, especially in the South where we reside.

* * *

3) THE SOUTH, with its twenty-five million people, one-third of whom are Negroes, presents a unique situation, not only because of the size of the Negro population but because of the legal and customary patterns of race relations which are invariably and universally associated with racial discriminations.

"We recognize the strength and age of these patterns," the leaders at Durham said in their statement, but they added "We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether of races or classes or creeds; however, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework."

* * *

THE DURHAM Statement evoked such praise and consideration a group of white southern leaders decided to hold a similar conference on problems of the area. This group met at Atlanta on April 8, 1943 and after due consideration issued a statement.

The effect that the Durham meeting had on white southern leaders is indicated in the introduction to a statement that was forthcoming from the Atlanta meeting. The 304 white southern leaders concluded:

* * *

"IN OCTOBER, 1942, a representative group of southern Negro leaders met in Durham, N. C. and issued a statement in which they addressed themselves 'to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of racial relations, within the democratic framework.' Their statement is so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat and ultimatum, and at the same time shows such good will, that we glady agree to cooperate."

The Atlanta Statement showed a meeting of the minds of white and colored men of stature in the South. Many points of agreement were noted in the statements issued by the colored Durham and the white Atlanta meetings. Time was ripe, leaders of both races concluded, for a meeting with both white and colored southern leaders gathered at the conference table in a sincere effort to find ways and means of allaying the ever-increasing racial tension which gripped the American Southland.

* * *

THE CLARION call was sounded and from all parts of

REV. GORDON B. HANCOCK, D.D.

Racial Tension Was Up And He Did Something About It'

the South leaders of both races made their way to Richmond in June, 1943. Despite the heat of the war then going on and the pressures on every hand, the world looked to Richmond for a solution to the ills which gripped the South.

In his opening speech at Richmond, Dr. Hancock—who initiated the Durham meeting—observed: "It's a long way from Jamestown to Appomatox, and it's a long way from Appomattox to Richmond." Those at the meeting realized his reference to the advent of slavery, the emancipation which followed the Civil War and the historic significance of the Richmond meeting in which southerners of both races gathered in one accord aware of the problems plaguing their homeland.

* * *

BUT THE NEXT speaker, the late Rev. Ashby Jones, let it be known that Richmond was not the end of the line. "There is much more work yet to be done," Rev. Dr. Jones declared. The conference, in good spirit, then got down to business, and more planning was done.

With this challenge sounded, participants in the Richmond conference issued a third statement in which an impassioned plea was made for tolerance of the rights of all citizens.

* * *

THE RICHMOND Statement in its concluding paragraph, declared:

"We recognize now the importance of affirmative action without which we shall fall far short of our hopes and possibilities."

* * *

TO ACHIEVE this "affirmative action" the Richmond conference charged members of the groups which had met at Durham and Atlanta to "work out practical means of approach" to the solution of racial differences.

The next step was the birth of the Southern Regional Council. Dr. Howard W. Odum of the University of

DR. RUFUS E. CLEMENT

One Of Sponsors Of Groundlaying Meets

North Carolina, was the first president; P. B. Young Sr., Norfolk publisher, was first vice-president and Frank W. Spencer of Savannah, Ga., second vice-president. Other officers were Carter Wesley of Houston; Dr. Johnson of Fisk University; Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Dr. H. L. Trigg, Mrs. Emily H. Clay, George S. Mitchell and Ray Warwick.

From its inception, the Southern Regional Council had—and still has—as its objective the staging of an intense search for a cure for the racial ills of the South.

* * *

SINCE FEBRUARY, 1944, from its offices in Atlanta, the Council has carried on a program of research, education and publication in its quest for the cure. A non-profit, non-denominational, non-political organization, the Council seeks to determine the many problems of the South and to mobilize southerners to solve these problems.

But, according to Council spokesmen, the Council "has no room for narrow sectionalism" in its program. The conclusion is "The South as a whole lags far behind the rest of the nation in wealth, education, health and political democracy. Yet the South has an abundance of land and people—enough to make it one of the most prosperous regions in the country."

* * *

IN VIEW of this, the Southern Regional Council openly says that it "is devoted to the task of closing up the gap" between the actual and potential South.

Toward this end, men of vision of both races in the South are struggling.

* * *

MANY OBSERVERS feel that the period during which the groundwork for the organization of the Southern Regional Council was being laid was even more fraught with tension than today. But, unlike today, the South's white leaders in the early 1940's were able to sit down with Negro leaders and seek solutions to common problems.

The current pressure against the NAACP and other rights-seeking organizations in at least eleven southern states supports wide contention that the recent "summit" meeting of colored leaders at Washington could be compared to the first conference of colored leaders at Durham, the overall result of which was the Southern Regional Council.

WITH WHAT has been almost miraculous influence, the Council has, through the years, been able to secure a real meeting of the minds of southern leaders. The pressing question among its supporters today is whether, ultimately, the South and nation will recognize the fact that it will require groups like the Council—maybe the Council itself—to secure a semblance of interracial accord in Dixie.

Present officers of the Council are James McBride Dabbs, president; Marion A. Wright, Dr. A. E. Dent and Paul Williams, vice-presidents; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, chairman, executive committee; Joseph Haas, counsel, and Harold C. Fleming, executive director.

DR. HOWARD W. ODUM

Famed Carolinian First President Southern Regional Council

Gesture Of Faith

Shriners To Put $50,000 In Banks Operated By Race

DETROIT, Michigan —The Imperial Council, Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine announced it will deposit some $50,000 in ten major banks owned and operated by Negroes on June 2. The deposits are scheduled simultaneously by Shrine officers. Observing the procedures will be members of the Daughters of Isis and Prince Hall Grand Masters.

Booker T. Alexander, Imperial Potentate of Detroit, Mich., in announcing the program for dispersal of the Shrine Imperial Council funds said this was another step in the organization's "faith in Negro enterprise in our democracy."

He further pointed out "this act would again attest to the fact that Shriners believe in community enterprise, live their faith in Negro efforts to achieve, and fully support all progress in betterment."

* * *

IN ANNOUNCING the date of deposits in these major banks, Mr. Alexander said that "concerted action on the part of Shriners' officers in various areas is an expression of our concern for the well-being, growth and expansion of all these banking institutions.

It is also a vote of confidence in the growth of community interest and development." He also pointed out that the participation of the Grand Masters of Prince Hall Masons and the Daughters of Isis emphasize the common interest in worthwhile projects.

* * *

ALEXANDER RECALLED that the Shriners in their first effort on June 1, 1956 deposited some $60,000 in 12 banks across the nation in a similar manner. At the time other national and international organizations were challenged to make their funds available through these institutions.

It was pointed out that the Imperial Council leading in this widespread dispersal of its funds was dramatizing in a special way the practical things Shriners can do to promote a cooperative spirit of working common ideals and goals.

* * *

MEANTIME, MACEO C. Martin, Danville, Va., Imperial Recorder, in a letter accompanying the check, will tell banking officers "the Shrine Order would like to see this act multiplied many times over by other organizations and groups and individuals who can do it, as it seems to us a very tangible and substantial way to help lift ourselves from a very much undeveloped area but one which counts heavily in the world evaluation of a people in this materialistic age."

Alexander said that deposits would be made in the Carver Savings Bank, Savannah, Ga.; Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; Consolidated Bank and Trust Co., Richmond, Va.; Crown Savings Bank, Newport News, Va.; The Douglass State Bank, Kansas City, Kansas; Industrial Bank, Washington, D. C.; Mechanics and Farmers Bank, Durham, N. C.; Tri-State Bank of Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.; and Victory Savings Bank, Columbia, S. C.

Each bank will secure a $5,000 deposit. Earlier identical sums will have been deposited in Citizens Trust Co., Atlanta, Georgia,, and First State Bank, Danville, Virginia.

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS INSTITUTE
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WASHINGTON 6, D. C.
DUPONT 7-6964

June 3, 1958

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Mr. Bowers did not return to Washington but I just had a letter from Miss Ferguson in the New York office of The English-Speaking Union.

You will be happy to know that according to Mr. Bowers' report to Miss Ferguson he considered Atlanta one of the highlights of his visit and he said that "he couldn't praise too highly" the way you welcomed him to Atlanta and planned his various activities.

With many thanks and best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Ernst Linde

Ernst Linde

THE READER'S DIGEST
PLEASANTVILLE · NEW YORK

June 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Fleming:

On page 203 of the June issue of The Reader's Digest there appears an article entitled, "Mayor Hartsfield Uses the Light Touch," which we hope will be of special interest to you.

Please accept the enclosed complimentary copy of the magazine with our very good wishes and special thanks for your courtesy and helpfulness to our Research Department at the time the article was being checked.

Sincerely yours,

Sterling W. Fisher

Mr. Harold Fleming, Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

OFFICE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS • UNITED STATES AND INTERNATIONAL EDITIONS
DIRECTOR: STERLING W. FISHER

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

6-6-58

See p. 26

"I'VE DONE AN ABOUT-FACE ON S

IT has been somewhat of a shock to find myself thought of as an "extremist" in the area of race relations just because I have come to believe after several years of inner turmoil that having a white skin does not automatically, irrefutably and irrevocably make a person superior to another person of a different skin color.

Moderate Position

Having always been a moderate and average person in all other areas of life, I thought of myself as moderate too in being willing to accept new ideas and changing concepts in human relations just as I accepted travel by plane, automatic gearshift, jet propulsion, television, frozen foods, synthetic fabrics and air conditioning.

All these were new and strange at first. The difference is that they did not involve people or relationships with people and thus did not create any great conflict in accepting or rejecting them. Child psychology, women on juries (in the South), labor unions, minimum wage laws and social security—these did require some change in long-established attitudes before acceptance. So it is with putting into practice the concept that "all men are created equal," as stated in our Constitution, and that of the universal brotherhood of man, as stated in the Bible.

But it seems to me now that the real "extremists" today are those who are unwilling or unable to change and who stubbornly cling to their rigid convictions, glorifying them as "traditions" and the "Southern way of life." Judging from their literature, segregation has come to be the "golden calf" of the White Citizens Councils, worshiped with fanatic fervor; and loyalty to this idol is put by many before all other moral obligations and loyalties.

This is an appalling thought but how different really is the "white supremacy" ideology accepted as "the Southern way of life" from the doctrine of "Nordic superiority" as accepted and taught by the Nazis? And how far will the White Citizens Councils and other such groups, encouraged by states rights laws, local public opinion and pronouncements by state officials, go to preserve this ideology?

However, as this is to be an account of how my beliefs have changed in the past few years, and the reasons why, I must first tell you what they were.

Inherited Attitudes

As a child growing up in a small town in Arkansas the only Negroes with whom I came in contact were servants. They were poorly educated, extremely superstitious, servile and irresponsible. I learned by example that you were always kind to them, helped them when they were in trouble but they were not the same as your white friends. They ate in the kitchen, came to the back instead of the front door, never sat down when you were in the room. This was accepted as a matter of course—it was the way everyone you knew lived and believed and thought.

Since that time I have lived for two years in Shreveport, La., four years in Nashville, Tenn., and for the past twenty-one years in Atlanta, Ga. In 1930 I was married; we have two children, a son and a daughter, and two grandchildren.

About ten years ago, after I had

SEGREGATION

MONTEZ G. ALBRIGHT

been assistant leader of a Brownie Scout troop for two years, I was asked by the Atlanta Girl Scout Council to become a member and take charge of newspaper publicity. At my first council meeting I was surprised to see a young Negro woman there. I learned that she was the field director for Negro scouting in Atlanta. This seemed logical and I thought no more of it.

Segregation Practices

The annual meeting came along and it also seemed logical that both Scout groups should be included in the program. It was explained to me that this meeting was to be held in the Jewish Recreation Center because most other places did not wish to have interracial meetings.

Then came Defense Day with a big parade and bond rally with a nationally famous speaker. I was to arrange for the participation of the Girl Scouts in the parade. We planned to have two decorated cars—one for the white and one for the colored Girl Scouts. I was stunned to find that there were to be no Negroes in the parade. This seemed completely illogical and unfair when there were Negro soldiers, sailors and marines marching with the others. I thought the council should refuse to participate but the decision was that we should go ahead with two cars of white Girl Scouts. The Boy Scouts who marched included Negro scouts. Later I asked someone in their office how they managed this and he replied: "We never ask. We just go ahead and make our plans." I did do some telephoning and wrote a letter of protest which was approved by the field director before mailing. This was my first head-on collision with racial prejudice and I did not like it.

I began to do some reading about prejudice in general—and a good deal of thinking.

All through this period I was attending various child study groups arranged by the Parent-Teachers Association. We had good speakers, discussion periods and read books such as *The Happy Family* and *The Mature Mind* as we struggled to become more emotionally mature.

While I was a Red Cross Gray Lady at a nearby hospital from 1944 to 1949—first when it was an Army hospital and later when it was under the Veterans' Administration—I got to know some Negro officers. My first assignment was taking the rolling book cart to the wards from the hospital library and later I edited the weekly hospital newspaper. Naturally I came to know best the patients who were interested in books and writing. I also realized there was a difference in these Negroes and others I had known. It was not just that they were educated; there was a difference in attitude. They had a kind of self-respect and integrity, like the Girl Scout field director and some of the Negro Scout troop leaders I had met.

Interracial Meeting

In July 1949 I became the office secretary and assistant treasurer in the regional administrative office for six Southern states of the Congregational Christian churches. Not long after that there was an interracial meeting in Atlanta of the Congregational Christian ministers which included a luncheon at the church where our offices are located. The superintendent told me it was not necessary for me to attend the luncheon unless I so desired. It was the first time I had ever had any contact with Negroes in a social way and although I felt a little uncomfortable about it I decided to attend the luncheon. I found myself seated beside a Negro minister from Little Rock, Ark. Since I had attended high school in Little Rock for three years it ordinarily would have been pleasant to meet and talk with someone from there about the town and the people I knew. But I could not think of any-

(Continued on page 25)

Montez G. (Mrs. Edward A.) Albright is registrar and assistant treasurer for the Southeast Convention of Congregational Christian churches in Atlanta, Ga. Photo by Ware of Atlanta

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

I've Done an About-Face on Segregation

(Continued from page 9)

thing to say and when I did I decided not to say it, for I realized that although we had lived in the same town—we hadn't really. He had lived in one part and I in another and there was nothing we could reminisce about. So I read some more books and began to feel more and more strongly about "equal rights." But it did not occur to me at this time that "separate" was not really "equal," or that there was any possible way of living in the South other than as segregated groups. I believed that not only the white people preferred this way of life but that the Negroes did too.

Later I came to see that if the "separateness" were really voluntary (not enforced by laws), then it might be considered "equal." But so long as "separateness" is by law—enforced upon one group of people by another group—then it cannot by any process of logic or rationalization be considered as real equality.

Europeans' Questions

In 1952 a young man from Sweden came to our area as a student summer service worker. He was an exchange ministerial student who wanted particularly to work in the South in order to learn about race relations problems. He came to the office one day, obviously upset. Traveling by bus from a small town in south Georgia to Atlanta, he had seen some Negroes denied rides because there were no more seats in the rear, although there were empty seats up front where the white people were sitting. He compared this with the high-handed way the Nazi occupation troops treated the occupied peoples—demanding special privileges for themselves. He was as the teen-agers say "all shook up" about it.

He shook me a little too. I could understand how he felt as he did and tried, not very successfully, to convince him that there was a difference.

A girl from France was another visitor. Her particular interest was trying to understand why the Negroes here had not joined the Communist party. I took her to Atlanta University and arranged appointments with some of the Negro professors. She was convinced, finally, that the Negroes in the United States are not interested in becoming Communists and that they regard communism with the same abhorrence as any other loyal citizens.

I was discovering that people from other countries have a burning interest in finding out how Negroes are treated in the South. Because they are interested in the United States and in democracy, they cannot reconcile the attitudes of the South with the ideals of democratic freedom. What we do not seem to realize is that all incidents of violence and demonstrations of prejudice are front-page news in London, Paris and other world capitals.

In January 1956 I was asked to substitute for a Southern member of a national committee of our Council for Social Action which was preparing resolutions to be presented to the delegates at the 1956 General Council meeting.

"Shock Treatment"

During the discussions a member of the committee expressed her feeling that what Southerners needed was a "shock treatment"—since, as she put it, all prejudice is "emotional immaturity." This annoyed me at the time and I mentioned "the Southern psychosis" once or twice during the meeting. Later, as we were walking to lunch, she said she had not meant to offend me. I said I was not offended at all but thought that we Southerners knew better how to solve our problems than outsiders did! I'm sure you recognize this as the standard reply.

By this time I was feeling rather smug about my "advanced" views on race relations. I now felt comfortable and at ease in "mixed groups." I thought the Supreme Court decision was just and the only one that could have been made, but that perhaps the South was not quite "ready" for it. It did not occur to me that this, when analyzed, really meant that the white people in the South were not ready for it! This point of view does not include any consideration of the Negroes' timetable, or take into account the long years they have waited for the white people to be "ready"!

About this time I saw a television program on the history of woman suffrage and the long uphill struggle that led to giving women the right to vote. I suddenly understood then that unless a minority group is organized, as the Negroes are in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it will not be able to reach its goals. Until that time I had been, like so many others, a little suspicious of the NAACP, thinking they were "pushing too hard too fast." Being organized as a group was, and is, the only way legal and orderly progress can be made.

It was my teen-age daughter who summed up for me what I then felt. After we had spent a day at the United Nations in New York she said as we were leaving: "Mother, I didn't know before what desegregation and integration meant—they were just words until I saw all these people from all the nations of the world working together. Now I know what you've been talking about."

She said precisely what I had been thinking. People do not know what it is or what it means until they have taken an active part in an interracial meeting or project of some kind. And as long as fear keeps their minds tightly closed against the idea they never will.

While I was working as a volunteer at the hospital I learned about "emotional blocks" and "rationalization" in the only way you can really learn about such things—through personal experience. I had read about them, of course, in books but it is not the same thing at all as finding it out by experience. We all have a kind of protective insulation that prevents our seeing ourselves as others see us and that makes our own small imperfections rather endearing little things and not at all like the glaring faults of other people. But once you recognize a "blind spot" or an "emotional block" the rationalization doesn't deceive you any more—and you can do something about it if you will.

It seems to me now that prejudice is a kind of emotional block—a fear of something you don't know or understand. I overcame my prejudice against Negroes by getting to know them as individuals, by trying to understand their problems and by putting myself in their places and realizing how I would react in similar situations.

New Insights

On March 15, 1956, a small "human relations" meeting was held at our state conference offices. Ten women were present—eight of us white and two Negro. The meeting was called to discuss race relations problems and to find out from the Negro women what Negroes really want and how white people can be most helpful.

It shouldn't have been so but it was startling to me to find that a Negro mother wants exactly the same things for her children that I want for mine—good housing, recreation facilities, opportunities for education and economic advancement. But most of all they want freedom of choice—not to be told who their friends may be, where they must live, what kinds of jobs they may have, but freedom to choose these values for themselves.

I'm sure now that many of us white Southerners have never stopped to consider what it means to be born a Negro. I know in a small way because I tried it. I suddenly began to see the "white" and "white only" signs, to notice the many restrictions, the lack of conveniences we whites take for granted.

I also became aware of other things, small in themselves, perhaps, but humiliating and frustrating—white people

Continued on next page ▸

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who push ahead of Negroes in lines at banks and stores, and the often discourteous and even contemptuous treatment by some store clerks, bus drivers, policemen and public officials. The wonder to me is that Negroes have been able to "take it" day after day and year after year. I know I couldn't, could you?

Hodding Carter, Pulitzer prize-winning editor of the Greenville (Miss.) *Delta Democrat-Times,* was quoted recently as saying: "There are no moderates in the South today, they have all been forced by social pressure to conform." It was this statement that decided me to write this article.

There are many moderates in the South but generally they prefer to work quietly, feeling they can accomplish more in this way. There are some organized groups, too, such as the Southern Regional Council and the social action committees and boards of various ecclesiastical denominations who consider themselves moderates but are not so regarded by the extremist groups and individuals who are violently segregationist.

The moderates who have conformed are the so-called "nice" people. In their hearts they believe in democracy and fairness and justice for all people. But they lack the courage of their convictions. They don't do or say anything and they therefore allow the white-citizens-council-type people to appear to speak for them. They are permitting these people and the politicians who capitalize on human frailties to sabotage the public school system and block orderly progress such as is being made in other areas of the South.

Personally I dislike arguments and shrink from controversy. It hurts to have friends and relatives freeze up, change the subject and thereafter avoid one. But I know now the respect and peace which the courage to speak your convictions gives one. And I've seen that one person's convictions can effect a change in other people and give them the courage to voice their own opinions. We do influence others; even our silence is an influence, since it seems to condone or give approval.

The terrorist groups that bomb churches and homes in the night and commit other acts of violence are composed of weak and insecure people who would not dare do these things if they knew beyond any doubt that the solid and substantial citizens of the community were resolutely opposed to lawlessness and violence.

The people who call themselves "Christian" have a clear obligation in this issue. Christ saw in every man a child of God and recognized a brother in everyone. Can his followers do any less? Christ did not say "Love thy racially acceptable neighbor as thyself."

Letters

Windham, Ohio

TO THE EDITOR:

Your editorial, "Living under a 15-minute notice," in the May 9, 1958 issue of *Advance* was most welcome. I wish to commend you heartily for it.

War to me is the number one problem and crime of our time. Until Christians see that it is utterly contrary to belief in the fatherhood of God and refuse to take part in it, we have no right to call Jesus Master.

Stanley Parker

★

Boston, Mass.

TO THE EDITOR:

Your May 9th issue is a corker! It seems to me one of the best you have ever given us.

Practically everything in it was a four-star special: John Bennett's wonderful resume of theological trends, your editorial, the "Carleton in Japan" article, the fine interpretation of Rouault and by no means least, Roy Pearson's trenchant discussion of our old friend, "Demon Rum."

David M. Stowe
Educational Secretary, American Board.

★

Wichita, Kan.

TO THE EDITOR:

As an ordinary layman of mature years with formal education only to an M.A. in sociology, I am increasingly confused by the welter of theology appearing in recent issues of *Advance,* other religious papers and in the pulpits.

When much of humanity is being crushed between the great powers of economic strife, racial antagonisms, and military might with more deadly weapons and the atomic fallout, one wonders why our National (General) Council at Boston advertises as its lead three theological presentations by three leaders in our theological seminaries. When we read of the plight of the little people all over the world striving desperately to be recognized as persons, when we note the appeal of non-Christian religions in Africa and Asia and when we think of the thousands in our own land seriously baffled by frustrations, we wonder again just what is the message of the church for today.

Of course this will be a glorious day for the theologues but it looks to many of us like expounding while Rome burns. We can almost believe that the church is becoming so highly professionalized that there is little place for the deeply concerned and moderately intel-

PA - F.Y.I.
+

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June 6, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Hal:

First may I express my very deep gratitude both for your original letter and clippings, and particularly for the photostats of the Atlanta Journal's series which just arrived. This is a fine series and will be a treasure of information for me. It was really very good of you to go to all the trouble to have the sets made and rushed up to me. So my very sincere thanks to you.

I certainly think I can get you reimbursed for the cost, since that is the least I should do for all your trouble. I gather from the order that the cost was $13.75 which I will send to you very shortly.

My thanks again and all best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Larry

LL/mm

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June 10, 1959

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Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks so much for your letter and for the extra copy of the May issue THE NEW SOUTH. I am glad especially to have the extra copy. I think this is one of the very good issues that will be more useful even than usual as I go into summer school. All of the issues are wonderful and I am always very grateful for them. Thank you for this also.

I am glad the statement signed by that little group of churchmen got fairly wide publicity not because my name was on it. In fact, I had hoped very much that Will Campbell would be able to get Bishop Short or some other well known churchman in the South to lend a signature. I gave mine gladly but only on condition that he was not able to get someone else to do it. I felt that some other name besides mine would have far more influence. In any case, you know well how I feel on these issues and how glad I am for any small opportunity to do anything that will point up the issue with a little more clarity.

May I say again how grateful I am for all the leadership you give through this organization known as the Southern Regional Council. I still think that it is doing the best work that is being done in the South in this field.

With deep appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma

Thelma Stevens

TS:ra

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

O.K. 6/25/58

June 23, 1958

Dear Harold:

We certainly appreciated your visit with us today and your many helpful suggestions.

Reviewing your correspondence of June 10 and 11 to me, I note the list of Georgia recommendations was not included.

The Terms of Reference used by us in connection with the State Advisory Committees, plus the biographical data sheets, are set forth on the enclosures - I believe I gave you copies of each during your visit here.

Do remember me to Fred Routh.

Many, many thanks for all you have done - We hope we can continue to call upon you.

Very sincerely,

Henry M. Shine, Jr.
Consultant

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

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SIG MICKELSON
Vice President
News and Public Affairs

September 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Just a note to tell you how much I enjoyed the luncheon on August 27. It was a very interesting and informative session and I appreciate your invitation.

I shall be looking forward to hearing more about the activities of the Southern Regional Council.

Sincerely,

Sig Mickelson

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

September 28, 1958
New Canaan, Conn.

Dear Mr. Anthony,

I want to thank you very much for the material you sent me and also for the New South. I just received the September issue yesterday and found it to be worthwhile reading. I'm glad to be receiving material coming from the South, mainly because it doesn't allow me to forget that very grave problems - especially in race relations - do exist all over the United States.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,
Peter Huber

Letters to the Editor

The News and Courier welcomes letters to the editor when they are concise (no longer than 200 words) and bear the writer's signature in longhand. They also must carry the sender's address and be plainly written, preferably typed. All letters are subject to rejection or editing. None will be returned.

Reply To Editorial

To The News and Courier:

I was shocked that South Carolina's most Outspoken Newspaper would resort to such unspeakable tactics in criticizing my article on newspapers and race relations, which appeared in The Quill and New South.

Your editorial of Sept. 29 resorted to a trick unbecoming a Southern gentleman — quoting out-of-context to prove what you wanted your readers to believe.

My article most certainly did not advocate suppressing the news, but presenting "the news in full and fair fashion," your description of a newspaper's "one principal duty." I quote from my article:

"Don't hust up serious racial incidents, but report them with the greatest accuracy and factualness to avoid stirring up mob violence. . ."

The Charleston Gazette and other West Virginia newspapers covered all demonstrations against school integration and, to my knowledge, did not "play down" the views of pro-segregation citizens. Criticism of segregationists was limited strictly to editorial comment, as you advocated. No attempt was made to humiliate them in the news columns. These points were clearly made in my article.

The remarks of The Gazette city editor, which you again quoted out-of-context, were made in reference to telephone calls from unidentified students seeking publicity. If a student strike did occur, The Gazette covered it.

With any freedom goes a responsibility. Freedom of the press gives newspapers a somber responsibility to attack those evils which destroy a democratic society. Prejudice, as practically all of the world's outstanding psychiatrists and social scientists will testify, is one of those evils.

If The News and Courier is Really interested in covering the news "in full and fair fashion," I suggest that you do a series of articles on how well integration is working in border states like West Virginia and Kentucky.

Charleston, South Carolina, could benefit from the experience of "the other Charleston" in West Virginia. After more than a half-century of segregation, its public schools were integrated. Integration is working smoothly, several hundred thousand dollars have been saved from the abolition of expensive segregated schools and there are no "muted voices" that live in daily fear of mob violence.

And for South Carolinians who prefer the refreshing breeze of reason to outspoken hysteria, I suggest that they subscribe to New South — and excellent magazine dedicated to saving the South from destroying itself by clinging to the shabby myths of the 19th Century.

HARRY W. ERNST
Charleston, West Va.

(Editor's note: New South is a publication of the Southern Regional Council, an organization in Atlanta financed by the Fund for Th eRepublic that promotes racial integration.)

Greetings From Friends

To The News and Courier:

The Boy Scouts of the Pee Dee Area Council extend best wishes to you and your paper as you observe National Newspaper Week, and wish for you many more years of successful service to your community and state.

We, in Scouting, sincerely appreciate the very fine cooperation extended us by you and your staff and are most grateful for the excellent manner in which you have told the story of Scouting to the public.

During the last several years, Scouting in this area has made great strides in membership growth and other phases of the program. This has been due to the unselfish work done by hundreds of volunteers and the generous support you have given in

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

10-5-58

News & Courier

Refer to

S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

To Sec

The News and Courier

South Carolina's Most Outspoken Newspaper

Thomas R. Waring, Editor — Arthur M. Wilcox, Assistant Editor — Anthony Harrigan, Editorial Writer

FOUNDED JAN. 10, 1803

12 CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1958

West Virginia Reveals How Press 'Humiliated' Objectors To Mixing

How to suppress the news, in one easy lesson, might be an accurate title for an article by Harry W. Ernst, a writer for The Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette which appeared recently in The Quill, a magazine of journalism.

The article is reprinted in the current issue of New South, publication of The Southern Regional Council, under the title, "West Virginia Press Sets Good Example."

New South is an integration propaganda sheet put out with Fund for the Republic money. We aren't surprised that it has picked up this do-it-yourself article on suppression of truth. What does surprise us is the frankness of an American newsman who boasts that the press of his state sneers at the public and who admits it is in the business of pushing people around.

It is, of course, the right of any newspaper to expound its beliefs. If the newspapers of West Virginia believe that racial integration is good for their communities, we would expect them to state their views in their editorial columns.

We are dismayed to learn, if Mr. Ernst is to be believed, that the West Virginia press uses its news columns to favor one side in a local dispute.

Mr. Ernst's point is that newspapers have responsibility "in helping cleanse the American psyche of a disruptive demon—prejudice."

We don't believe that newspaper editors are a priesthood that knows what is best for the souls of readers. We subscribe to the belief that newspapers have one principal duty — to present the news in full and fair fashion.

For that reason we can't believe in what Mr. Ernst terms "enlightened news coverage." The news, we believe, should speak for itself in the news columns. Editorial opinion should be so designated.

Mr. Ernst praises the West Virginia press for having "helped create a climate in which classroom integration could move forward with a minimum of public protest."

How were the views of pro-segregation citizens played down?

"The few segregationists who spoke up publicly," Mr. Ernst quoted one editor as saying, "were humiliated in our editorial columns."

The papers also employed what one West Virginian called "restrained news coverage," which is another way to describe failure to cover a story completely.

How did Mr. Ernst's paper, The Gazette, handle a threatened student strike? He quotes The Gazette's city editor as saying: "We just sneered at them, pointing out that whatever they did was too trivial for us to feel with."

There is a word for such journalism. The word is "suppression." We are surprised and grieved to find that "the other Charleston" has such muted voices.

Return to
S. C. COUNCIL ON HUMAN RELATIONS

To SCC

The News and Courier

South Carolina's Most Outspoken Newspaper

Thomas R. Waring, Editor — Arthur M. Wilcox, Assistant Editor — Anthony Harrigan, Editorial Writer

FOUNDED JAN. 10, 1803

12 CHARLESTON, S. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1958

West Virginia Reveals How Press 'Humiliated' Objectors To Mixing

How to suppress the news, in one easy lesson, might be an accurate title for an article by Harry W. Ernst, a writer for The Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette which appeared recently in The Quill, a magazine of journalism.

The article is reprinted in the current issue of New South, publication of The Southern Regional Council, under the title, "West Virginia Press Sets Good Example."

New South is an integration propaganda sheet put out with Fund for the Republic money. We aren't surprised that it has picked up this do-it-yourself article on suppression of truth. What does surprise us is the frankness of an American newsman who boasts that the press of his state sneers at the public and who admits it is in the business of pushing people around.

It is, of course, the right of any newspaper to expound its beliefs. If the newspapers of West Virginia believe that racial integration is good for their communities, we would expect them to state their views in their editorial columns.

We are dismayed to learn, if Mr. Ernst is to be believed, that the West Virginia press uses its news columns to favor one side in a local dispute.

Mr. Ernst's point is that newspapers have responsibility "in helping cleanse the American psyche of a disruptive demon—prejudice."

We don't believe that newspaper editors are a priesthood that knows what is best for the souls of readers. We subscribe to the belief that newspapers have one principal duty — to present the news in full and fair fashion.

For that reason we can't believe in what Mr. Ernst terms "enlightened news coverage." The news, we believe, should speak for itself in the news columns. Editorial opinion should be so designated.

Mr. Ernst praises the West Virginia press for having "helped create a climate in which classroom integration could move forward with a minimum of public protest."

How were the views of pro-segregation citizens played down?

"The few segregationists who spoke up publicly," Mr. Ernst quoted one editor as saying, "were humiliated in our editorial columns."

The papers also employed what one West Virginian called "restrained news coverage," which is another way to describe failure to cover a story completely.

How did Mr. Ernst's paper, The Gazette, handle a threatened student strike? He quotes The Gazette's city editor as saying: "We just sneered at them, pointing out that whatever they did was too trivial for us to fool with."

There is a word for such journalism. The word is "suppression." We are surprised and grieved to find that "the other Charleston" has such muted voices.

The Southern Regional Council's influence and leadership has done much to prepare a climate of opinion favorable to interracial justice. Harold C. Fleming, the Council's white executive director reflects the attitudes of countless white and Negro leaders in the Southland:

"Those of us, Catholic and non-Catholic alike, who labor in the field of human relations have a special reason to mourn his passing and preserve the memory of his leadership. For his compassion and concern for the disadvantaged made him a veritable symbol of our aspirations toward peace and justice for the whole human family.

It is surely no accident that the Catholic Church was led by this wise and courageous man through decades when Christian ideals were challenged as seldom before by materialism and brutality. From his example we can all take strength in our efforts to advance justice and equality among men."

From a prominent Negro journalist, for many years Washington

PA - See p. 2 for commendation HCF

CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL
News Service

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RACE RELATIONS LEADERSHIP
IN TRIBUTES TO POPE PIUS XII

New York, Oct. 16 -- The following are condolences and tributes concerning the death of Pope Pius XII from representative leaders in the brotherhood movement. The majority of these thoughtful expressions come from prominent non-Catholics of varied backgrounds and different walks of life. They are but one more indication of the great impact the Holy Father made on the contemporary American scene. The tributes are couched in terms which clearly indicate that their views are expressive of their own individual views and of the considered opinion

Letter To The Editor

Office of the President
Rip Raps Plantation
Mayesville, South Carolina
October 19, 1958

Mr. H. D. Osteen, Editor
The Sumter Daily Item
Dear Sir:

In THE SUMTER DAILY ITEM of October 3, you ran a copy of a letter written by S. L. Gentry and addressed to Virginius Dabney, Editor, THE RICHMOND TIMES-DISPATCH, Richmond, Virginia, in which Mr. Gentry questions Mr. Dabney's opinion of the nature of the Southern Regional Council and suggests as his own opinion that the Council is communist tainted.

Since Mr. Gentry expressed the desire to be fair to the Southern Regional Council, I am somewhat surprised that he hasn't given the same publicity to Mr. Dabney's reply as he did to his own letter to Mr. Dabney. For in that reply — which I am attaching to this letter — Mr. Dabney stood by his earlier stand that the Council was a solid American organization, with whose stand on the segregation issue he however disagreed.

As president of the Southern Regional Council I may be permitted to point out that Mr. Dabney is in slight error in stating that the Council is financed by the Fund for the Republic; this might imply that the Council is entirely supported by the Fund. The Council has indeed been heavily supported by the Fund, especially in the past; but anyone who concludes that the Council is entirely supported by the Fund sadly underestimates the importance of the Council.

But this is a detail. I think the main issue is whether your readers wish to accept, in the matter of the Council's relation to communism, the opinion of Virginius Dabney, pro-segregationist editor of the RICHMOND TIMES - DISPATCH and one of the founders of the Council, or of Mr. S. L. Gentry.

Respectfully,
J. M. DABBS.

October 8, 1958

Mr. S. L. Gentry,
Sumter Daily Item,
124 E. Hampton Avenue,
Sumter, South Carolina.

Dear Mr. Gentry:

I have your letter concerning the editorial republished in the Sumter, S. C., Item from the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

No one has convinced me that any of the statements in that editorial are inaccurate, and few have tried to do so. I stand by the statements contained therein.

I am in complete disagreement with the present pro-integrationist stand of the Southern Regional Council, and am entirely familiar with that stand, as well as with the fact that the organization is financed by the Fund for the Republic. None of which alters the facts as to the organization's establishment and the things for which it stood from 1946 to 1951.

Sincerely yours,
VIRGINIUS DABNEY.

PA Commendation?
HCF

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November 28, 1958

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I would like to add a few personal words of thanks to those you already have received from Phil Mettger for your marvelous presentation at the Resident Foreign Correspondents Seminar at the University of Pittsburgh.

Thank you also for sending me the Special Report and other material. I am always eager to have publications by the Southern Regional Council and I hope that my name will remain a permanent fixture on your mailing list.

It was a great pleasure to meet you at last after having corresponded with you over the years. I hope our acquaintance will soon be renewed and that you will have good luck as you continue your important work.

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mel

Melvin L. Bergheim

MLB:pem

MRS. EMMETT S. JOHNSON
WESLEYAN COLLEGE, BOX 510
MACON, GEORGIA

Dec 7, 1958

Dear Friends – of the Southern Reg. Council:

What friends you were! – to entertain us so royally last Friday when all twenty-four of us descended upon you. I had dreamed of what it would mean to the students, but it meant even more than I had imagined. I hate to think of the time & busy staff must have given to make such a visit possible, with packets all ready for distribution, etc. etc.

Thank you – for everything.

Sincerely

Mary Vaughan Johnson

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December 10, 1958

Dear Harold:

Herewith your file on Birmingham. As I am sure you know, I am doubtful I could get along in the South without your very good help.

Best regards,

Harry Johnston
Bureau Chief

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Letters To The Editor

The News and Courier welcomes letters to the editor when they are concise (no longer than 200 words) and bear the writer's signature in longhand. They also must carry the sender's address and be plainly written, preferably typed. All letters are subject to rejection or editing. None will be returned.

Reply To Editorial

To The News and Courier:

I was shocked that South Carolina's most Outspoken Newspaper would resort to such unspeakable tactics in criticizing my article on newspapers and race relations, which appeared in The Quill and New South.

Your editorial of Sept 29 resorted to a trick unbecoming a Southern gentleman — quoting out-of-context to prove what you wanted your readers to believe.

My article most certainly did not advocate suppressing the news, but presenting "the news in full and fair fashion," your description of a newspaper's "one principal duty." I quote from my article:

"Don't hust up serious racial incidents, but report them with the greatest accuracy and factualness to avoid stirring up mob violence. . ."

The Charleston Gazette and other West Virginia newspapers covered all demonstrations against school integration and, to my knowledge, did not "play down" the views of pro-segregation citizens. Criticism of segregationists was limited strictly to editorial comment, as you advocated. No attempt was made to humiliate them in the news columns. These points were clearly made in my article.

The remarks of The Gazette city editor, which you again quoted out-of-context, were made in reference to telephone calls from unidentified students seeking publicity. If a student strike did occur, The Gazette covered it.

With any freedom goes a responsibility. Freedom of the press gives newspapers a somber responsibility to attack those evils which destroy a democratic society. Prejudice, as practically all of the world's outstanding psychiatrists and social scientists will testify, is one of those evils.

If The News and Courier is Really interested in covering the news "in full and fair fashion," I suggest that you do a series of articles on how well integration is working in border states like West Virginia and Kentucky.

Charleston, South Carolina, could benefit from the experience of "the other Charleston" in West Virginia. After more than a half-century of segregation, its public schools were integrated. Integration is working smoothly, several hundred thousand dollars have been saved from the abolition of expensive segregated schools and there are no "muted voices" that live in daily fear of mob violence.

And for South Carolinians who prefer the refreshing breeze of reason to outspoken hysteria, I suggest that they subscribe to New South — and excellent magazine dedicated to saving the South from destroying itself by clinging to the shabby myths of the 19th Century.

HARRY W. ERNST
Charleston, West Va.

(Editor's note: New South is a publication of the Southern Regional Council, an organization in Atlanta financed by the Fund for Th eRepublic that promotes racial integration.)

Greetings From Friends

To The News and Courier:

The Boy Scouts of the Pee Dee Area Council extend best wishes to you and your paper as you observe National Newspaper Week, and wish for you many more years of successful service to your community and state.

We, in Scouting, sincerely appreciate the very fine cooperation extended us by you and your staff and are most grateful for the excellent manner in which you have told the story of Scouting to the public.

During the last several years, Scouting in this area has made great strides in membership growth and other phases of the program. This has been due to the unselfish work done by hundreds of volunteers and the generous support you have given in

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January 21, 1959

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I was delighted to receive the book "The Southern Heritage" which you people sent me. Although I have not had an opportunity to read the book, I am sure that when I do I shall find it to be both interesting and informative. My thanks to you for making it available to me.

Sincerely,

John Sparkman

John Sparkman

The Bitter Fruits Of Southern Bitter-Endism

DOUGLASS CATER

TO ANYONE born and reared in the South, there was a perceptible change in the atmosphere when Harrell Hammonds, the lanky probate judge of Lowndes County, took the witness stand during last month's Civil Rights Commission hearings in Montgomery, Alabama. It was not so much what he said, for in fact he spoke very little and with obvious reluctance. Certainly he displayed no more open hostility than some of the other officials subpoenaed to testify about alleged discrimination against the Negro in voter registration. But his whole manner conveyed an uncomprehending wonderment at the turn of events that permitted a Negro to question *his* official conduct. He had difficulty accommodating himself to the change. When J. Ernest Wilkins, the Negro commission member, asked if it wasn't "unusual or peculiar" that not a single Negro was registered to vote in Lowndes County, where Negroes outnumber whites about four to one, Judge Hammonds replied after a sullen pause, "It might seem unusual or peculiar some places."

Those who choose to lump the South into a single entity for good or evil fail to take into account the peculiarities that differentiate one city from the next, one county from its neighbor. The official of Atlanta, where proportionately about as many Negroes as whites vote, does not find it peculiar to have a Negro on the board of education or a mayor who, defying the governor, has openly proposed local option on the matter of school desegregation. The public official of Montgomery, Alabama, where the persevering Negro usually gets to vote, does not follow the civic practices of the official of Macon County, Alabama, where Negro voting is a strictly rationed affair, or of Bullock County, Alabama, where a Negro applicant testified that he was told to "get the hell" out of the registration office. And the officials of Macon and Bullock, though they may envy, do not emulate the procedures in Lowndes County, where, according to the sworn testimony of its registrars, no Negro has even tried to become a voter—ever.

Now the Civil Rights Commission had come to explore these dead ends of Southern recalcitrance. Nobody expected the commission to find out anything everybody didn't already know. For years the statistics of white and Negro voting, carefully compiled and published by the biracial Southern Regional Council, have offered clear proof of discrimination. But the commission would be able to document and, more important, dramatize individual cases that together would furnish a "pattern" of registration practices.

THE DECISION of Alabama's Attorney General John Patterson, who is also the governor-elect, to defy the commission's authority only served to heighten the publicity value of its hearings. The small chamber of the Federal Court of Appeals, bright with floodlights and crowded with banks of television cameras, a battery of seven microphones massed before the witness chair, and the tightly packed tables of visiting correspondents, provided evidence that this was to be a major news story.

Considering the delicacy of their mission, the commissioners handled their strategy with consummate skill. It was difficult for the hatemongers to muster a case against a group that included former governors of Virginia and Florida. They entered town quietly, avoiding the embarrassment of local hotel segregation by seeking accommodation at Maxwell Air Force Base, on the city's outskirts. Appearing cheerfully unperturbed by Attorney General Patterson's plans to greet them with a "wall of silence," Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, and Vice-Chairman Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist Law School, called a press conference the evening before the hearings to voice hope that the

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Alabama's Bus Boycott

The Rev. THOMAS R. THRASHER

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

THE FACTS of our local situation are essentially simple. Yet various members of our community, both white and Negro, believe things that make it enormously complex.

Last December 1 in the early evening, one of the busses of the Montgomery City Lines passed through Court Square, in the heart of town, and headed for the stop in front of the Empire Theatre. On board the thirty-six-passenger bus twenty-four Negroes were seated, in the traditional manner from the rear forward, and there were twelve whites seated in the front. Some people of each race were standing in the aisle. The bus driver has since testified that there were no empty seats. Yet today, many weeks later, there are many who believe that the bus was substantially empty, while others believe that four Negroes were asked to get up in order to allow one white person to sit down.

At the Empire Theatre stop a number of white passengers were waiting to board the bus. The driver of the bus, as was the practice when in his judgment it was necessary to "equalize facilities," requested four Negroes, including Mrs. Rosa Parks, to give up their seats. No charge of discourtesy has been made against this bus driver. Three of the Negroes rose and moved toward the rear. Mrs. Parks, a seamstress at a local department store and a highly respected member of the Negro community, refused. She said later that she acted on a sudden impulse, probably arising from the fact that she was tired. There are substantial numbers of people here in Montgomery who believe that she was a willing participant in a trumped-up plot.

The driver, seeing that Mrs. Parks was adamant, called a policeman, who led her off the bus and escorted her to the police station. There she was booked on a charge of violating the city's segregation law and the trial was set for the following Monday, December 5. She was released on bond.

AT THIS POINT the facts become somewhat less precise. On Saturday, December 3, a number of mimeographed and typed circulars were distributed in the Negro sections of the community calling on citizens to stage a one-day protest by not riding the city busses the day of the trial. I have never been able to determine just who initiated this planned boycott, and there are innumerable conflicting rumors about it. But on Sunday, the day before the trial, there was a news story in the local paper that carried the information far more widely than the original circulars had. A number of Negro ministers, it is known, referred to it in their sermons that day.

On Monday three-quarters or more of the usual Negro riders stayed off the busses. The extent of the protest was noticeable, for the fifty thousand Negroes who live in Montgomery constitute about forty per cent of the population and made up nearly seventy-five per cent of the bus passengers. This was an act of passive resistance on a monumental scale, which could not be passed off as simply a product of outside interference, agitation, or intimidation. There was no widespread absenteeism from work that day; the protesters went to their jobs by Negro taxis, wagons, or by foot over long distances.

That same day, Mrs. Parks ap-

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peared at the city court with her lawyer. The city prosecutor asked that the charge against her be based not on the city segregation ordinance but on a state law giving bus drivers authority to assign or reassign passengers in accordance with segregation practice. Mrs. Parks was found guilty and fined ten dollars and costs, a total of fourteen dollars. (The law permits a maximum fine of five hundred dollars.) She appealed her case.

Meeting at the Building

That night, according to a newspaper account, approximately five thousand Negroes overflowed the protest meeting at the Holt Street Baptist Church. Forty-seven Negro ministers are said to have been present. There was a good deal of hymn singing and speechmaking, none of it inflammatory, according to the newspaper report, but all of it defiant. From the story it appears that there was a general welling up of grievances in which the specific case of Rosa Parks was all but forgotten. But those members of our community who believe that the whole thing was staged by outside influences generally do not believe that the local press has given an accurate reporting of the facts.

The meeting accomplished three things. First, a resolution was adopted to continue the bus boycott indefinitely and calling on "every citizen of Montgomery regardless of race, color, or creed to refrain from riding busses owned and operated in the city of Montgomery, by Montgomery City Lines, Incorporated, until some arrangement has been worked out between said citizens and the Montgomery City Lines." Second, those present were urged to make their cars available in assisting others to get to work. An organization was formed on the spot—the Montgomery Improvement Association—and a board of directors was named. Its chairman was Dr. Martin Luther King, the twenty-seven-year-old Negro minister of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. King, though Southern born, holds a Ph.D. degree from Boston University. The board of directors included several other Negro ministers.

Finally, the meeting addressed three proposals to the Montgomery City Lines as the basis for ending the boycott:

¶ More courteous treatment of Negro passengers.

¶ Seating on a first come, first served basis, with Negroes continuing to sit from the rear of the bus and whites from front to rear.

¶ Negro bus drivers to be employed on predominantly Negro runs.

By the next day the boycott was close to ninety-five per cent effective, a figure that has been maintained with remarkable consistency ever since. A car pool began to take shape. On telephone poles and in other public places, unsigned and unidentified schedules were posted. For a time the police didn't know what they were. Actually, they listed the forty pickup points at which some two hundred and fifty cars were operating from 6 to 8:30 A.M. and from 3 to 6 P.M. To avoid violating city regulations governing taxis, this rather sizable carlift charged no fares but collected funds for gas at the churches and at rallies, which have been held with regularity. Other funds undoubtedly came in from outside the South, a fact that some members of our community choose to dwell upon. Some also believe that the Negroes secretly pay ten-cent fares to the drivers and won't admit it when the police question them.

By Wednesday, December 7, neither side had made any contact with the other. The Alabama Council on Human Relations, a biracial organization of which I am a member and which was holding its semi-annual meeting that day, decided to offer its "good offices" to bring about a meeting between the Negro leaders and bus-company and city officials. The mayor accepted our suggestion and a meeting was set for the next day at the City Hall. There the Negro group presented its three demands. The attorney for the bus company replied that the company would always investigate formal complaints of discourtesy but asserted that the discourtesy was often provoked. He rejected the other proposals as contrary to city law and inappropriate. The mayor called on the bus-company officials and the Negro leaders to work their problems out. Everyone else withdrew and these two groups continued the discussion for a time—but without success.

Though their meeting adjourned without even an agreement to meet again, I feel that at least two good effects stemmed from it. It was the first proof, small but significant, that the parties to the dispute could sit down together. Further, it helped to ease the pent-up frustrations which in the first days of the boycott had provoked several cases of stoning and even firing upon the busses. After this first meeting there was only one further incident of that nature.

Again at our request, the mayor arranged a meeting for Saturday, December 10, so that the Negro leaders could meet the representative of the National City Lines of Chicago, owner of the local bus company. This representative had come to Montgomery to look into the trouble, we learned, but had not approached the boycott leaders. To this meeting the mayor invited a larger number, including a prominent leader of the local white Citizens' Council. After again listening to a recital of the grievances and to a statement disclaiming authority under city and state laws by the National City Lines representative, the mayor appointed a committee to try to reach a solution.

The committee failed in its purpose. The Negro group felt that some of the members, including the white Citizens' Council leader, were not appointed in good faith; the white group felt that the Negroes were not ready to negotiate in good faith. Not being a member of the committee, I can only report what I have read in the press regarding its deliberations. The voting was reported to have been eight white against eight Negro on matters where they disagreed. Unanimous concurrence was achieved on the proposal that more courtesy on the busses was in order. On this note the committee broke up after only two meetings.

Montgomery returned to a state of affairs in which there was no communication between the two groups —only mounting tension and the grim, ever-present fact of the boycott.

The Christmas season passed and

there were reports that some businesses were off by thirty per cent or more. But this was rumor, not confirmed fact, and there were other stories that some businesses were booming. The bus company had raised its fare by fifty per cent. Negro leaders hailed this as evidence of the boycott's success, while white leaders pointed out that local rates had been below those elsewhere. The bus company had long since suspended routes going into predominantly Negro neighborhoods. A number of bus drivers were furloughed. On January 6, the police commissioner dramatically entered a meeting of the white Citizens' Council and announced that he was paying his $3.50 membership fee. "I wouldn't trade my Southern birthright for one hundred Negro votes," he declared.

A 'Get Tough' Policy

There were false hopes on January 21, when the city commission announced that after a conference with unidentified "prominent Negro ministers" a plan had been reached for ending the boycott. Next day the hopes were dissipated. The leaders of the boycott announced that they had not been present at the City Hall meeting and didn't know who had. Subsequently, there were recriminations between the three Negro ministers who had been present and the city commissioners. The ministers said that they had gone there on other business and had not entered any agreement. The commissioners, in turn, accused them of double-dealing. It was at any rate clear that the three ministers had not been prominent in the boycott movement. And the boycott continued.

On January 24 the mayor issued a statement: "We have pussyfooted around on this boycott long enough and it is time to be frank and honest. . . . The Negro leaders have proved they are not interested in ending the boycott but rather in prolonging it so that they may stir up racial strife. The Negro leaders have proved that they will say one thing to a white man and another thing to a Negro about the boycott. . . . [They] have forced the boycott into a campaign between whether the social fabric of our community will continue to exist or will be destroyed by a group of Negro radicals who have split asunder the fine relationships which have existed between the Negro and white people for generations. . . . What they are after is the destruction of our social fabric. . . . The white people are firm in their convictions that they do not care whether the Negroes ever ride a city bus again if it means that the social fabric of our community is destroyed so that Negroes will start riding the busses again." He called on white citizens to refrain from carrying their domestic servants to and from work in their cars and thus contributing to the boycott.

That same day it was announced that the mayor and the remaining city commissioner had joined the white Citizens' Council. On the following day there were reports that a "get tough" policy was being initiated. Scores of Negroes driving volunteer cars were given tickets for minor traffic violations. On Thursday, January 26, Dr. M. L. King, the boycott leader, was arrested for going thirty-five miles an hour in a twenty-five-mile zone. His case is on appeal. The following day King's house was bombed, causing minor damage. Neighbors said the explosive had been thrown from a passing car. Some members of the white community believe firmly that the incident was staged by the Negroes themselves. Both the mayor and the police commissioner went promptly

to the scene, and stated firmly that the culprit would be caught and prosecuted. Dr. King exhorted the Negroes who had gathered not to resort to violence.

"We believe in law and order," he said. "Don't get panicky. Don't get your weapons. He who lives by the sword will perish by the sword. Remember that is what God said. I want it to be known the length and breadth of this land that if I am stopped this movement will not stop."

Two days later, a dynamite cap exploded in the front yard of a Negro who had not been prominent in the boycott but who was active in the local N.A.A.C.P. For a time the whole community realized the grim possibilities of the situation, and reason held back emotion. The arrests and issuing of tickets by the police slacked off as suddenly as they had started. The white Citizens' Council added five hundred dollars to the reward offered by the city commissioners for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the bomb throwers.

On February 1, the whole dispute moved into the courts. That day five Montgomery Negroes filed suit in the U.S. District Court asking that state and local segregation laws pertaining to transportation be declared unconstitutional. This, of course, is a far broader challenge than had been posed by the boycott itself.

Subsequently, the grand jury indicted the Negro lawyer who had brought the cases to court because one of the five plaintiffs, a young Negro woman, testified that she had not known what he was asking her to do. If convicted, the lawyer can be disbarred for false representation.

This same grand jury on February 21 indicted about one hundred Negroes for participating in the boycott. The indictment cited a state anti-conspiracy act passed in 1921 to deal with coal-mining strikes in Birmingham. While the anti-conspiratorial features of the act have never been tested in the courts, its anti-picketing provisions have been declared unconstitutional. Among those indicted was Mrs. Parks, who had refused to pay the fourteen-dollar fine and was sentenced to serve a jail sentence instead for the incident that led to the boycott.

As these legal battles went forward, it was announced that secret efforts at a compromise in the dispute by a businessmen's organization, the Men of Montgomery, had been unavailing. There are some who believe that they might have

succeeded if these court indictments had not been threatening.

A Sudden Deafness

As the painful weeks have passed, the facts of the situation have become more rather than less obscure. There is, for example, the recurrent rumor of goon squads operating among the Negroes to force them to obey the boycott. Thus far only one arrest has been made on this count—a Negro youth picked up for preventing a Negro woman from boarding a bus. She testified in court that he was helping her cross the street and the charge was dropped. If there has been widespread intimidation among Negroes, the police have been unable to get evidence of it.

There have been rumors in the Negro community that white employers were going to discharge them on a certain day, and rumors in the white community that all the Negroes were going to quit on a certain day.

Businesses have been damaged severely by rumors circulated among white people that they had contributed to the N.A.A.C.P. or rumors among Negroes that they had contributed to the white Citizens' Council. In a few cases businesses have been caught in a crossfire of rumor. Some say that competitors have been starting these rumors.

If there is anything universal in our community it is fear. The businessman's fear lest his business be destroyed by some false move or baseless rumor. The Negro's fear for his safety and his job. The clergy's fear that their congregations may be divided by the tense feelings generated by our situation. The politician's fear that he may do something disapproved by the majority of voters. And finally the whole community's fear that we may be torn asunder by a single rash act precipitating interracial violence.

Time after time during these past weeks I have felt as if I were living in a nightmare, one of those where you speak and nobody hears, where you wave your arms and nobody pays any attention. This nightmare extends to the whole community. White and black stand on opposite sides of an invisible line, and there seems no possible way of communicating across the barrier, a barrier which is there and isn't there, which in a sense both of us have made and of which we both are victims. The Negroes are people who have helped us, taught us, nurtured us, made us laugh, made us weep, and have given us depth of understanding. But the patterns of our past communication are breaking, and new patterns are not yet formed. We know them, and yet in our knowing we are aware

that we know them not. The nightmare persists even when we hear words and see gestures. They speak. We do not understand.

As I look at this tragic situation involving me and my fellow Southerners of both races, I can only ask God's mercy and pity on us all. No one of us is wise enough to predict what our relationships will be or how they will be worked out. There is only one thing of which I am fully certain. It is that there must be a mutual facing of our common problem. We must get at the facts of our situation and not simply believe any rumor that happens to fit our prejudices. Having gotten the facts, we must then sit down together and negotiate practical solutions.

THE MISSING element in our community's attempts to cope with the situation has been the lack of recognized agencies for interracial communication, co-operation, and understanding. In the past a dreary fate awaited any person or group who made even tentative steps in this direction. One of the encouraging recent developments has been the growth of our Alabama Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, which provides a meeting point for men and women of good will from both races.

I am not Pollyanna enough to think that the Alabama Council can meet and effectively deal with such crises as the recent ones in our state. We are too few and too weak. However, we are fully convinced that the fundamental method we propose —that white and Negro must sit down together—is the only way to avoid recurring crises of even greater severity. This may sound like a simple point but sometimes in complex situations the simple points are overlooked.

As a Southerner born and bred, I am deeply moved by the plight of all Southerners of both races. All of us know that no easy, pat solutions will solve our problems. Our experience in Montgomery, a city known in the past for its good race relations, shows us that change, any change, will be painful for some of us, and that sudden change may operate in reverse and bring about what is not wanted. The Negro is surely regretful to see his bus boycott contribute to the growth of the white Citizens' Council.

The white Southerner cannot be indifferent to the feelings and aspirations of the Negro, for though he is politically impotent here, we are beginning to see that he is exceedingly important humanly and economically to the maintenance of "our social fabric."

OUR SITUATION in Montgomery gives strong evidence of the need for patience in negotiation. Sometimes in labor-management disputes the only thing the two groups have in common is a belief that negotiation should continue. We have not even had this much in Montgomery. There is much to be learned of the art of negotiation, but mainly we need a will to find a solution.

The most disturbing factor in the whole situation is the growth of the white Citizens' Council, an organization pledged to nonviolence but dedicated to thwarting the Supreme Court decision on integration. Its main argument seems to be that if vigilance is relaxed in any measure there will be wholesale intermarriage across racial lines. The situation is complex enough without muddying the waters with such arguments as these. The question before us is not intermarriage but simple human rights for a vast section of the human family.

Subscription prices for THE REPORTER: One year $5, Two years $8, Three years $10

The OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY ymca-ywca COLUMBUS 10 OHIO
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ✱ YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

April 2, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Please thank yourself and other members of your staff for their time and efforts in giving the Ohio State University YMCA students a real bird'seye view of the South today.

The talk was quite revealing and our only regret was that we didn't have more time to spend with your organization. Thank you for the materials.

Keep up the good work and God bless you in your efforts.

Sincerely yours,

Frank Watanabe

Frank Watanabe
Executive Secretary

April 15, 1959

The Honorable Thomas C. Hennings, Jr.
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Hennings:

Senator Paul Douglas has suggested that you might be interested in the enclosed exchange of correspondence between the Rev. John B. Morris and Federal District Judge George Timmerman. You will note that the correspondence has been made public by Mr. Morris with the consent of Judge Timmerman.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

April 15, 1959

The Honorable John A. Carroll
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Carroll:

Senator Paul Douglas has suggested that you might be interested in the enclosed exchange of correspondence between the Rev. John B. Morris and Federal District Judge George Timmerman. You will note that the correspondence has been made public by Mr. Morris with the consent of Judge Timmerman.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

April 15, 1959

The Honorable Clifford P. Case
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Case:

Senator Paul Douglas has suggested that you might be interested in the enclosed exchange of correspondence between the Rev. John B. Morris and Federal District Judge George Timmerman. You will note that the correspondence has been made public by Mr. Morris with the consent of Judge Timmerman.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

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RECEIVED MAY 4 1959

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

April 30, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the correspondence between the Reverend John B. Morris and Judge George Bell Timmerman which I have read with great interest.

These letters certainly point out the difference between those moderate southerners who wish to obey the "rule of law" despite personal reservations and others who continue to fight sincerely yet mistakenly with all the means at their command for archaic concepts which would make time stand still.

Sincerely,

Jacob K. Javits

JKJ:rmj

April 15, 1959

The Honorable Jacob R. Javits
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Javits:

Senator Paul Douglas has suggested that you might be interested in the enclosed exchange of correspondence between the Rev. John B. Morris and Federal District Judge George Timmerman. You will note that the correspondence has been made public by Mr. Morris with the consent of Judge Timmerman.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1

BC John B. Morris

April 15, 1959

The Honorable Paul A. Douglas
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Douglas:

Thanks for your letter of April 8. Following your suggestion, I have sent copies of the Morris-Timmerman correspondence to Senators Carroll, Hennings, Javits, and Case. In the event that there are others with whom you think it would be useful to share this material, I am enclosing some additional copies.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosures - 4.

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RECEIVED APR 13 1959

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

April 8, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you very much for the interesting exchange of correspondence between Mr. Morris and Judge Timmerman. This would seem to give some support to our claim that the U.S. District Court Judges in the South, who would be sitting upon the injunction proceedings which we want to give the Attorney General authority to institute, would not exactly be prejudiced against Southern attitudes and customs!

John A (cal)

If you have a few extra copies of the exchange, I believe there are some Senators, - like Senators Carroll, Hennings, Javits and Case, - who would undoubtedly be interested in the material.

Jacob K. Thomas, Cary A.

Clifford P

With best wishes,

Faithfully,

Paul H. Douglas

Paul H. Douglas

PHD/fwm/es

PA - Commendation

HCF

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE
OF THE
BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

RECEIVED JUN 12 1959

June 10, 1959

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MRS. RALPH T. WILSON
ROUTE 3,
LAURENS, S. C.

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks so much for your letter and for the extra copy of the May issue of THE NEW SOUTH. I am glad especially to have the extra copy. I think this is one of the very good issues that will be more useful even than usual as I go into summer school. All of the issues are wonderful and I am always very grateful for them. Thank you for this also.

I am glad the statement signed by that little group of churchmen got fairly wide publicity not because my name was on it. In fact, I had hoped very much that Will Campbell would be able to get Bishop Short or some other well known churchman in the South to lend a signature. I gave mine gladly but only on condition that he was not able to get someone else to do it. I felt that some other name besides mine would have far more influence. In any case, you know well how I feel on these issues and how glad I am for any small opportunity to do anything that will point up the issue with a little more clarity.

May I say again how grateful I am for all the leadership you give through this organization known as the Southern Regional Council. I still think that it is doing the best work that is being done in the South in this field.

With deep appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thelma

Thelma Stevens

TS:ra

viol. rept

June 16, 1959

Mr. Edwin J. Lukas
American Jewish Committee
386 Fourth Avenue
New York 16, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your kind words about the violence report. Never thought I'd live to see it published!

The publicity we've seen so far is encouraging -- first page in the New York Times, the Chattanooga Times, and the Atlanta Journal, and a long inside story in the Washington Post. One hopeful sign is that the AP story was excellent, thus suggesting that many Southern papers would have used it.

All the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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June 11, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have just seen a copy of Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis. It is very handsome; but more importantly, it is an extremely effective presentation of tragedy in the South.

My congratulations to you on producing this pamphlet and on your patience in the face of so much frustration and delay.

I now await Southern reaction with great interest and curiosity.

I hope to see you soon. Meanwhile, best regards.

Cordially,

Edwin J. Lukas

EJL:ss

LWD
SC
Return to
WF

June 17, 1959

Mr. James L. Hanry
Wichita Falls Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 1860
Wichita Falls, Texas

Dear Mr. Hanry:

Thank you for your kind letter note of June 11, We are glad that you have found our recent mailings interesting, and will be happy to see that you continue to receive them.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/sl

WICHITA FALLS
Chamber of Commerce
P. O. BOX 1860 • WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

RECEIVED JUN 15 1959

June 11, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me report #L-1 issued by the Southern Regional Council.

This information is interesting, and I should very much like to remain on your mailing list.

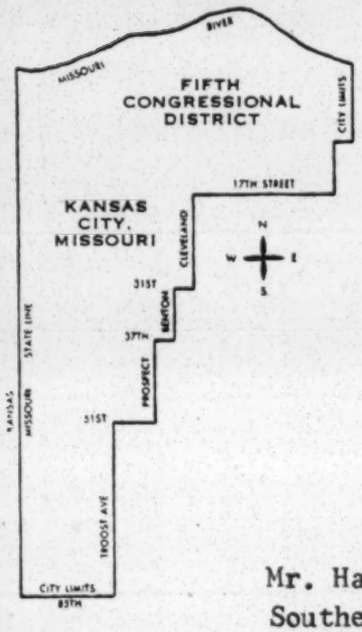
Sincerely,

James L. Hanry

Executive Vice-President

James L. Hanry/mjh

RICHARD BOLLING
5TH DISTRICT, MISSOURI



Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEES:
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT
RULES

LARRY BODINSON
SECRETARY

KANSAS CITY SERVICE OFFICE
811 GRAND AVENUE
VICTOR 2-4798

June 17, 1959

RECEIVED JUN 19 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear ~~Mr. Fleming~~: Harold,

Thank you for your letter of June 15, 1959, enclosing a report entitled "Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis. I look forward to reading the report with great interest.

File

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Dick

Richard Bolling

Rec'd 6-24-59

STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

June 22, 1959

Dear Harold:

Much obliged for the "Intimidation Reprisal and Violence" report. As a constructive score board, it is an effective resource and I am convinced that it will have a sobering effect on thoughtful people everywhere.

Sincerely yours,

Gordon

Gordon M. Tiffany

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Louisiana

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

Rcd 6-24-59

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 22, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Your letter dated June 15, 1959, with enclosure, has been received. It was indeed kind of you to bring this matter to my attention, and I very much appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Rec'd 6-24-59

CLIFFORD P. CASE
NEW JERSEY

COMMITTEES:
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
AERONAUTICAL AND SPACE SCIENCES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

June 22, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming,

Thank you very much for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the report on "Intimidation, Reprisal, and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis." I shall read this with interest.

Sincerely,

Clifford P. Case

Clifford P. Case
U. S. Senator

CPC/hf

Material sent:
Next Steps
Congressional Reprint on SRC
Lofton reprint on Dabbs
Changing Patterns
Latest issue of NEW SOUTH (May)

June 23, 1959

2nd Lt. Dick Fredland
Officer Student Company
USAINTC
Fort Holabird
Baltimore 19, Maryland

Dear Lieutenant Fredland:

Thank you for your card and your request for information concerning the Council and its work.

We are mailing you, under separate cover, some materials which may be of interest to you.

If we can be of additional aid, please let us know.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

June 19, 1959

Would you please send information concerning the function and purpose of your organization? Ever since hearing James McBride speak at Wofford College and reading his book, I've been interested in the Council.

Thank you very much.

Dick Fredland

(2-Lt.) Dick Fredland
Officer Student Company
USAINTC
Fort Holabird
Baltimore 19, Maryland

JOHN F. KENNEDY
MASSACHUSETTS

Rcd 6-26-59

COMMITTEES:
FOREIGN RELATIONS
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 24, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Ave., NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me the report on Intimidation, Reprisal and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis. I intend to read it through and to use it as a reference book when the problems with which it deals are discussed.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

John F. Kennedy

JFK/md

MOBILE PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CITY AND COUNTY
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE
MOBILE, ALABAMA

August 18, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I wish to acknowledge, with gratitude, complimentary copy of bulletin, If The Schools Are Closed", written by Donald Ross Green and Warren E. Gauerke. Please extend my congratulations to these gentlemen for a job well done.

The information presented in this bulletin needs the attention of Superintendents and Boards of Education throughout the South. I need seven additional copies to meet our needs in Mobile--five for the Board, one for our Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Pupil Personnel and one for our attorney. If there is a charge please bill same to Board of School Commissioners, Mobile, Alabama

Sincerely,

Cranford H. Burns

CRANFORD H. BURNS
SUPERINTENDENT

CHB:g

JC
See note on ltr draft + do!
(return) mf

August 19, 1959

Mr. Harold Orlans
Director of Conference Studies
White House Conference on Children and Youth
330 Independence Avenue, S. W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Orlan:

We appreciate your interest in the recently distributed statement on race and intelligence.

You may also be interested in the analysis of the "private school plan" recently prepared for us by two Emory University educators. In case you have not already seen it, I enclose a copy.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.
(Green-Gauerke pamphlet)

Golden Anniversary

HF
MA

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH

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NATIONAL CHAIRMAN
Mrs. Rollin Brown

CONFERENCE DIRECTOR
Ephraim R. Gomberg

August 18, 1959

RECEIVED AUG 19 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Thank you for the statement on Race and Intelligence, which I have read with much interest. This statement will be circulated to our staff, and I am sure it will be of help to us in preparing study materials for the White House Conference.

Sincerely,

Harold Orlans

Harold Orlans
Director of Conference Studies

330 Independence Ave. S.W., Washington 25. D.C. EXecutive 3-6300

A CJ
HFY
MF - for file

The Goodhue Companies

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF
Armstrong FLOORS
P. O. BOX 1529 · 821 QUAKER STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

Info requested

August 20, 1959

Education Professor Warren E. Gauerke
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Professor Gauerke:

You deserve hearty congratulations for your study "If The Schools Are Closed" from what I read of it in Time Magazine. As a member of an education committee in Savannah, I have had much difficulty attempting to persuade people that private schools are not the answer, and would not provide equivalent education for all children.

I'm interested in obtaining copies of your study. I am enclosing $2.00 for which please send as many copies as you feel appropriate. I would also like to know at what price additional copies can be obtained.

I would like to be able to distribute this information to a number of people, so have asked Time Magazine if reprints of their article are available. I believe there is some question how many individuals would read your complete study. If you happen to have a summary, which you consider it practical to distribute to those not likely to read the full report, I would like to have copies and know on what basis additional copies can be obtained.

Cordially,

Lowell Goodhue

President

L. H. Goodhue/jl

Letter See my

Indian River County Public Schools

Vero Beach High School

VERO BEACH, FLORIDA

J. A. THOMPSON
Superintendent

August 25, 1959

H. DRENNEN BROWNE
Supervising Principal

PERKINS MARQUESS
Principal

Donald Ross Green
Professor of Education
Emory University
Emory University, Ga.

Dear Sir:

The article concerning your pamphlet, If Schools Are Closed, in Time magazine several weeks ago was extremely interesting. I have been asked to speak at Rotary in the near future. Your study will make it possible to implant, among the thinking men of our community, many new thoughts on this question of private schools.

If possible, I would like very much to obtain a copy of your study. Please advise me on this purchase.

Very truly yours,

Stewart Carlton

Stewart Carlton
Dean of Boys

McAllen Public Schools
J. Lyle Hill, Superintendent
110 So. 10th St.
McAllen, Texas

August 25, 1959

acknowledged 8/28/59 HCA

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

You are to be commended for the very splendid services you are performing for the South and for our schools.

Your reports are interesting, informative and very much to the point. Congratulations!

Sincerely yours,

J. Lyle Hill

J. Lyle Hill

JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK
Editor

RICHARD JAMES WHALEN
Associate Editor

JOHN COOK WYLLIE
Book Editor

ANN LLOYD MERRIMAN
Editorial Art Director

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER
RICHMOND 13, VIRGINIA

EDITORIAL OFFICES

August 25, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I noticed in Time Magazine this week an account of a 40-page pamphlet published by you, "If the Schools Are Closed..."

I would greatly appreciate your courtesy in sending a copy of this pamphlet to me. I will of course be happy to pay for it.

Sincerely yours,

James J. Kilpatrick
Editor

JJK:am

letter
Leo sig

SUFFOLK PUBLIC SCHOOLS

SUFFOLK, VIRGINIA

Office of the Superintendent

August 26, 1959

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us six (6) copies of "If The Schools Are Closed".

Upon receipt of invoice mailed to

W. R. Savage, Jr., Superintendent
Suffolk City Schools
Suffolk, Virginia

prompt payment will be made.

Thank you for your attention to this order.

Sincerely,

W. R. Savage, Jr.
Superintendent

msw

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STAFF DIRECTOR

August 27, 1959

Dear Harold:

We received the Green and Gauerke reports early yesterday morning and we certainly appreciate your promptness in sending them. We also appreciate receiving the mimeographed background report on school desegregation which you enclosed.

It was good to talk with you on Tuesday and again I want to thank you for all the assistance you have given us.

Sincerely,

Gordon M. Tiffany

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

August 28, 1959

Mr. Alan Reitman
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

Dear Alan:

Thanks for your kind words about the background report. I must confess I was fearful that the sheer bulk of it would relegate it to limbo. But its had a remarkably good reception, and your letter adds to our feeling that it was worthwhile.

I'm sending you the 35 copies separately. — Sent from 4th floor 8/28/59

Hope to see you at the next mass media committee meeting. Until then, all the best.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

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347

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RECEIVED AUG 27 1959

August 26, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

It is getting to be a habit to offer our congratulations for the splendid documents of the Southern Regional Council. This time I refer to the background report on School Desegregation for 1959-60. I was particularly impressed by the introduction and summary sections, which really helped me understand just what the main areas of concentration are. It will be particularly helpful in preparing the race relations section of our annual report.

Are additional copies of the report available? If free copies are, I would like to share them with our local affiliates. We would need about 35 copies.

Best wishes.

Cordially,

Alan

Alan Reitman
Assistant Director

Commendations

August 28, 1959

Dr. J. Lyle Hill, Superintendent
McAllen Public Schools
110 South 10th Street
McAllen, Texas

Dear Mr. Hill:

Many thanks for your kind letter of August 25 commending our reports on school desegregation and related questions.

We have been encouraged by the favorable responses we have received from school superintendents and other Southern leaders.

If the Council can be of service to you at any time, don't hesitate to call on us.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

Commendation

acknowledged 8/28/59 HCA

McAllen Public Schools
J. Lyle Hill, Superintendent
110 So. 10th St.
McAllen, Texas

August 25, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

You are to be commended for the very splendid services you are performing for the South and for our schools.

Your reports are interesting, informative and very much to the point. Congratulations!

Sincerely yours,

J. Lyle Hill

J. Lyle Hill

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Dillon, Wilton
Phelps-Stokes Fund

REGARDING:

Commendation on "L" Report "Race and Intelligence"

DATE

August 31, 1959

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

[redacted]
Phelps-Stokes Fund, 1959

Sept. 3, 1959

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

September 1, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

Thanks for your letter of August 26. I have read the Southern Regional Council reports with much interest, and enjoyed particularly the few days I had with Ray Farabee at the Southern Students Human Relations Seminar at Urbana. Fred Routh was there and a most helpful fellow who really let his hair down.

I, too, hope that it will be possible for me to make a swing through the south this winter. When and if this develops, I shall call upon you for advice. In the meantime, we shall be looking forward to Margaret Price's report.

Sincerely yours,

Larry

Lawrence B. Moore

via air mail

August 26, 1959

Mr. Lawrence B. Moore
The Field Foundation, Inc.
250 Park Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear Larry:

I appreciated your letter sometime back acknowledging our "L" reports. You probably feel deluged with SRC mailings, but we have reluctantly decided that down here summer is the time when we should get in as many licks as possible.

In any case, here is yet another -- a copy of the news release on our forthcoming report on Negro registration and voting, which will be ready next week. I am also sending a copy to Mr. Hahn. As you know, the survey on which this report is based was made possible by a special grant from the Field Foundation.

I am glad the Capahosic conference gave us a chance to get acquainted and hope you will find it possible to take a Southern swing, including Atlanta, before too long.

Sincerely,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf
Enclosure - 1.

RECEIVED JUL 1 1959

THE FIELD FOUNDATION, INC.
250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17

June 29, 1959

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

This will acknowledge receipt of your reports L-1 and L-5 which will be read by us with much interest. Mr. Hahn is out west for a vacation but he will see these upon his return to the office.

It was a pleasure meeting you at Capahosic, and I am hopeful that I will have the opportunity to become better acquainted with you and your program during the months ahead.

Sincerely yours,

Larry Moore

Lawrence B. Moore

Material sent:
SRC Congressional Record Reprint
Publications Listings
New South promotion piece
July-August New South
Dabbs Transcript

September 1, 1959

Mr. L. Feldman
Mathematics Department
San Jose State College
San Jose 14, California

Dear Mr. Feldman:

Thank you for your interest in the Southern Regional Council.

We are mailing you, under separate cover, a descriptive folder concerning the Council and some additional material.

If additional information is desired, please let us know.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

Mathematics Dept.
San Jose State College
San Jose 14, Calif

Dear Sirs,

I have heard reports of your organization and am interested in what you might be doing to promote better interracial relationships. Kindly send me some information concerning your organization and its activities

Yours truly
L. Feldman

September 3, 1959

Mr. Lowell Goodhue, President
The Goodhue Companies
P. O. Box 1529
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Goodhue:

Professor Gauerke has forwarded your letter of August 20 to us. Single copies of the pamphlet are free upon request, and additional copies are .25 each. We are, therefore, sending you nine copies of the pamphlet. Let me add, though, we are principally interested in people reading the analysis of Drs. Green and Gauerke, and are interested in securing good distribution. In other words, if you want additional copies for a group of people who ought to be concerned about this problem, it is quite possible that easier terms than .25 each could be worked out.

Because of your interest, I have taken the liberty of enclosing with the pamphlets back numbers of a series of what we call "L Reports" and have put you on a mailing list to receive subsequent issues. You will notice that L Report 8-A is a summary of the Green-Gauerke pamphlet. Perhaps this will fill the need which you mentioned; additional copies of this are free.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Separate mailing:
9 copies G-G pamphlet
L Reports, 1-10

Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research

Blind CC: Ben Muse
plus thermafax copy of letter

JC ✓
HF ✓
MF - for file

Info Requests

The Goodhue Companies

WHOLESALE DISTRIBUTORS OF
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P. O. BOX 1529 - 821 QUAKER STREET
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

August 20, 1959

Education Professor Warren E. Gauerke
Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

Dear Professor Gauerke:

You deserve hearty congratulations for your study "If The Schools Are Closed" from what I read of it in Time Magazine. As a member of an education committee in Savannah, I have had much difficulty attempting to persuade people that private schools are not the answer, and would not provide equivalent education for all children.

I'm interested in obtaining copies of your study. I am enclosing $2.00 for which please send as many copies as you feel appropriate. I would also like to know at what price additional copies can be obtained.

I would like to be able to distribute this information to a number of people, so have asked Time Magazine if reprints of their article are available. I believe there is some question how many individuals would read your complete study. If you happen to have a summary, which you consider it practical to distribute to those not likely to read the full report, I would like to have copies and know on what basis additional copies can be obtained.

Cordially,

Lowell Goodhue

President

L. H. Goodhue/jl

September 4,
~~August 4~~,

Dear Miss Manderson.

Thank you so very much for sending me the informal background report on Atlanta. It is most informative!

Instead of using the information in the League of Women Voters issue of "Facts" it will be used as background material at our membership meeting on "Preserving the Schools" this month.

The material that I got from your files on other states was well received at the League conferences in Albany and in Rome.

Sincerely,
Mrs. John D. Dickinson

MF. file

160

CHARLESTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CHARLESTON, S. C.

September 8, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send us ten (10) copies of your recent publication, If the Schools are Closed.... You may bill this school district for the cost. School District No. 20, 67 Legare St.

no charge

Sincerely,

Thomas A. Carrere

Thomas A. Carrere
Acting Superintendent

TAC/tc

Citizens

September 8, 1959

Mr. Leslie Marcus
3849 E. Seneca
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Marcus:

Thank you for your interest in the Council. We are mailing you, under separate cover, an informational folder concerning the Council, a publications listing, and some sample material of the Council.

Since the publications listing was published, the Council has added the following:

Pamphlets--"Intimidation, Reprisal, and Violence in the South's Racial Crisis," 40¢ per copy; "The Economic Effects of School Closings," 10¢ per copy; "If the Schools Close... A Critical Analysis of the Private School Plan," single copy on request; and "The Negro and the Ballot in the South," 40¢ per copy.

Special Reports (mimeographed)--"A survey of Waiting Room Facilities in 21 Southern Cities," 10¢ per copy; and "A Background Report on School Desegregation for 1959-60," 20¢ per copy.

If we can be of additional help, please let us know.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

DAVID MARCUS, M. D.
SIMON MARCUS, M. D.
FRONTIER MEDICAL BUILDING
3935 EAST PIMA AVENUE
TUCSON, ARIZONA

Sept 3, 1959

Gentlemen.

I should appreciate it greatly if you would send me information about your organization, its publications and, if possible, sample copies of them

Yours truly,
Leslie Marcus,
3849 E Seneca,
Tucson, Arizona

HCF ✓
LWD ✓
Return to MF

TULANE UNIVERSITY
College of Arts and Sciences
NEW ORLEANS 18

Department of Political Science

September 9, 1959

RECEIVED SEP 11 1959

Mrs. Margaret Price
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Price:

I have just received my copy of your book, "The Negro and the Ballot in the South." Allow me to congratulate you on an excellent job of organization and writing.

I will need ten copies of the report for my own purposes. Please send them and bill me accordingly.

Send but don't bill. HCF

Speaking as a social scientist, I certainly hope that the Council keeps up its work on Negro politics. As you know it is the only source of reliable information about Negro politics in the south, and as such is an invaluable source of information. Many of my colleagues have said this very thing.

With best regards, I remain

Sent 9/11/59 ml.

Sincerely yours,

Kenneth N. Vines

Kenneth N. Vines

KNV:lh

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SUPERINTENDENT

NEW COUNTY COURTHOUSE, P. O. BOX 4758
JACKSONVILLE 2, FLORIDA

L. O. CALHOUN
DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS AFFAIRS

September 24, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Will you please mail to me 100 extra copies of the statement on "Race and Intelligence" - Report No. L-8?

Appreciating your prompt reply, I am

Very truly yours,

J. Irving E. Scott

JIES:vcg

J. Irving E. Scott
Director of Education in Negro Schools

Sent 100 copies
9-25-59
mga

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LWD ✓
Ref. PA
for reply

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

September 30, 1959

Mr. Paul Anthony
Administrative Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 14 and for all your fine cooperation.

I have arranged for you to obtain a subscription to the Congressional Record and hope that it will help you in your fine work.

Sincerely,

Herbert J. Blitz
Research Assistant
Senator Jacob K. Javits

suggest there be sent up here for examination & keeping

HJBL

J W

MA - letter my reg
MF - file

Halifax County Public Schools

OFFICE OF DIVISION SUPERINTENDENT

Halifax, Virginia

October 24, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I seem to have in my file Reports # L - 6, 8, 9, and 10, but am short on the first 5 and report #7. If you have these copies available, I would appreciate it if you will forward same to me.

Cordially yours,

R. L. Lacy
Division Superintendent

RLL/fhv

Commendations

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

STAFF DIRECTOR

November 4, 1959

RECEIVED NOV 12 1959

Dear Harold:

Thank you for your report of October 19 summarizing your splendid efforts. I would say that I heartily concur in the mention that you made of this Commission.

Thanks again for all your cooperation. The significance of it cannot be over-emphasized.

Sincerely,

Gordon

Gordon M. Tiffany

Mr. Harold Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

MA - send no charge
MF - file

COUNTY OF BEXAR

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

ALBERT A. PEÑA, JR.
COMMISSIONER PRECINCT NO. 1
SAN ANTONIO 5, TEXAS

NOVEMBER 9, 1959

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 AUBURN AVE N E
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

DEAR SIR:

PLEASE SEND ME A COPY OF THE NEGRO AND THE BALLOT IN THE SOUTH BY MARGARET PRICE AND BILL ME LATER.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

Albert A. Peña Jr

ALBERT A PENA, JR
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
PRECINCT # 1

AP/JI

Daytona Beach News-Journal
Sun., Nov. 15, 1959

Author Says South Can't Live In Past

The Southerner's greatest heritage, says an outstanding man of the South, is that he knows life is hard to handle, and that the South is a place where man may fail. And from this, he draws courage to meet his greatest challenge.

This was one of the thoughts on the South that was offered by James McBride Dabbs before the Council on Human Relations at a meeting of the local branch of the organization at the YWCA last night.

Dabbs, president of the Southern Regional Council, is author of the book "The Southern Heritage." His appearance is that of a man well qualified to speak of the South, for he looks like the typical Southern Colonel and speaks with a noticeable Southern accent. A native of South Carolina, he operates a two century old family farm near Maysville.

The South of 1959, Dabbs said last night, has a challenge as great as that facing the scientists at Cape Canaveral, and it is one in which the citizens of Florida must take part. As missiles from Canaveral attempt to probe space, so the people of Florida should try to explore the "social space" and "create a more democratic order."

"And we must have a more democratic order, or we will have no democracy at all," he warned.

But this exploration can't be done if the South continues to try to live in the past, Dabbs added. While that past contains the great heritage of friendliness and neighborliness that will help "form a direction," it can't take its heritage of segregation into the future, he declared.

That "heritage" has been shattered by the realities of today, by the "glaring fact of the democratic-communistic struggle for supremacy."

"This struggle has a two pronged effect," Dabbs said. "Both sides seek the trade and the allegiance of the uncommitted people of the World, most of whom are colored. Both are intent on drawing these people into their respective camps. But the Communists have the advantage because of the centuries old suspicion of the colored people of the White man. And while the Communist imperialists are White, they are not tarred with as much of a history of imperialism as is the Western World."

These uncommitted people, he said, demand "bread and respect." And we find it easier to give them bread than respect, but "bread without respect chokes the receiver and eventually will choke the giver," he said.

Our record of colonialism is

warned.

But this exploration can't be done if the South continues to try to live in the past, Dabbs added. While that past contains the great heritage of friendliness and neighborliness that will help "form a direction," it can't take its heritage of segregation into the future, he declared.

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These uncommitted people, he said, demand "bread and respect." And we find it easier to give them bread than respect, but "bread without respect chokes the receiver and eventually will choke the giver," he said.

Our record of colonialism is better than that of European nations, Dabbs continued, but the colored races of the World know that we practiced a different kind of colonialism. After taking the land from the Indians, the U. S. "brought its 'colonies' out of Africa to be exploited here — to provide the labor we needed to develop our resources."

He said the South has "two minorities." There are the Southern Whites, who are a minority in the nation, and the Negroes, a minority in the White South. And both, he said, "have a chip on their shoulder."

But the Southern Negro, he declared, is like the other colored races of the World: They are "marching to a place of first class citizenship."

"In our divided hearts, we have to praise him, for he is doing what we taught him to do. If the South would take off its colored glasses, it would see the colored children walking into the drumfire of resistance, with nothing to support them but their self respect. They already have the honor of creating the first Southern hero of this kind in the Rev. Martin Luther King. Whether you agree with him or not, you have to recognize his manhood and courage."

Dabbs derided the South for its new emphasis on the "separate but equal" theory. "Sixty years after it was pronounced, it suddenly becomes a part of our dream, though since 1896 there has been separate but no pretense of equal. We now want to live in a world that dawned in 1896.

"Segregation is a ghostly thing; it's breaking up all around us," the South Carolinian declared. "Leaks are springing in our verbal dam, for schools, waiting rooms, transportation, and even a few churches are becoming desegregated."

The solving of the problem is complicated by too much silence on the part of people who should be "talking ourselves out of it" and by those who talk "too shrilly —and if they deeply believed what they said they wouldn't have to shout it," Dabbs said. He chided the suggestion of one Southern newspaper that the South try to sell segregation to the North, citing the strength of its tradition of racial justice and the fact that Negroes there have unrestricted voting power.

Dabbs warned that the South can't continue to face the past, for it is the Gorgon head that petrifies men. "Only the men who drive into the future can afford to contemplate the past," he said.

With the South's great potentialities for the future, he declared it must come to realize that on the racial issue "defeats accepted are victories."

A report on the progress of the Dade County chapter of the Council on Human Relations was given by Rev. William K. Williams, formerly of Daytona Beach, and a fund drive for assisting other areas of the state was conducted by Rev. E. C. Tillman.

MACHINERY FOR RUSSIA

MOSCOW (AP) — A U. S. textile expert representing 30 American companies said yesterday the sale of more than 25 million dollars worth of U. S. machinery to Russia is being discussed here.

Daytona Beach Sunday News-Journal

NEWS-JOURNAL CORP., OWNER
Julius Davidson, Publisher
Tippen Davidson, Executive Editor
Robert Hunter, Managing Editor, Sunday News-Journal

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The Editorial . . .

Thoughts Over The Weekend

WE JUST HAVE returned from Atlanta where we attended the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council. We become, with repeated visits, fonder and fonder of Atlanta. It is a city notable for friendliness to the stranger. It has an atmosphere of progress not entirely shared by many other Southern cities. The center of hundreds of regional headquarters for manufacturing and service enterprises, it is coming more and more to be, not merely the capital of Georgia but the capital of the Southeast.

With its rolling hills and beautiful residential districts, Atlanta offers to its middle classes a social life of great charm. And yet it is conscious of its slums and of its civic problems and they are discussed freely, openly and constructively. One gets a feeling it is a city fast on the way up, well aware that it is in the 20th Century and developing toward leadership in a New South. It long has been a center of culture; the Metropolitan Opera Co. of New York plays a season there annually, for example. It has some of the most beautiful industrial plants we have seen anywhere—some really daring adventures in the field of plant designing—and we are told that the best of them are the

just and rational behavior of people when they can be persuaded to face facts. With an annual budget in excess of $170,000 it has expanded its activities to include research, resulting in a series of reports which have captured nationwide attention —reports which include such subjects as violence in the South, ballot restrictions in the South, the economic effect of school closing, etc.; a leadership program to provide counsel to educational authorities, businessmen and government leaders in Southern areas facing the imperatives of social change; continuation of publication of a scholarly yet simply written magazine called the New South, a consulting program available to communities with special programs: aid to religious, youth and intergroup organizations which are studying race relations problems.

In addition to all this, the ably staffed headquarters of the Council has become a center to which is attracted a stream of journalists, students and researchers interested in Southern problems not only from other parts of the U.S. but from all over the World. It has been a potent factor in convincing outsiders that the South is anything but a cesspool of ill will and that it is evolving solutions to its own prob-

The publisher's liability for an error will not exceed the cost of the space occupied by the error.

75c, $3, $8.50, $15.50, $30. By carrier: Sunday only 15c week, 65c month, $1.95 three months, $7.75 year. By mail: 25c, 75c, $2, $7.50.

The Editorial . . .

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With its rolling hills and beautiful residential districts, Atlanta offers to its middle classes a social life of great charm. And yet it is conscious of its slums and of its civic problems and they are discussed freely, openly and constructively. One gets a feeling it is a city fast on the way up, well aware that it is in the 20th Century and developing toward leadership in a New South. It long has been a center of culture; the Metropolitan Opera Co. of New York plays a season there annually, for example. It has some of the most beautiful industrial plants we have seen anywhere—some really daring adventures in the field of plant designing—and we are told that the best of them are the product of the drawing boards of local architects.

Atlanta has a progressive Mayor. It has virile and progressive newspapers which speak fearlessly about what they deem good for the city, for the state and for the South. The seat of a collection of Negro colleges known as Atlanta University, it has leaders in that group of unusual intellect and capacity. The president of the university has been elected twice to serve on the County School Board. In process is the working out of a plan which may result in a certain amount of desegregation in the Fulton County schools.

There is a leaven working in the city of Atlanta, a progressive leaven. Perhaps this is due partly to the fact that Atlanta is in a state of rebellion. Virtually disfranchised in primary elections because of Georgia's strangulating county unit system, Atlantans as a whole, are aligned against the state political machine, which dominates Georgia. This makes of Atlantans a suspicious and a questioning people. They have heard so much demagoguery that they do not accept unquestioningly the cliches of the politicians who appeal for rural votes in voices dripping with the perfume of the magnolia and the spirit of Sumter.

Atlanta certainly has reached a crossroads between the Old South and the New. It appears to us that already it has gone a few miles beyond that crossroads in the direction of progress, may, indeed, have reached the point of no return.

* * *

IT IS FITTING for those reasons that Atlanta is the site of the headquarters of an amazing organization known as the Southern Regional Council, a group with a long history of work toward the development of a fuller democracy in the South through education and persuasion. The Southern Regional Council takes no stands in political campaigns, initiates no court action, instigates no legislation, maintains no lobbies. It has faith in the ultimate just and rational behavior of people when they can be persuaded to face facts. With an annual budget in excess of $170,000 it has expanded its activities to include research, resulting in a series of reports which have captured nationwide attention —reports which include such subjects as violence in the South, ballot restrictions in the South, the economic effect of school closing, etc.; a leadership program to provide counsel to educational authorities, businessmen and government leaders in Southern areas facing the imperatives of social change; continuation of publication of a scholarly yet simply written magazine called the New South, a consulting program available to communities with special programs: aid to religious, youth and intergroup organizations which are studying race relations problems.

In addition to all this, the ably staffed headquarters of the Council has become a center to which is attracted a stream of journalists, students and researchers interested in Southern problems not only from other parts of the U.S. but from all over the World. It has been a potent factor in convincing outsiders that the South is anything but a cesspool of ill will and that it is evolving solutions to its own problems.

Some of the finest people in the South make up the Council. Both races are represented. So are all the major churches. And so are all professions, and both capital and labor. The annual meetings are an inspiration, a shining example of what can be accomplished in an atmosphere of good will and cooperation. Pure idealism clashes with practicality as a minister argues with a businessman. There are those who want to go faster and those who want to go more slowly. There are those who want to take a firm public stand and those who want to work more quietly. But all agree with the tenet that a double image—looking backward and looking forward—must be kept from tearing down the South's big economic chance, its moral vigor, and the remnants of its once great capacity to supply statesmen for the country, and it was voted to embody this theme into a forthcoming statement.

* * *

THE PRESIDENT of Southern Regional Council—soft spoken, pipe smoking James McBride Dabbs, a gentleman-farmer from South Carolina, was scheduled to speak in Daytona Beach last night, and report of his remarks undoubtedly will appear in this issue of The News Journal. His predecessor was a prominent attorney who practiced for years in South Carolina —Southern to the core. Before he served his terms, the Council was led by a Richmond book publisher, a much honored layman in the Roman Catholic Church. Of such is the leadership of the SRC.

Dabbs was brought to Daytona Beach by the Council for Human Relations of the Halifax Area which is an affiliate of the Florida Council for Human Relations, a state counterpart of the Southern Regional Council. These councils are growing in all but one of the Southern states. The Florida and the local councils are putting on a campaign for membership and for financial aid. The president of the local council is Mrs. P. T. Fleuchaus and she should be contacted by anyone interested.

State of Arkansas
DEPARTMENT of EDUCATION
EDUCATION BUILDING LITTLE ROCK

December 7, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Secretary
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Please send me two copies of the recent study made by your organization entitled "If the Schools are Closed--A Critical Analysis of Private School Plan."

Remittance for the cost of this material will be forwarded on receipt of bill.

Very truly yours,

C. A. Hicks
Supervisor of Instruction

CAH:zw

AK
ent 12-28

DYERSBURG CITY SCHOOLS
J. C. Maddox, Superintendent
DYERSBURG, TENNESSEE

BOARD OF EDUCATION
DR. J. M. GUTTERY, President
GERON BROWN
FRED CHILDRESS
O. B. LOCKLEAR
CHARLES MOORE
P. C. RHEA

December 12, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E
Atlanta 3. Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me the full text of the program, "Did You Find That There Was Much Difference In The Ability Of Negro Children To Receive And Profit By Instruction, featuring Omer Carmichael

I would also like to have a transcript of Dr Hansen's program

Sincerely,

J. C Maddox, Superintendent
Dyersburg City Schools
Dyersburg, Tennessee

Material sent:
Negro and the Ballot
Negro Voter in the South
If the Schools Are Closed
Next Steps in the South
What the Supreme Court Said
New South (59 (May,July/August, Sept., Oct., Nov.)

December 14, 1959

Miss Janet Pearsall
Austin College
Sherman, Texas

Dear Miss Pearsall:

Thank you for your inquiry concerning Southern Regional Council. Enclosed is a brief background report on the Council and its work. This also includes some material from the aims of the Council which should answer your second question. As to the third item mentioned, SRC has no membership as such. Prior to 1954, the Council did have membership but at that time it established state organizations and the membership affiliation was retained by individual state organizations. These state organizations are now independent of SRC.

As to question number four, SRC is chiefly concerned with the Negro in the South and their fight for equality. Our work is chiefly of an educational nature carried out through publications and field activity. Perhaps if you will check the New York Times index through the years you will be able to trace some of our activity.

Under separate cover, I am sending you a selection of some of our pamphlets and a sampling of our monthly publication NEW SOUTH.

If we can be of additional help, please write.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Encl.

December 8, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.,
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am a junior at Austin College, Sherman, Texas and am taking a Minority Groups Sociology course. For a term project I have decided to take five organizations that are helping minority groups. I have chosen the Southern Regional Council as one of my organizations.

I would appreciate it if you would give me the following information:
1. A Brief background of the Southern Regional Council
2. The central focus or platform - what the S.R.C. is trying to accomplish
3. The membership
4. The effectiveness of the Southern Regional Council in relation to its goals. Which minority are you specifically concerned with.

I would appreciate this information as soon as possible. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Janet Pearsall

Janet Pearsall
Austin College
Sherman, Texas

E. H. FLETCHER, CHAIRMAN
GREENSBORO, FLA.

CECIL V. BUTLER
HAVANA, FLA.

H. E. MORGAN
QUINCY, FLA.

JOHN C. HINSON
QUINCY, FLA.

COLEMAN BEVIS
CHATTAHOOCHEE, FLA.

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Gadsden County

QUINCY, FLORIDA

M. D. WALKER
SECRETARY AND COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT

ANNETTE S. BRADLEY
FINANCE OFFICER

December 29, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would like to receive a copy of the full text of the program held on September 13, 1959 in which Mr. Omer Carmichael appeared on a televised panel discussion in Atlanta.

I would also like to have a copy of the transcript of the program held on May 3, 1959 in Washington, D.C., in which Dr. Carl F. Hansen was interviewed by a panel.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely,

M. D. Walker,
County Superintendent

MDW/mjs

12 31 59
rrg

MA
1-8-60
ant

BOARD OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
JACKSON COUNTY

J. D. MILTON
SUPERINTENDENT AND SECRETARY

MARIANNA, FLORIDA

December 31, 1959

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send me one copy of the full text of the television program of September 13, 1959, in which Mr. Omer Carmichael participated in a panell discussion of desegregation of schools in Louisville, Kentucky. Please send me also a transcript of the interview of Dr. Carl F. Hansen on May 3, 1959.

Sincerely yours,

J. D. Milton

J. D. Milton
County Superintendent

JDM:tp

M.F. ✓
Supply & Superintendent
12-7-59 - JC

Longview Public Schools

Office of the Superintendent

Longview, Texas

January 5, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of the full text of the program, Report No. L-13. I would also like to have the complete transcript of Dr. Hansen's program.

Sincerely yours,

R E Slayton
ijd

R. E. Slayton

RES:ijd

Charlottesville Public Schools
406 Fourteenth Street
Charlottesville, Virginia

January 19, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am writing to request that you send me ten copies of Report No. L-14, A REPORT FROM VIRGINIA, issued January 15, 1960.

I wish to distribute a copy of this report to each member of our School Board.

Cordially yours,

Fendall R. Ellis

Fendall R. Ellis,
Superintendent.

FRE/ds

File

Mills Memorial Library

Rollins College

Winter Park, Florida

The Library of Rollins College has the Honor of acknowledging receipt of the following gift:

CHANGING PATTERNS IN THE NEW SOUTH.
WANTED: THE SOUTH'S FUTURE FOR THE NATION.

SOUTHERNERS AND SCHOOLS.
INDUSTRIALIZATION: ACCENT ON THE SOUTH.

THE LOUISVILLE STORY

from Southern Regional Council

It gives me pleasure, on behalf of the College and of the Library, to express our thanks and appreciation.

Alice E. Hansen Librarian

February 2, 1960

LIBRARY
SACRED HEART DOMINICAN COLLEGE
4017 ALAMEDA ROAD
HOUSTON 21, TEXAS

File

2401 East Holcombe Blvd.

February 3, 1960

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Thank you for sending the books and pamphlets to our library. They will be most useful as reference material for our students.

Sincerely yours,

Sister Mary David, O.P.

Sister Mary David, O.P.
Librarian

m.f.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY
LIBRARY
BATON ROUGE, LOUISIANA

February 8, 1960

File

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Reginnal Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

The University Library wishes to thank you for your 26 publications which you have so kindly presented to the Library.

Sincerely,

Jean Ericson

Jean Ericson
Gifts and Exchange Librarian

JE:gw

M. F.

BENNETT COLLEGE

GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

February 11, 1960

OFFICE OF THOMAS F. HOLGATE LIBRARY

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Thank you so much for the books that you were kind enough to donate to our Library recently.

You may be assured that we greatly appreciate this gift and that it will serve a real need in our Library.

Very truly yours,

C. H. Marteena

(Mrs.) C. H. Marteena
Librarian

CHM:jd

Return to M. F. for file

BENNETT COLLEGE
Greensboro, North Carolina

February 15, 1960

FC

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Southern Regional Council
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This letter is sent to add my word of appreciation to that of our Librarian for the books which you were kind enough to send us. We assure you that these books are greatly appreciated and will be of much benefit to us.

Thank you and with every good wish, I am

Very truly yours,

Willa B. Player

Willa B. Player
President

wbp p

M.F.

JOINT UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Peabody College
Scarritt College
Vanderbilt University

February 23, 1960

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 9, Georgia

Dear Mr. Constable:

Thank you very much for the collection of pamphlets which you have sent in response to our request. We feel that this material will serve a useful purpose in our library and which to thank you for making it available to us.

Sincerely yours,

Eleanor F. Morrissey

Mrs. Ralph G. Morrissey
Serials and Documents

File

Duke University Library

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

1.30.60

Duke University Library acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following:

Carmichael, Omer. The Louisville story by Omer Charmichael and Weldon James. New York, 1957.
Ginzberg, Eli. The negro potential. New York, 1956.
Collection of seventeen pamphlets.

Very truly yours,

B E Powell
Librarian

/jj

March 25, 1960

Mr. J. William Hough
515 Kenmore Drive
Fairfax, Virginia

Dear Mr. Hough:

Thank you for your card concerning information about the Council. Enclosed is a brief history of the Council. I am sorry but we do not have a more detailed account. A thesis concerning the Council and its work since 1950 is now in preparation, but we do not know when it will be completed.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Enclosure

FAIRFAX METHODIST CHURCH
Kenmore Drive and Stratford Avenue
Fairfax, Virginia
(Located one block south of highway 29-211-50 about 1½ miles west of Fairfax Circle.)
Sunday Schedule

Church Services	—	9:30 and 11:00 A.M.
Church School	—	9:30 and 11:00 A.M.
Youth Groups	—	6:30 P.M.

JC

FAIRFAX
MAR 23
7 30 PM
1968
VA.

March 22,1960

Gentlemen: If available, please send me a copy of the complete history of the Southern Regional Council. I am a member of the Fairfax County Council on Human Relations, receive New South, but I need a history of the SRC for reference.

Very truly yours,
J. William Hough
J.William Hough
515 Kenmore Drive, Fairfax, Va.

S19354

Kodachrome Reproductions—L. B. Prince Co., Philadelphia

STRIKE BACK AT CANCER
GIV
AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

POST CARD

Address

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave.,N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

JC
HF
MF

ACCA

ATLANTA COMMITTEE FOR COOPERATIVE ACTION
P. O. BOX 9055
ATLANTA 14, GEORGIA

M. Carl Holman, Chairman
Clarence D. Coleman, Secretary
C. V. Williamson, Co-ordinator
James Hayley
Jesse Hill, Jr.
Leroy R. Johnson, Atty.
L. H. Pitts
M. T. Puryear
Herman Russell
Albert Saddler
Clinton Warner, M. D.
Samuel Z. Westerfield
Whitney Young

March 29, 1960

Dr. Lester Dunbar
Research Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Lester:

In lieu of some more formal expressions concerning the work that you, John Constable and others there at the Council have done and are doing, our group has asked me to express our continuing interest in your program and our willingness to be of whatever help we can whenever the need should arise.

Cordially,

M. Carl Holman

M. Carl Holman
Chairman
Atlanta Committee for Cooperative Action

MCH/acs

April 1, 1960

Mr. Frank W. Spencer
P. O. Box 136
Savannah, Georgia

Dear Mr. Spencer:

We were greatly pleased to see the use you made of our recent publication in your good letter to the Savannah Morning News.

I recall your early identification with this movement and value your continuing efforts on behalf of human rights in the South.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

LETTERS to the Editor

Savannah Morning News
March 24, 1960

Policy and Aims Are Suggested For Local Bi-racial Committee

Editor, Morning News:

"The changing South" has been a phrase much in use since the inception of the Southern Regional Council in 1944. Its monthly magazine, New South, and its frequent reports, pamphlets, and other materials have recorded the significant events of a region in change.

A history of the council, which has a heritage dating back to 1919 through its forerunner (the Commission on Interracial Cooperation), would in itself mirror the important events and changes of the modern-day South.

The Southern Regional Council now consists of a board of some 80 Southerners, drawn from major religious faiths, both races, and the 13 states of the region. It is non - profit, non-political, and nondenominational.

A portion from "A Statement of Policy and Aims of the Southern Regional Council" aptly indicates the council's goal. It is:

"The South of the future toward which our efforts are directed is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past. It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good; where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education, or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where, above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and selfrespect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God."

These aims clearly stated in the goal of the Southern Regional Council constitute a good course to steer by for the new bi-racial group in process of being organized in Savannah.

With the wave of rising expectations sweeping the globe, the time has come for us to get out of the shadow of states' rights and work together for human rights. Let us begin to face our problems in the South with love, mercy and compassion instead of hate, suspicion and fear.

We need to apply a high degree of common sense and simple justice and develop, in Jefferson's words: "worth and genius in every condition of life."

FRANK W. SPENCER

Savannah

STATE OF FLORIDA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
TALLAHASSEE

LeROY COLLINS
GOVERNOR

April 5, 1960

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Our office is in receipt of six copies of the Southern Regional Council's Special Report on "The Student Protest Movement, Winter 1960."

We find this report very interesting and the Commission has requested that we order an additional twelve copies for distribution throughout the State.

Please forward these copies to my attention. Any charge for this service will be promptly handled.

As local bi-racial committees are formed throughout the State, we anticipate a possible requirement for additional copies of this report in bulk quantity. Would these be available through your office?

Sincerely,

William N. Rose

WILLIAM N. ROSE
Staff Assistant for
Governor's Commission on
Race Relations

WNR:gs

SM

April 7, 1960

Mr. Mel Scholnick
2401 Coral Way, Apt. 1
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Scholnick:

Enclosed is some material concerning the Southern Regional Council, its aims and origins. If we can be of additional help, please write.

With best wishes for your paper.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec
Enclosures - 2

JC

2401 Coral Way, apt. 1
Miami, Florida
April 6, 1940.

Dear Sirs,

I am a student at the University of Miami and have chosen The Southern Regional Council as a topic for my term paper for a Human Relations course.

I would gratefully appreciate any and all of the information available about your organization. Could you please send this information as early as possible as I have an early due date for the paper.

Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Mel Scholnick

Mel Scholnick

April 25, 1960

Mr. Harry Holloway
Department of Government
The University of Texas
Austin 12, Texas

Dear Mr. Holloway:

Thank you for your letter and your comments about SRC and its work.

I have turned your request for voting information over to Dr. Leslie Dunbar, director of research. I am sure you will hear from him concerning any information we can supply at his earliest opportunity.

Any information we supply may be attributed to us.

Again thanks and best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

MF-file

SPELMAN COLLEGE
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

May 21, 1960

Dear Folks:

Thanks for your report on lunch-counter desegregation in several cities. It is a tremendously valuable document.

Howard Zinn

Howard Zinn

Laurinburg Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

P. O. BOX 349 • LAURINBURG, NORTH CAROLINA

LAURINBURG
All America City

K. J. SHAW, PRESIDENT
GLENN F. WEBB, MANAGER

May 23, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I have read with interest you periodic reports and it occured to me that you should know that our organziation has had an inter-racial committee for more than a year. It is called; Committee on Community Betterment. There are ten white and ten negroes on the committee and we meet once a month.

It was founded on the basis that problems affecting the races cannot be solved unless we establish a channel of communication to afford frank, critical and realistic discussions. A few weeks ago a sit-in demonstration was averted because of a plea by one of the negro members of the committee. Perhaps the most significant progress of the committee has been in meeting together regularly.

The purpose of this letter is to let you know of the existance of our group and also to see if we might seek your valuable advice and counsel from time to time.

I have the following reports and wonder if you could send the missing ones. Also, we would like to receive your monthly magazine, New SOUTH.

Issues has Rents
L-5, 6, 8, 9A, 12-17

No. L-1, 4-27-59
L-2, 4-27-59
L-3, 5-11-59
L-4, 5-18-59
L-7, 7-24-59
L-10, 9-15-59
L-11, 10-12-59

Sincerely yours,

Glenn F. Webb

Glenn F. Webb, Manager

WICHITA FALLS
Chamber of Commerce
P. O. BOX 1860 • WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

RECEIVED JUN 15 1959

June 11, 1959

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending me report #L-1 issued by the Southern Regional Council.

This information is interesting, and I should very much like to remain on your mailing list.

Sincerely,

James L. Hanry

Executive Vice-President

James L. Hanry/mjh

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
CHICAGO 37 • ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
1126 EAST 59TH STREET

June 14, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue,NE
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I am delighted to have the study of Negro voting in eight rural counties of Georgia and one of South Carolina. It is an extremely important type of study, and it should prove useful in many ways.

I trust everything is going well with you.

Sincerely,

Walter

Walter Johnson
Chairman

WJ:mln

N. A. A. C. P.

LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

10 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N. Y.

JUDSON 6-8397

June 15, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

I am indebted to you for reports which you have recently sent. They are of real value to the work of this office.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis
Special Director
Teacher Information and Security

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW ORLEANS
ARCHBISHOP'S RESIDENCE
2809 SOUTH CARROLLTON AVENUE
NEW ORLEANS 18, LOUISIANA

HF
MF file
Sent by M.A without Change
'L.S.

June 21, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Please send one dozen copies of the pamphlet entitled: SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, THE FIRST SIX YEARS, to the above address with statement of the cost. Remittance will be forwarded promptly.

Very truly yours,

Archdiocese of New Orleans
2809 S. Carrollton Avenue
New Orleans 18, La

Class of Service
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

AA38 NSA139

1960 JUN 24 AM 10 48

NS AUA005 PD=AU NEW ORLEANS LA 24 920A CST=

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC=

63 AUBURN AVE NORTH EAST ATLA=

PLEASE SEND ONE DOZEN COPIES "SCHOOL DESEGREGATION:
THE FIRST SIX YEARS" IMMEDIATELY. BILL ME=

JAMES F REDMOND SUPT ORLEANS PARISH SCHOOL BOARD
703 CARONDELET ST NEW ORLEANS 12 LA=.

Pd 2.40

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

NAME OR SUBJECT:

Edwin J. Lukas, AJCommittee

REGARDING:

Commendation for SRC's publication SCHOOL DESEGREGATION: THE FIRST SIX YEARS

DATE
June 27, 1960

(SEE)
NAME OR SUBJECT:

Ed J. Lukas, AJCommittee

JAMES O. EASTLAND, MISS., CHAIRMAN
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
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ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.

CHARLES H. SLAYMAN, JR.
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 239, 86TH CONGRESS)

June 27, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I would like to have copies of your Special Reports on the student sit-in demonstrations.

Specifically, I would like copies of the following:

"The Student Protest Movement, Winter 1960", published February 25, 1960; "Legal Rights and Privileges", published April 7, 1960; "Toward a Solution of the Sit-In Controversy", published May 31, 1960; and any other reports or literature which you may have published on this subject.

Please send reports in my name to the above address.

Sincerely yours,

J. Delmas Escoe
Assistant Counsel

JDE:z

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS
1785 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

RALPH F. FUCHS, *President*
Indiana University
FRITZ MACHLUP, *First Vice-President*
The Johns Hopkins University
ROBERT B. BRODE, *Second Vice-President*
University of California (Berkeley)

FREDERICK C. KURTZ, *Treasurer*
George Washington University
CLARK BYSE, *Counsel*
Harvard University

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BERTRAM H. DAVIS, *Staff Associate*
LOUIS JOUGHIN, *Staff Associate*
PEGGY HEIM, *Staff Associate*
ROBERT VAN WAES, *Staff Associate*

July 1, 1960

Dr. Harold C. Fleming, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I have read with great admiration the remarkable pamphlet, "School Desegregation: the first six years," published by the Southern Regional Council. Your accomplishment is extraordinary. The text is useful for many levels of reader sophistication and to many kinds of interest. It is certainly the sort of document which should bring help to the ordinary citizen who seeks forthright answers to basic questions. For the expert in these matters who seeks a general view and review, there is the fine bibliography and the helpful selection of quotations from current leaders and chief publications.

Sent 7/6/60

Would you be kind enough to send to this office thirty additional copies of the phamplet. I enclose our check for $6.00. RHA 7/5/60

When you are next in Washington, I would be very grateful for an opportunity to talk with you and to convey assurances of the deep interest of the Association, particularly that of the General Secretary, in the work you are doing.

Sincerely yours,

Louis

Louis Joughin

LJ/pp
cc: Dr. James McBride Dabbs
President, Southern Reg. Council
Enclosure

L.D.
H.C.F.
M.F. (to file)

UNIVERSITY OF UTAH
SALT LAKE CITY

DEPARTMENT OF JOURNALISM

July 1, 1960

The Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Thank you very much for sending us a copy of "Racial Crisis and The Press" by Walter Spearman and Sylvan Meyer. This interesting booklet will be useful as lecture material for our journalism classes.

We appreciate receiving this publication and shall place it on file in our journalism library where it will be available both to students and faculty members.

Sincerely,

Quintus C. Wilson

Quintus C. Wilson
Head, Department of Journalism
University of Utah

QCW:td

MM✓
MF

STAFF DIRECTOR

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

JUL 8 1960

Dear Harold:

I want to thank you and your staff for the information you gathered recently for David Koonce. He tells me that the material was just what he needed for the project on which he is now working.

David asks that we also express our appreciation to Marge Manderson, the research assistant who so quickly assembled all the data.

Best regards,

Berl

Berl I. Bernhard
Acting Staff Director

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

HCA

CITY OF GREENSBORO

NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF
CITY ATTORNEY

19 July 1960

M. F. To file

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, New York

Gentlemen:

Please send me copies of your reports on the recent lunch counter "sit-in" demonstrations.

Yours very truly,

Jack Elam

Jack Elam
City Attorney

JE:vs

The Institute of Public Relations, Inc.

FOR RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

MAIN OFFICE: LAKESIDE, CONN.

TELEPHONE: LITCHFIELD JORDON 7-8141

CYRIL N. SKIDMORE, PRESIDENT

DALE D. REED, VICE PRES. AND ASST. TREAS.

CHARLES S. EGGLESTON, SEC'Y. AND GEN'L MGR.

PHILIP B. WAUGH, TREAS. AND BUS. MGR.

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ASSOCIATE ADVISOR: JACK BAIN, PUBLISHER'S REPRESENTATIVE NEW YORK CITY

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ASSOCIATE ADVISOR: DR. RUSSELL H. STAFFORD HARTFORD, CONN.

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ASSOCIATE ADVISOR: ROBERT J. EISENBERG STRATFORD, CONN.

DEPARTMENT OF PROFESSIONAL ARBITRATION AND MEDIATION:
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: C. N. SKIDMORE

July 25, 1960

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Paul:

I recently received the corrected copy of the Southern Regional Council SPECIAL REPORT. This report, along with the packet of materials which I received while in your office, have been a tremendous help toward our understanding of the work being done in human relations in the South.

To say the least, we are encouraged to learn that such concerted efforts toward human understanding are being made. If we can be of help to you at any time, do not hesitate to let us know.

With best personal regards, I remain,

Cordially yours,

Dale Reed

Dale D. Reed

gkl

file Communications

August 19, 1960

Miss Marjorie Bailey
Education Associate
International Association of Machinists
1300 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 6, D. C.

Dear Miss Bailey:

We are happy to add Mr. Swann to our mailing list for materials on school desegregation and related problems.

Your kind comment on our publications is much appreciated. I hope you will call on us whenever we can render a service to your office.

Cordially,

Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director

HCF/mf

International Association of Machinists

1300 CONNECTICUT AVE. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADAMS 2-6309

Office of the
GENERAL VICE PRESIDENT

August 10, 1960

Mr. Harold Fleming
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

At one of our Machinists Leadership Schools this summer, we had a student from Norfolk, Virginia who has been active in the school problem there. I mentioned the materials put out by the Southern Regional Council to him, and he was very interested. I was wondering whether it would be possible for you to place him on a mailing list to receive information from time to time.

His name is Gadson N. Swann, ~~Lodge 39~~, 2713 Mapleton Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

We have been receiving your materials in our office for some time now, and I would like to take this opportunity to tell you how valuable we find them. I recently received a pamphlet on the Nashville sit-ins which was exceptionally interesting.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely,

Marjorie Bailey

Marjorie Bailey
Education Associate

MAB/bo

STATE OF FLORIDA

FOWLER COMMISSION ON RACE RELATIONS

CAPITOL
PHONE 2-1900
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

Cody Fowler, Chairman
L. G. Peeples
Reverend R. C. Tillman, Secretary

Perry C. Hansen
Mrs. C. D. Johnson
John Turner

September 1, 1960

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Director of Research
Room 432
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

Thank you so much for the material and press coverage, as well as the park situation material.

You might be interested to know that the Associated Press Broadcasters asked us for suggestions with regard to press coverage in race relations. We forwarded to them the material in our files which we received from you. They found this of enormous help and plan to draw up their own statement using that material as the principal source and are distributing it to all their members. We have mailed a publication on to our Press Advisory Committee.

Further, your information on desegregation of variety stores was of real value in the negotiations in Miami.

We continue to be in debt for the excellent co-operation of your organization.

Sincerely yours,

Saul A. Silverman
Staff Assistant

SAS/jb

MORGAN STATE COLLEGE
COLDSPRING LANE AND HILLEN ROAD
BALTIMORE 12, MARYLAND

9/19/60

September 17, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

As one of those who has been endeavoring to get the Southern Historical Association to meet in hotels where its Negro members will be welcome, I have found the article on "Biracial Conventions" in the September 1960 issue of NEW SOUTH of great value.

I would like to send a copy of this article (or the issue of NEW SOUTH in which it appears) to each of the thirteen members of the Executive Council of the Southern Historical Association (since it is the executive council which decides on a site for the annual convention). Would you please let me know what the charge for 13 copies would be?

Sincerely yours,

August Meier

August Meier
Dept. of History

MF. file

City Public Schools

NASHVILLE 3, TENN.

October 27, 1960
(Dictated October 21, 1960)

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I apologize for being so long in thanking you for sending me a report on school desegregation for 1960-61. This is, indeed, an interesting and informative report and I am most grateful to you for sending me a copy of it.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Henry Oliver
Superintendent of City Schools

WHO:mm

MF-file

THE STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

STANFORD, CALIFORNIA
CUBBERLEY LIBRARY

November 1, 1960

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201, 5 Forsyth St., S. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We wish to most gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the New South, vol. 15, no.5: "School Desegregation: the first six years"; it is a valuable addition to the Stanford School of Education curriculum collection and will be consulted extensively by teachers and teachers-in-training.

Thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Emily Olson

Emily Olson, Librarian
CUBBERLEY LIBRARY

EO:lrw

MF. file

TEACHERS COLLEGE
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK 27, N.Y.

November 2, 1960

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Thank you very much for responding to my request of October 5th for a copy of School Desegregation: The First Six Years. This is indeed an excellent and significant publication. I intend to bring it to the attention of my classes.

Congratulations, and thanks again!

Very sincerely,

E. Edmund Reutter, Jr.

E. Edmund Reutter, Jr.
Professor of Education

EER:AR

HF
MA-file

JACKSON
Madison County

Chamber of Commerce

BOX 1710
JACKSON, TENN.

November 2, 1960

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sir:

Please send us a single copy of each of the following:

Margaret Price, Toward a Solution of the Sit-in Controversy, May 31, 1960

Kenneth Morland, Lunch Counter Desegregation in Corpus Christi, Galveston, and San Antonio, Texas, May 10, 1960

Clarence H. Patrick, Lunch-Counter Desegregation in Winston-Salem, North Carolina, July 25, 1960

Wallace Westfeldt, Settling a Sit-in (Nashville, Tennessee), July, 1960

We would appreciate your prompt reply.

Sincerely,

J. W. Perry

J. W. Perry,
General Manager

JWP/cb

Rec LVD ✓
HF ✓
MF. file

EVENING HERALD

TALBOT PATRICK
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

HERALD PUBLISHING COMPANY
ROCK HILL, S. C.

P. O. BOX 711

TELEPHONES: 3161
AREA CODE 803
327-7161

November 25, 1960

Mr. John Constable
Director of Information
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

JC replied

Dear Mr. Constable:

Can we get sixteen copies of "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement" and, if so, what is the cost to us?

After reading this through carefully, I believe we should quietly provide a copy to each member of City Council, the City Manager, the Chief of Police, to members of the School Board in this area, the Sheriff, the Chiefs of Police in several smaller cities in the area, and a couple of other concerned officials.

Incidentally, I think I knew George McMillan in the office of War Information before he went into the Marines in World War II. If it is the same George McMillan and you have an opportunity, please give him my regards.

Sincerely,

Talbot Patrick

TP/js

City of St. Petersburg, Florida

"THE SUNSHINE CITY"

COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT

DIVISION OF POLICE

1300 FIRST AVE. NORTH

E. WILSON PURDY
CHIEF OF POLICE

November 28, 1960

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta
Georgia

Gentlemen:

It would be appreciated if you would send to the attention of the writer, the report, "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement," by George McMillan.

In the event there is a charge for this article, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

E. Wilson Purdy

E. Wilson Purdy
Chief of Police

EWP:gek

For MF Special File: November 28, 1960

Chief Herbert Jenkins of the Atlanta Police Dept. telephoned today and requested 25 copies of the McMillan Racial Violence and Law Enforcement pamphlet for a meeting and discussion he is having this afternoon.

MA

File
"Commendation"

HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA., CHAIRMAN
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CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
THRUSTON B. MORTON, KY.
ELIZABETH B. SPRINGER, CHIEF CLERK

Copy in current Commendations file, please. H.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

November 30, 1960

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 201
5 Forsyth Street N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

Thank you for sending us a copy of the annual report of the activities of the Southern Regional Council.

The Council is a real focal point of reason and of orderly adjustment, and I wish for it continuing strength, courage and success in its many crucial activities.

I appreciate your kind remarks about my own reelection. Many people had a hand in it because, I believe, many are interested in the causes for which we stand.

With kindest, personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

Paul H. Douglas

Paul H. Douglas

PHD/es

Statesboro and Bulloch County
CHAMBER of COMMERCE
Where Nature Smiles and Progress Has The Right of Way
Post Office Box 333 • Statesboro, Georgia • Phone PO43115

December 13, 1960

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Please send us 30 copies of the report, "To Florida Leaders In Civic, Religious, And Business Affairs", on racial relationships, by Mr. Cody Fowler.

Sincerely yours,

Albert R. Gibson

Albert R. Gibson,
Executive Manager

ARG:jh

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20
JUdson 6-1212
PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

December 28, 1960

Gentlemen:

During the busy 1960 news year, we at TIME have been particularly aware of the important help our staff has received from those outside our organization in getting accurate, precise information on the whole gamut of events breaking throughout the world.

The kind of cooperation and information you have contributed has made our task of evaluating and reporting the news quicker, surer and more effective. It is with warm appreciation that I extend our collective, and my personal, thanks to you.

Our very best wishes for this Christmas Season and for 1961.

Sincerely,

Bernhard M. Auer

Bernhard M. Auer
Publisher

Mr. Harold C. Fleming & Staff
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

THEODOR F. HIRSCH, PRESIDENT

MARYON T. HIRSCH, SECRETARY

MARYON HOSIERY MILL, Inc.

The Best in Craftsmanship

CARROLLTON, GEORGIA

MR. JOHN J. BREWBAKER,
545 MAYFLOWER ROAD,
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

1-12-61.

DEAR MR. BREWBAKER:

IT WAS MY PRIVILEGE TO BE ONE OF YOUR LISTENERS, THIS NOON, AT THE MEETING OF THE CARROLLTON, GA., LIONS CLUB, AND I WANT TO SAY TO YOU, SIR, THAT YOU ARE PERFORMING AN OUTSTANDING, INVALUABLE SERVICE TO THE PEOPLE RESIDING IN STATES SUCH AS GEORGIA.

IT IS A REAL TRAGEDY THAT THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA, AND OTHER SOUTHERN STATES, ARE BEING MISLED BY POLITICAL LEADERS WHO APPEAR TO BE MORE INTERESTED IN HOLDING ON TO THE VOTES OF UNINFORMED, BUT SIZEABLE GROUPS, THAN IN TELLING THE HONEST TRUTH AND IN FURNISHING SOUND AND CONSTRUCTIVE LEADERSHIP.

IF OUR LEADERS TELL US TO DISREGARD THE RULINGS OF THE SUPREME COURT, THEN THEY ARE ADVOCATING ANARCHY, AND THE FUTURE OF OUR LAND WOULD INDEED BE DARK.

MAY GOD'S RICHEST BLESSINGS COME TO MEN SUCH AS YOU WHO DEVOTE THEIR TIME AND EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF TRUTH AND GOOD, PROGRESSIVE GOVERNMENT.

THANKING YOU, AND WITH KINDEST REGARDS,

SINCERELY,

T. F. Hirsch

TED HIRSCH, PRES.,
MARYON HOSIERY MILL, INC.

TFH:AT

WDV
PA
PRV
MT

CITY OF RICHMOND

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
CHIEF OF POLICE
ZONE 19

February 24, 1961

RECEIVED
FEB 27 1961

Mr. Harold C. Fleming
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Fleming:

The Richmond Bureau of Police is deeply grateful to you and the Southern Regional Council for making twelve copies of your publication "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement" available for our use. We will distribute these booklets to staff officers.

We feel confident that portions of this material will be used in our Training Program.

Very truly yours,

P. P. Woodson
Lieutenant P. P. Woodson
Training Division

PPW:lms

March 15, 1961

Mrs. Alison Cherry Marer
310 West 105th Street
New York 25, New York

Dear Mrs. Marer:

It was indeed pleasant hearing from you again, and please accept my congratulations and best wishes for your marriage!

Bill and I both remember your and Carole's visit with pleasure and enjoyed showing you some of Atlanta and telling you something of the problems of the South.

We here at the Council do appreciate your contribution of twenty dollars toward our work. We have placed your name on our mailing list for NEW SOUTH and other materials.

I am also pleased to hear that your husband will be working for the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division. It seems as though the Kennedy administration is serious in its promises to do something about the Civil Rights program.

Again thanks and with very best wishes.

Sincerely,

John Constable
Director of Information

JC:lec

2.00 - New South
18.00 - Contribution

11 March 1961

(put on list 3/14/61) BCC

Dear Mr. Constable -

I have had the intention to send something to the Southern Regional Council, for which I have the greatest admiration, ever since you devoted two days of your time last June to showing two "northerners" the problem of the South as exemplified in Atlanta.

#20.00 CR
RHA

I don't think we thanked you sufficiently at that time for your kindness to us, but I hope this small contribution will help in making amends.

I was married at the end of last summer to a fellow law student. He will graduate from Columbia Law school this May and will then begin work for the Justice Department in

Washington D.C. in the Civil Rights division - so he will try to do his bit, also!

Would you please consider two dollars of the twenty as a year's subscription to your magazine, New South? Again, thank you - all very best wishes.

Yours very truly,

Alison Cherry Mayer

April 6, 1961

Mr. J. L. Henderson
Gulf Surplus
1701 - 24th Avenue
P. O. Box 26
Gulfport, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Thank you for your very kind remarks and your contribution of five dollars to the work of the Council. We are grateful to have your cooperate in our work again.

Although the Council no longer has a general membership, we do continue to maintain a subscription list to our monthly magazine, NEW SOUTH. In addition, we are placing your name on our all-purpose mailing list which will enable you to receive most other publications and reports of the Council.

Dr. Mitchell retired from the directorship of the Council in 1957 and he and Mrs. Mitchell moved to Scotland to live. I am also sorry to have to report that Dr. Mitchell is in ill health. The Mitchell's address is Glencoe, Argyll, Scotland. We here at the Council have missed both Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell.

Yes, we have been condemned in recent years as being too radical; but I also believe that in recent years the prestige of the Council has grown tremendously and that the organization has the respect of many influential persons now, both white and Negro.

Again, let me thank you for renewing your interest in the Council and I hope we will continue to merit your support.

With very best wishes.

Sincerely,

4-10-61

John Constable

Director of Information

PHONE UN 3-9742

J. L. HENDERSON, OWNER

GULF SURPLUS

Member
NATIONAL SURPLUS
DEALERS ASSOCIATION

1701 - 24th AVENUE — P. O. BOX 26
GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI

Member
SOUTHWEST BUYING
SYNDICATE

JC

April 4, 1961

This deserves a cordial reply

Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Room 432
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I want to thank you for sending me several reports and reprints, which are of great interest to me.

I am enclosing $5.00 toward membership dues to the Council. Please let me know if this is not enough. I would like to be on your mailing list and would like to contribute in a small way to the fine work you are doing.

Dr. George Mitchell has been for years one of my favorite exponents of good ~~[illegible]~~ theories that men should live by. I hope that he is still around and in good health. I am sorry that I have lost contact with him in recent years.

It seems to me that I was the first charter member of the Southern Regional Council. In my opinion the Council has done a good job and deserves more thanks than it has been accorded. Some years ago I was somewhat critical of the Council because it was too conservative. Now I see that it is criticized (even condemned perhaps) by some as too radical, whatever that may mean.

Well, more power to you, and please put me on your mailing list.

Sincerely yours,

J.L. Henderson

J.L. Henderson

$5.00 CR
RHA
4/6/61
Receipt.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SURPLUS

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ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL

Commendations

PA ✓
MMB-file

Department of Justice
Washington

August 29, 1961

Mr. Benjamin Muse
Box 312
Manassas, Virginia

Dear Mr. Muse:

Thank you very much for sending me copies of your reports on Memphis and the University of Mississippi. I cannot sufficiently express my admiration of the work being done by you and the Council and my appreciation at your willingness to let me share some of the major fruits of that work.

With my best regards,

Burke Marshall

Burke Marshall
Assistant Attorney General
Civil Rights Division

Episc. Report prepared for the joint Comm. on Program & Budget - Nat'l. meeting Whitsait - Sept 26 '61

ordinated through Agricultural Mission, Inc., which provides for liaison and interchange among various denominational organizations, including the Rural Workers Fellowship of the Episcopal Church. It renders specific service in publishing, among several other publications, significant papers on Christian life and work in relation to rural social and economic changes.

Commendation file

Council of Southern Mountain Workers 100

A unique voluntary association of people and programs representing religion, government, and other philanthropic and social agencies concerned with the quality of life in the Southern Appalachian region and with the contribution of life from this region to the world. Because the Council is regional in focus of interest and relates to no single jurisdiction, the support comes from a national source. It supports an annual conference to re-inspire and better equip leaders and unite them in purpose and operation, publishes Mountain Life and Work, and carries on a full-scale program to help Mountain people.

Southern Regional Council 1,000

An association of prominent southern citizens who have done a tremendous work in the reconciliation of races in the south. They are dedicated to the economic, social, and cultural betterment of the people of the southern region, and have made an excellent record in this field. The Episcopal Church's token contribution is to encourage them in their work.

SRC - Commendations, 1961-62.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

MV ✓
PA
MBB file

OCT 16 1961

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have heard from Joe Cooper about the fine reception you and your friends in Atlanta extended to him. Thanks to you, he reports, he has had a better insight into America at Atlanta than at any other point where he has stopped.

Knowing Joe Cooper as I do, I can assure you that he'll make maximum use of the opportunities that will come his way to give an accurate and understanding account of the changes that are going on in the South.

Many thanks for equipping him to do so.

Sincerely yours,

William C. Gausmann

William C. Gausmann
Advisor on Labor and Minorities Affairs

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Class of Service
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT
SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

1120A EST NOV 8 61 AH130

A A WA028 RX GOVT PD

WUX THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON DC 8 1105A EST

JAMES M DABBS, PRESIDENT SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA

PLEASE CONVEY MY GREETINGS TO THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL. IN WORKING TO MAKE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY A REALITY IN ALL PARTS OF OUR NATIONAL LIFE, THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IS ADVANCING THE CAUSE OF ALL AMERICANS. IN PROMOTING GOODWILL AND BETTER UNDERSTANDING AMONG PEOPLE OF ALL RACES, COLORS AND CREEDS, THE COUNCIL IS SERVING NOT ONLY THE SOUTH BUT THE WHOLE COUNTRY. IN SUPPORTING EFFORTS TO SECURE THE FULL CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF ALL OUR PEOPLE, INCLUDING ABOVE ALL THE PRIMARY RIGHT TO VOTE, YOU ARE HELPING TO FULFILL THE PROMISE OF AMERICA.

CORDIALLY

JOHN F KENNEDY

MARION A. WRIGHT, PRESIDENT
GORDON B. HANCOCK, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT W. DENT, VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
HAROLD C. FLEMING, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
FREDERICK B. ROUTH, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
JOHN HOPE II, CHIEF CONSULTANT
C. H. PARRISH, PROGRAM ASSOCIATE
MRS. M. E. TILLY
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN'S WORK
JOHN CONSTABLE, DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION
FLORENCE B. IRVING, RESEARCH ASSISTANT
EMORY F. VIA, LABOR CONSULTANT
PAUL ANTHONY, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 3-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date _____

To: COMMENDATIONS From: _____

Subject: _____

ORIGINAL OF JOHN F. KENNEDY TELEGRAM TO SRC

dated 10/8/61

File - Commendation

John Mortimer Munroe
95 Beekman Avenue
North Tarrytown
New York

November 28, 1961

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Assistant
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for your courtesy in writing on November 14th regarding the request for material contained in my recent letter.

I have since received the generous number of publications which you forwarded to me under separate cover, and I am indeed greatly obliged to you for your favor. My original request came, in part, as a result of my acquaintance with William Peters' The Southern Temper, and one or two of the publications of your organization which I found in the White Plains Library.

With renewed appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

John M. Munroe

JM

Can you have Trudy or whether set up file for this upon

Dotie Please do

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 5, 1961

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director, Southern
Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

This will acknowledge your letter of November 30. I will be happy to supply you with some materials, but must ask your indulgence for about 10 days. I am leaving town today, but upon my return I will assemble some materials which I feel will be most useful to you.

As you have probably already been told a thousand times, your report of last year was a tremendously useful document. It has helped us all in the work we are trying to do.

Sincerely yours,

Hyman H. Bookbinder

Hyman H. Bookbinder
Special Assistant to the Secretary

HU ✓ IM ✓ MMB-file

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

December 18, 1961

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

It's no small task, getting full and accurate information on the whole story of the whole world's week -- 52 weeks a year. And we here at TIME are particularly aware of the great help people outside our organization have been to our news-gathering staff in 1961.

Your cooperation and the special knowledge you have contributed have been of inestimable value in helping us evaluate and report the news more quickly and authoritatively.

This, then, is to convey to you our collective -- and my own personal -- thanks and warm appreciation. And to send you our very good wishes for this holiday season and for the year ahead.

Sincerely,

Bernhard M. Auer

Bernhard M. Auer
Publisher

COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

January 22, 1962

Honorable Benjamin Muse
Director, Southern Leadership Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Colonel Muse:

On behalf of the Commission staff, I should like to express our deep thanks for the help which you have provided us. We shall approach with vigor the individuals whom you mention in your letter of January 18, and I shall be happy to keep you informed of any results.

I hope that you will make it a point to visit with us at your convenience in the future.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

CPCotter

Cornelius P. Cotter
Director
Division for State Advisory Committees

(I have a copy of this. BM)

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RUTH HOUSE ALEXANDER
SECRETARY-TREASURER

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
ROOM 432, 63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E. ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA
JAckson 3-8764

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

INTEROFFICE MEMO

Date 2/1/62

To: Commendation File From: Paul Anthony

Subject:

400 copies of the Albany Special Report requested by the Albany Movement for distribution to white community of Albany.

February 15, 1962

Mr. James M. Davis
2306 Elmendorf Street
Chattanooga 6, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Davis:

We are happy to send you without cost a copy of "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement" as requested in your letter of February 13. The 1960 edition is the only edition published.

I have also included a very recent publication, "The Unequal Badge," which may be of interest to you. These are both being mailed under separate cover. Additional copies are available should you need them.

Please call upon us if we can be of further usefulness.

Sincerely,

BP:s

Barbara Patterson
Administrative Secretary

Commendation file

2306 Elmendorf St.
Chatta. 6, Tenn.
Feb. 13, 1962

Southern Regional Council
#5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I am interested in receiving a copy of the book or phamphlet "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement" by George McMillan. Should there be a charge for this please bill me or send C.O.D. whichever you prefer. I would like the 1960 edition and following or later edition, if possible.

Thank you!

Very truly yours,

James M. Davis

James M. Davis

(Lieutenant in Chattanooga
Police Department)

United Press International

GENERAL OFFICES
NEWS BUILDING NEW YORK CITY

Written From
ATLANTA BUREAU
1211 WILLIAMS ST., N. W.
ATLANTA, GA.
TRINITY 6-7373
MAIL ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 4662

Jan. 12, 1962

Mr. Howard Zinn
c/o Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Zinn:

I have just completed reading your report for the Southern Regional Council on Albany, and find I must admit you have out-reported newsmen on the job. Splendid.

I received the report in the mail this morning and could not wait until reaching home to read it. It is well organized, oriented, and lucid. Many of the features of the report were news to me, a reporter who arrived in Albany Dec. 11.

Having covered Freedom Rides in Jackson, Miss. and racial developments in McComb, Miss. before Albany, the report is something I have longed to do myself, but always find myself rushed back into another story. Besides, regretably, there is no room for a truly complete report on our news wires.

This is what should, and justly, must be done after white citizens in a secluded city discover they have been wrong for years about the feelings of their Negro brother.

I could run this letter on and on, but if I may be of service to you at any time, feel free to call on me. In fact, I should like at your convenience to meet you soon.

I have failed to find a telephone listing for you, but my office phone is listed above, and my home number is 875-4284.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Gordon

Robert H. Gordon

Communication file

P. O. Box 468

Phone 370

Oktibbeha County Chamber of Commerce, Inc.

STARK HOTEL BUILDING

STARKVILLE, MISSISSIPPI

February 14, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

The difference in our views is quite obvious, to me at least, so in order to save you both time and effort you can remove us from your mailing list, since all mail from you is filed in the trash can unopened.

Sincerely,

Thomas L. Stennis

Thomas L. Stennis,
Manager

TLS:eah

Commendation File

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

February 21, 1962

Mr. James A. Moss
Director of Research
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Moss

I am happy to forward to you copies of the program and the "Findings" of the Conference on "The Challenge of Desegregation for the American Police Executive." We were quite pleased with the Conference. Harold Fleming did an excellent job.

Thanks for the copy of "The Unequal Badge." It is interesting and informative. This matter was a topic of discussion at more than one of our sessions.

Sincerely yours,

Ray F. Harvey
Dean

ec
enclosure

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COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

Education: EMORY ROSS
Housing: MILDRED HOOKER DUNCAN

TELEPHONE: GRamercy 3-8013

CABLES: "Stokeslund" New York

J M please acknowledge

March 2, 1962

Commendation File

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, Northwest
Atlanta 3, Georgia

My dear Sir:

The report on Albany was interesting reading and I want to commend you for this objective treatment of the problem. Incidently, back in 1945 I published a little brochure entitled, The Negro In Albany. I am sending you a copy and I hope you will be kind enough to look at the marked statements on pages 56 and 69.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely yours,

Aaron Brown
Project Director

AB/mac

Enclosure:

cc: Dr. Howard Zinn
Professor of History and Social Science
Spelman College
Atlanta, Georgia

Feb - SR C Commendation

The News and Courier

South Carolina's Most Outspoken Newspaper

FOUNDED JAN. 10, 1803

Thomas R. Waring, Editor | Arthur M. Wilcox, Assistant Editor | Anthony Harrigan, Associate Editor

Pol. Ala.

The Alabama Election

The views and wishes of the people of Alabama were clearly demonstrated last Tuesday when they chose Circuit Judge George Wallace, outspoken foe of racial integration, in the Democratic primary runoff election. Judge Wallace defeated Ryan deGraffenreid, who was termed a moderate, by more than 63,000 votes.

Judge Wallace pledged to stand at the schoolhouse door to block pupils from entering under integration orders. It is by no means certain that he will be successful. But, as we see it, this isn't the most important point. Judge Wallace's election means that state government in Alabama won't be secretly sympathetic to integrated schooling, no matter what individual school boards are forced to do under court order.

The Southern Regional Council and other groups promoting integration never have been satisfied with mere legal victories. All along the aim has been to persuade school boards and state governments not only to accede to integration, but to regard it as a constructive step forward and as morally right.

The Alabama election signifies that the people of Alabama not only want racially separated schools but believe they are right, just and necessary. Maintenance of that conviction is a far greater victory than winning legal battles in federal courtrooms.

Memo

Monetez:

I don't like to dump things on my own in the general files. These, I believe, should go under commendations. Research has the originals.

BP

Tucker-Castleberry Printing, Inc.

226 Luckie Street, N.W. • JAckson 5-8654

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This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

SF-1201 (4-60)

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter

NL = Night Letter

LT = International Letter Telegram

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L DUNBAR, DIR OF RESEARCH SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL INC

[illegible] 201 5 FORSYTH ST NORTHWEST ATLA

REQUEST 250 COPIES OF REPORT L-38, WHAT PRICE VIOLENCE?, FREE

OF CHARGE FOR MAILING TO EDUCATION STAFF AROUND THE COUNTRY.

REGARDS

GEORGE GUERNSEY AFL-CIO DEPT OF EDUCATION 815 16TH ST NW

WASHINGTON 6 DC

8/14/62

250 L-38 815 16 6.

Tuscaloosa Chamber of Commerce

TELEPHONE 754-7588 TUSCALOOSA, ALABAMA • POST OFFICE BOX 377

November 13, 1962

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are happy to be on your mailing list and I have read your reports, that you have been sending us, with interest.

As a means of becoming better acquainted with your organization and its leadership, it would be very helpful to us if you could send a brief history of the Southern Regional Council including its present officers and directors. Any other information that you may have available that would enlighten us on your organization would be helpful.

It will be of particular interest to know if there are organizations elsewhere in the South similar to Southern Regional Council and are organized to serve a local community as an expanded effort of your office.

Cordially yours,

P. B. Raiford
Executive Vice President

PBR/jb

LAURIE PRITCHETT
CHIEF OF POLICE

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE
CITY OF ALBANY
GEORGIA

HE. 2-2344
HE. 6-2037

November 13, 1962

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta
Georgia

Dear Sir:

Would appreciate very much you forwarding fifteen (15) copies of Howard Zinn's report "Albany a Study in National Responsibilities".

Thanking you in advance for all courtesies. Assuring you full cooperation of this department in all matters of mutual interest.

Respectfully

Laurie Pritchett
Chief of Police

P:a

Note: Any cost will be forwarded to you. Also send two copies of "Albany Report" by Howard Zinn.

Commendatory file

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3,
Ga

Attention of
Mrs. J. Wilkins

MRS. JAMES N. DEAVER
2644 BUFFALO AVE.
TREVOSE, PA.

Nov. 15, 62

The Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear friends.

I am a colored widow. Through Mrs. Ethel Collins of Doylestown, Pa., I learned of your splendid work and wish to help.

The enclosed five dollars I earned by making a hat for a lady, who was pleased when I told her what I was going to do with the money. I am going to lend her the copy of "New South" given me by Mrs. Collins and trust that she may be moved to contribute.

Yours gratefully,
Bessie F. Deaver

The Broken Record

New York Post 11/27/62

MURRAY KEMPTON

It would be a pity if President Kennedy's sense of history would be the very thing that would cost him his proper place in it.

History is a limited resource and a sense of it a limited weapon. Somehow the President's handicap is best described by the historians themselves when they talk of the dignity of history. It is a majestic subject. Historians write about great men and great occasions. The President functions admirably on those occasions when he is called upon to represent that history which is made from above. Like most historians, however, he is slow to appreciate that history which is made from below. It is a serious weakness.

These reflections are not offered as new but they are fortified by Dr. Howard Zinn's report to the Southern Regional Council on Albany, Ga., and the counties that lie around it.

* * *

Dr. Zinn reminds us that there have been only three occasions when the Administration has publicly indicated any involvement with Albany. In July, Martin Luther King was arrested. "The President asked for a report, the Attorney General got busy . . . and the next day King was out of jail." Martin Luther King is, as Zinn points out, an establishment icon. "There was no such concern for the hundreds of ordinary citizens in Albany who went to jail for basically the same reason."

The President also expressed the hope that Albany's commissioners would sit down with representative Negroes to discuss their grievances, and at one point spoke with visible emotion against the bombing of churches.

"This," Zinn said, "was commendable. But it also indicates the level of tolerance on which our national leaders—and perhaps most white Americans—operate. They will be aroused by open violence, particularly against places of worship. (Gov. Vandiver of Georgia, hardly a friend of the Albany Movement, offered a $250 reward for the apprehension of the arsonists.) But they will not be made sufficiently indignant by the mass jailings, by the deprivation of free speech and assembly, beatings and intimidation, by the perpetuation of segregation. The nation as a whole—not only the President—needs to expand its capacity for outrage."

That is true; in the calmest terms possible, what has happened in Albany is an outrage. The chief of police has arrested more than 1,000 persons for picketing, praying, singing or marching; he as been generally commended for preserving law and order.

The Justice Dept. has such a dreadful record in this case as to raise the question of whatever happened to that sense of indignation which has always been one of Robert Kennedy's most engaging personal qualities.

* * *

Judge Robert Elliott, the federal judge most engaged in the Albany controversy, was appointed by the President upon the recommendation of Herman Talmadge. In August, after the sheriff of Terrell County had broken up a voters registration meeting in Sasser, the Justice Dept. asked Judge Elliott to issue an injunction restraining officials from intimidating Negroes who wanted to vote. Judge Elliott refused, saying that there was no evidence of a threat to anyone's civil rights.

"Two days later, a church used as a voter registration center in neighboring Lee County burned to the ground. Two weeks later, the homes of four families active in voter registration were riddled by bullets . . . on Sept. 5, a registration worker was wounded by a shotgun blast in Dawson. And on Sunday, Sept. 9, [another] church was burned to the ground . . . Judge Elliott still has not issued an injunction."

The Albany Negroes universally regard the FBI as their enemy. Negroes have been in prison, outside of prison and twice in sheriff's offices, both times in the sight of non-involved witnesses. There have been cases where their assailants have boasted of these things. Yet the FBI has made only one arrest of a white man for an act of personal violence; an FBI agent arrested a white man for hitting him.

Somewhere, in a long painful struggle by themselves, the Negroes in Albany will get their freedom. It will be a moment in that history which is seldom written but which is our real history. The pity is that there is every sign that the Kennedy Administration will exist in *that* history solely as a coincidence.

RALPH W. YARBOROUGH
TEXAS

STATE OFFICE:
309 U.S. COURTHOUSE
200 WEST 8TH STREET
AUSTIN 1, TEXAS

MA
MF-file -Commendations

United States Senate

COMMITTEES:
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POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SUBCOMMITTEE CHAIRMAN:
VETERANS' AFFAIRS
CIVIL SERVICE

Austin 1, Texas
December 27, 1962

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I most sincerely appreciate your sending me a copy of "A Hundred Years Later."

I commend you and the Southern Regional Council for taking the time and the trouble to put together this most enlightening book, and feel that you are engaged in a worthwhile educational project.

Sincerely,

Ralph W. Yarborough

Ralph W. Yarborough

RWY:ls

RECEIVED
JAN 2 1963

Memo from **JEAN T. LEVINE**

~~Les,~~

I believe it was you ~~that~~ oops! "who" asked us to see if we could get a copy of this statement. It was written up in an article in the New York Times a few weeks ago.

Jean

PA ✓

PR ✓

ML ✓

PA ~~file~~

SR ✓ Commendations

File commendations

A MESSAGE

FOR

RACE RELATIONS SABBATH

1962

Issued by

THE COMMITTEE ON JUSTICE AND PEACE

of the

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

JUDAISM is committed to the principle of the equality of all men under God. Not alone is this our noblest religious contribution, but it is the very basis of our American heritage.

Motivated, therefore, by our Jewish background and teaching, and ever mindful of Israel's persecution and disability throughout the ages, we Jews are sensitive to the suffering of all victims of injustice and exploitation.

A century has passed since the Civil War with its great loss of life, property and national morale was fought to preserve the Union and to abolish the institution of slavery. Yet much remains to be desired on the American scene. Despite the Negro's commendable record in war and peace, we continue to subject him to extreme humiliation because of his "race, color and previous condition of servitude."

Racial segregation is not confined to any one section of the country. The moral challenge of equality exists in every community, in varying forms and intensity. Integration is on trial in the North no less than in the South. Furthermore, the race situation is not national, but international. All of us realize that the overwhelming population of the world is colored. In recent years, with the encouragement of America and the approval of the United Nations, many new countries on African soil have declared their sovereign independence. With pride we note that little Israel, herself a fledgling democracy, has set up its own Marshall Plan, to encourage with technical aid and resources, these newly-developed governments.

America loses status abroad, because of discrimination against the Negro at home. How can we exert a moral leadership and influence in the world when racial minorities in our own land experience political, economic and social discrimination? Segregation confronts us as individuals, and as a nation, with a moral dilemma. On the one hand there is the fear of change. On the other we face the danger of ignoring those ethical principles which are the very basis upon which our democracy is founded.

In reflecting upon the failures and conflicts which plague America, we may forget our aspirations and accomplishments. It were well for us to evaluate them properly.

We recommend the work of the Southern Regional Council and the many State and City Councils on Human Relations committed to improving relations

between the races. We applaud the Dallas Citizens Council, which has carefully prepared the way for complete integration of its Negro citizens. Atlanta and Louisville, to mention only two cities, have demonstrated what can be done in the orderly transition of school integration, lunchroom seating and bus transportation facilities. More and more citizens of both races have manifested a sense of justice, of personal responsibility, of generosity of spirit, and the belief that man, made in the image of God, is essentially good. These leaders have been quick to condemn violence, and to emphasize the importance of law and order. Prejudice feeds on prejudice, whereas brotherhood nourishes brotherhood. Hate is forever a corrosive.

So vast is the area of civil rights that one scarcely knows how to approach the total problem. For the individual, there is the matter of the franchise. Many sections of the country deprive a segment of their population of the right to vote. In this, America betrays its trust and fails in its full duty. In addition to the franchise, one must scrutinize the school situation, job opportunities, the extension of Library and recreational facilities, housing and public health programs, disparities among labor unions, and what is all too frequently overlooked, unequal penalties under the law. In other words there must be multiple approaches to the solution of the race problem in America.

Our abiding concern is the preservation of our American society through the strengthening of the public school system. The school remains the cornerstone of American life. School integration has been slow, and in many areas, merely token. Yet no objective student will fail to grant that the Supreme Court decision of 1954 is here to stay. There is still grave reason to fear that in many areas, this new pattern will not be accepted without ingenious interposition. Intransigents, in their massive resistance, will close schools rather than yield or surrender.

The cry of the hour is for better communication between Negro and White leadership. The integrity of each race should be maintained on the basis of mutual esteem. The dignity of each individual should be respected. We must realize that the cost of segregation is high. No economy can long afford the luxury of racial strife.

We commend those students who place life and limb in jeopardy for the sake of their convictions. Their objectives and methods — sit-in, kneel-in, read-in, stand-in, wade-in—are consistent with our heritage, and in keeping with rights granted them by our Federal

Constitution. Even when they practice civil disobedience at the risk of community discord, so long as they are non-violent, with "built-in" controls, they emulate the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King, who proclaims: "I will obey the law only if the law is right and just, consistent with the moral law of the universe." Their impact upon the American public opinion and conscience cannot be over-estimated.

The future of our nation depends upon the character, the vision and the high principles of our people. Our emphasis upon brotherhood should not be limited to noble expressions and demonstrations one week during the year. Day after day, year after year, we must move forward to a nobler social order.

We hail the efforts of President Kennedy for his progressive sentiment in this area of national concern. We applaud his Committee on Government Contracts that would eliminate unwarranted discrimination. At the same time we urge the President to issue an Executive Order preventing segregation in Federal-financed housing. We commend the Interstate Commerce Commission, for terminating un-American practices in air and bus terminals. This all augurs well for the future.

In the final analysis, however, leadership cannot depend upon legislative fiat and intervention from Washington. Wherever man lives, he must essay the role of Hercules and clean out his own Augean stables. Bigotry dies, and love is born, in the hearts of men.

The following sentiment, from a poem by a contemporary American, James Weldom Johnson, breathes the spirit of promise. These words are not Negro words, any more than the Magna Carta is purely British, or the Declaration of Independence only for Americans.

> "... sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
> sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us;
> Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
> Let us march on till victory is won."

Additional copies of this message may be obtained by writing to the Central Conference of American Rabbis, 40 West 68th Street, New York 23, New York.

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 10, 1963

Mrs. Montez G. Albright
Administrative Assistant
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

This will acknowledge receipt of your civil rights publications. Thanks sincerely.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Leggett
Member of Congress

RLL:pb

Sent: The Federal Executive & Civil Rights
Executive Support of Civil Rights
Albany
The Freedom Ride

Commendatoire

609 Birmingham Street
Bridgeport 6, Connecticut
January 13, 1963

Dear Sir:

Thank you very much for the information you sent me concerning Integration and Segregation in the Deep South. It will be of great value to me in doing my term paper.

Cordially yours,

Barbara Cormier

Barbara Cormier

BC

See Civ Rights file LWD, see p. 7143

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from New York.

Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, and ask to have considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 3, line 13, after the period, to insert the following: "January 31, 1964."

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I understand the amendment is acceptable to the Senator from Rhode Island, who is in charge of the bill.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, after consultation with the distinguished Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], who is chairman of the subcommittee which handles public works appropriations, and also after consultation with the agencies involved, we have reached the conclusion that in the interest of saving time and expediting the passage of the bill January 31, 1964, would be a convenient date. I am willing to accept the amendment.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I thank the Senator from Rhode Island.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do the Senators yield back the remainder of their time?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. PASTORE. I yield back the rest of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, a number of Senators wish to leave the Chamber to attend to other duties. I expect to speak for about 15 minutes on my amendment. I now call up my amendment numbered 67, as modified, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 5, line 13, before the period it is proposed to insert the following: ": Provided, That no part of such additional amount shall be used in any State in which the participants in, or beneficiaries of, the programs of the Farmers Home Administration are segregated, or otherwise discriminated against, on account of race, creed, or color."

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question of the Senator from Rhode Island. Twenty minutes are available to me on my amendment, and I intend to use perhaps all of that amount of time. My colleague [Mr. KEATING] needs 5 minutes, and the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH] needs 1 minute. Will the Senator from Rhode Island yield that much time to them, so that I may use all the time available to me?

Mr. PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. President, I believe that at the beginning of the debate on this amendment it should be stated that a motion to lay the amendment on the table will be made. So the opposition to the amendment will be in a position to yield back some time.

Mr. JAVITS. Yes.

Mr. President, on the question of agreeing to my amendment, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, at this time will the Senator from Rhode Island yield 5 minutes to my colleague [Mr. KEATING]?

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, who has charge of the time?

Mr. JAVITS. I have control of the time available to those who support my amendment. But I wonder whether the Senator from Rhode Island will yield 5 minutes to my colleague [Mr. KEATING] and 1 minute to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH].

Mr. PASTORE. Yes.

Mr. President, at this time I yield 1 minute to the Senator from West Virginia.

RURAL HOUSING LOANS

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. President there could conceivably be a misunderstanding of the statement pertaining to rural housing loans, on page 4 of Senate Report 155 relating to supplemental appropriations for 1963. It could possibly cause some confusion and also overlapping of responsibility between two Federal Government agencies. I refer to the committee's action which would direct "the Secretary of Agriculture to make available immediately necessary loan funds, in addition to those allocated under the regular program, to meet the urgent needs of qualified applicants who have been affected by such local disasters," having reference to rural homes damaged in recent weeks "from floods and fire."

I call to the attention of the manager of the bill, my cherished colleague [Mr. PASTORE] and to the Senate the fact that the Small Business Administration has for several years had a disaster loan program that covers homes and other properties—other than farmers'—damaged "from floods and fire." The program of the Small Business Administration covers those who receive most of their income from operations other than farm operations, irrespective of the size of the community. Moreover, I stress that this program has been administered very vigorously, and has in many areas of the country enabled people whose properties have been damaged to restore fully such properties. I make particular reference to the disaster last year on the east coast of this country, including New Jersey, North Carolina, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, and New York. Presently the Small Business Administration has special disaster offices in rural areas in West Virginia and Kentucky.

In a measure, then, Mr. President, the direction given the Secretary of Agriculture could duplicate the authority already vested in the Small Business Administration, and the effect would be that two agencies would be making loans to the same kind of applicants. This, of course, could be very perplexing to residents of rural areas and small towns throughout the country.

So I should like to have a clarification, for I am sure it was not intended to have overlapping activities by the agencies now engaged in this worthwhile work, inasmuch as the Small Business Administration has been very effective. Therefore, I wish to have an assurance that there is no desire on the part of the committee, let us say, to lessen the efforts of the Small Business Administration in this field.

Mr. PASTORE. The Senator from West Virginia is absolutely correct.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, at this time will the Senator from Rhode Island yield 5 minutes to my colleague [Mr. KEATING]?

Mr. PASTORE. Yes, Mr. President; I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York is recognized for 5 minutes.

SUPPORT FOR NONDISCRIMINATION AMENDMENT

Mr. KEATING. Mr. President, this amendment deals with only one Federal program: a program of assistance to farmers administered by the Farmers Home Administration. It is only one of dozens of amendments which would be needed to conform every Federal activity to the equal protection requirements of the Constitution. I support this amendment, as I would any other designed to prohibit Federal subsidies for Jim Crow projects.

This subject takes on added significance in view of the recent report of the Commission on Civil Rights on the status of the equal protection of the laws in Mississippi.

A number of observers expressed their shock at what they considered the extreme recommendations of the Commission.

In my judgment, anyone who has read the Commission's report should be far more shocked by the conditions it exposed than by its recommendations for remedial action.

In the Commission's words:

> Citizens of the United States have been shot, set upon by vicious dogs, beaten, and otherwise terrorized because they sought to vote. * * * Even children, at the brink of starvation, have been deprived of assistance by the callous and discriminatory acts of Mississippi officials administering Federal funds.

If such conduct does not affront the conscience of the Nation, as the Commission assumed it would, then the Nation certainly needs to engage in some solemn soul searching.

Last year, the residents of States in which constitutional rights are openly flouted received billions in Federal tax funds under various Federal programs. This is several times more than the people in these States contributed to the Federal Treasury. What the Commission recommended was that the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government inquire into the moral and legal considerations arising out of a situation where the lawless conduct and defiance of the Constitution by certain elements in one State are being subsidized by the other States.

[illegible]

On several occasions many of us have requested the issuance of an Executive order to require all Federal agencies to insist upon uniform, nondiscriminatory Federal policies in connection with all Federal assistance-aid. It seems to me that is the way to deal with this problem. If such an Executive order were issued, there would be no need to resort to such amendments to appropriation bills. But such an Executive order has not been issued, and the indications are that this recommendation of the Civil Rights Commission will not be implemented by Executive order.

Under the circumstances there is no alternative except to follow the course of the sponsor of an amendment such as this one. The provisions would bring this agency into compliance with the Constitution. It should not be an affront to anyone, inasmuch as the amendment merely provides that Fed-

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I repeat, the evidence is crystal clear in this case. It is very clear both on the basis of an example in a State and on the overall basis I have described.

Once we do anything like that, Mr. President—once we indicate that this will be the position of the Congress—then we shall not be dismayed by threats to the effect that "If you do this, the appropriation bill will be hung up forever."

Mr. President, the vote which was taken only a few minutes ago, on the Saltonstall amendment, which was 69 to 26, demonstrates that cloture could be effected if the Senate really had its teeth in a particular measure and felt it was high time to break this pattern of providing Federal money—money derived from taxes on all our citizens, white and black alike—for Federal programs which are concealed in character.

It seems to me that this would also go a long way toward making Negroes who today are so dangerously restless feel that they can get some safeguard and some measure of protection through the legislative process. This is elementary.

President Eisenhower, President Kennedy, and President Truman—all great leaders—have agreed that if there is one area in which we ought to move, morally and constitutionally, it is in the area of not providing Federal money for programs which make a distinction as between black and white, as this program does, and as a whole series of programs do.

It is high time that this battle was fought. We may be beaten this time and time again, Mr. President, but the reform will be made. It may not be by way of a legislative bill or amendment, but it will happen. This movement is absolutely glacial in character.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time of the Senator from New York has again expired.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

The only way we can make it happen, before we get into a great deal of trouble—and trouble is the alternative to these efforts to give justice and understanding in this whole problem—is to begin this fight in a specialized, detailed way, directed to specific programs with specific amounts of money, as to which the evidence can be marshaled and contested, if it can be.

I respect my friends from the South. I assume that either today or at some other time of their choice they will bring their evidence. So much the better. This is a case to be tried before the conscience, the morality, and constitutional instincts of the American people. It is in that sense I present it to the Senate.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will be adopted, as it richly and justly deserves to be.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum, and that the time necessary for the calling of the roll not be charged to either side on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Rhode Island? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. PASTORE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, what is the situation on the time allotment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] has 5 minutes remaining; the opponents have 14 minutes remaining.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator in charge of the bill has to leave the floor on other business, and he asked me temporarily to handle the bill on the floor. Does the proponent wish to use his 5 minutes?

Mr. JAVITS. I have 5 minutes remaining, but if the motion to table is defeated, that is the only time that I will have left. So I would like to reserve that time.

Mr. HOLLAND. The Senator is an optimist. I yield to the distinguished senior Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] for the purpose of his making a motion on behalf of the majority leader.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. President, on request of the majority leader and in his behalf, I move that the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS] be laid on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion to lay on the table the amendment offered by the Senator from New York. On this question, the yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. HUMPHREY. I announce that the Senators from Nevada [Mr. BRYE and Mr. CANNON], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEE], the Senator from Montana [Mr. METCALF], the Senator from Oregon [Mrs. NEUBERGER], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. YARBOROUGH] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] is necessarily absent.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] is necessarily absent.

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER] is absent on official business as a member of the Board of Visitors to the Air Force Academy.

The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROUTY] is absent because of death in his family.

If present and voting, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] would each vote "nay."

Mr. DIRKSEN (when his name was called). On this vote I have a pair with the majority leader, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD]. If he were present and voting, he would vote "yea." If I were at liberty to vote, I would vote "nay." Therefore I withhold my vote.

The rollcall was concluded.

The result was announced—yeas 47, nays 38, as follows:

[No. 65 Leg.]

YEAS—47

Anderson	Hill	Monroney
Bartlett	Holland	Morse
Bayh	Humphrey	Moss
Brewster	Inouye	Muskie
Burdick	Jackson	Pastore
Byrd, Va.	Johnston	Pell
Byrd, W. Va.	Jordan, N.C.	Ribicoff
Church	Kefauver	Robertson
Clark	Kennedy	Russell
Dodd	Lausche	Smathers
Douglas	Long, La.	Symington
Eastland	McCarthy	Talmadge
Ervin	McClellan	Thurmond
Gore	McGovern	Williams, N.J.
Gruening	McIntyre	Young, N. Dak.
Hayden	McNamara	

NAYS—38

Aiken	Fong	Pearson
Allott	Fulbright	Proxmire
Beall	Hickenlooper	Randolph
Boggs	Javits	Saltonstall
Carlson	Jordan, Idaho	Scott
Case	Keating	Simpson
Cooper	Kuchel	Smith
Cotton	Long, Mo.	Symington
Curtis	Mechem	Tower
Dirksen	Miller	Williams, Del.
Dominick	Morton	Williams, Del.
Fannin	Mundt	Young, Ohio
Fong	Nelson	

NOT VOTING—15

Bennett	Goldwater	McGee
Bible	Hartke	Metcalf
Cannon	Hruska	Neuberger
Dirksen	Magnuson	Prouty
Fulbright	Mansfield	Yarborough

So Mr. CHURCH's motion to lay on the table the amendment offered by Mr. JAVITS was agreed to.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I have had printed an amendment similar in character to the one the Senate has just now tabled. The other amendment pertained to the extension services. Some additional problems exist, both as to whether that amendment is to substantive law and whether it would affect the problem of the increase in postal rates.

In view of the mood of the Senate, as just now expressed in connection with this appropriation bill, I feel that the point I wished to make has been made and has been passed upon by the Senate. Therefore, I shall not press for action now by the Senate on the other amendment, but shall proceed along that line when the occasion next presents itself.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and Senators MORSE, CHURCH, DODD, and McINTYRE, I submit the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 12, in line 5, it is proposed to insert:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Educational television facilities

For grants to assist in construction of educational television broadcasting facilities, as authorized by part IV of title III of the Communications Act of 1934, (76 Stat. 64), and for related salaries and expenses, (a permanent authority which expended $1,000,000 of which not to exceed $40,000 shall be avail-

Washington Wire

A Special Weekly Report From The Wall Street Journal's Capital Bureau

WSJ - mar 16 - 58

BIG CHANGES in U.S. policy toward South America will spring from Nixon's trip.

Economic aid will flow faster to the Latins. "They'll be helped on an emergency rhythm," says a U.S. diplomat. Nixon plugs for more aid to countries that put their economic house in order. But every nation he visited will get some help, for diplomatic reasons. So will other Latin lands. Loans already take shape for Colombia, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina.

Nixon will recommend the U.S. join a price-propping international coffee organization with Latin American producers. He may push anew for U.S. tax revision to spur investment abroad. Shakeups are certain among this country's diplomats in South America. Some heads will roll. The Vice President spotted some "deadwood" in the embassies down South.

Officials plan stepped-up information programs to "sell" the U.S. better in South America. Nixon favors more Latin tours by high Washington officials. He'll probably call for wider exchange of visitors: Students, labor leaders, other opinion-makers.

SPENDING BOOSTS to counter recession, bolster defense still lie largely in the future.

Most spending spurs are the delayed-action

THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF COMMERCE
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

July 29, 1963

Mrs. Barbara Patterson
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Patterson:

Let me take this opportunity to thank you for the material you provided relating to the economic effects of racial discrimination and segregation. The material was of considerable value in the preparation of the Department's testimony supporting the Administration's Public Accommodations Bill currently before the Senate Commerce Committee. In some cases we drew directly on the information you supplied, and in other instances we used it as background material.

The testimony was delivered by the Under Secretary of the Department of Commerce, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. He asked me to convey his personal appreciation for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Andrew F. Brimmer

Andrew F. Brimmer
Deputy Assistant Secretary
for Economic Policy Review

File

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

August 9 1963

Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Director of Women's Work
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Tilly:

I have delayed responding to your good letter until I had a little more time to read carefully the newspaper clips and other material you enclosed. Now that I have done so, I cannot find words enough to thank you. Your own report about the events taking place on July 9 is a splendid one and we are delighted to have a copy.

The beacon light in the newspaper stories is the account of Mayor Ivan Allen's testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee. Those who heard the Mayor at that time were tremendously impressed with his courage and ability. At an informal meeting of some of the members of the steering committee of the National Women's Committee, (which was held in my office this afternoon) several people commented on the stand Mayor Allen has taken and we plan to do everything possible to let him know he has our strong support. As for the others, I don't think there is anything to say except that we must continue with might and main to combat these hardened attitudes with every means within out power.

A Question and Answer paper about the Civil Rights Act of 1963 is now being prepared and I hope it will be ready shortly. We shall see that you get a copy promptly and if you would like us to do so, let us know and we shall gladly send you a quantity for your own use. As you say, the Act is being interpreted in some areas in distorted fashion and this has to be corrected wherever we can do so.

With all good wishes to you, and again heartfelt thanks for all you have done and are continuing to do in our common cause to achieve civil rights for all our citizens.

Sincerely yours,

Esther Peterson

(Mrs.) Esther Peterson
Assistant Secretary of Labor, and
Director, Women's Bureau

We will actively help I get the brochure ready for you

August 19, 1963

Professor Dewey W. Grantham
Vanderbilt University
Department of History
Nashville 5, Tennessee

Dear Professor Grantham:

Many, many thanks for your letter of August 15. I cannot tell you how grateful we were for your kindness in writing.

Please come to see us sometime.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

Sb.. file
My file

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE 5 TENNESSEE

Department of History

RECEIVED
AUG 26 1963
RECEIVED

August 15, 1963

Mr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Dunbar:

I have long had it in my mind to write you a note of thanks for your kindness in sending me the SRC publications over the years. As a citizen interested in current issues, and especially in the solution of many southern problems, and as a historian whose major field of teaching and research is recent American history, I am immensely indebted to the Southern Regional Council for its special reports, pamphlet studies, and summaries of important developments in the South. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of these materials for the journalist, the social scientist, and the historian.

I realize, of course, that you are primarily concerned with the tasks and opportunities of educating Americans today and tomorrow; but your research program will have enduring value for the scholar. I heartily approve of both functions.

Sincerely yours,

Dewey W. Grantham

August 19, 1963

Professor James W. Vander Zanden
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
Ohio State University
1775 South College Road
Columbus 10, Ohio

Dear Professor Zanden:

Many, many thanks for your letter of August 14. I cannot tell you how grateful we were for your kindness in writing.

Please come to see us sometime.

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

SK
my-file

THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY
1775 SOUTH COLLEGE ROAD
COLUMBUS 10, OHIO

August 14, 1963

RECEIVED
AUG 16 1963

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar,

This is just a note to tell you once again how much I appreicate my being included on your mailing list to receive such materials as those I received today, i.e., Robert Coles, etc.

In my writing, class lectures, and consulting, I find the material most valuable.

Sincerely,

James W. Vander Zanden

James W. Vander Zanden
Assistant Professor

File Communications

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

[redacted] COMMUNICATION

TO: Mrs. Montez G. Albright

[redacted]: Atlanta, Georgia

DATE August 19, 1963

SUBJECT: Education Materials

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Please send the following tracts and publications checked on the enclosed forms. Please send these as soon as possible so as to determine which will be useful. Thank you.

Sincerely

John A. Robertson

Instructor

file
Commendations

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

AUBURN ALABAMA

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

TELEPHONE 887-6511

August 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council Inc.
5 Forsythe N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Albright:

Thank you so much for the publications you are sending us for our courses in Race Relations. I am sure that we will find the studies very useful. Let me assure you that any materials you send will be made freely available to students and faculty for reference. Our Library has open stacks, and all Library materials are readily accessible.

We have reviewed yourfine list of publications with one of the professors who will be teaching these courses, and he suggests that we would find every item on it useful. We have already recieved from you Southern Schools: Token Desegregation
Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study
The Negro and the Ballot in the South
Albany: A Study in National Responsibility
The Federal Executive and Civil Rights
The Unequal Badge
Employment Studies: Atlanta, Chattanooga, Houston
New South: Macon
L Reports 16, 29, 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44.

Anything you care to send us will be made available to the entire Academic Community.

Thank you again for the publications you have sent us, and for your very generous offer of other free material for our Library. Please put us on your mailing list for future L Reports.

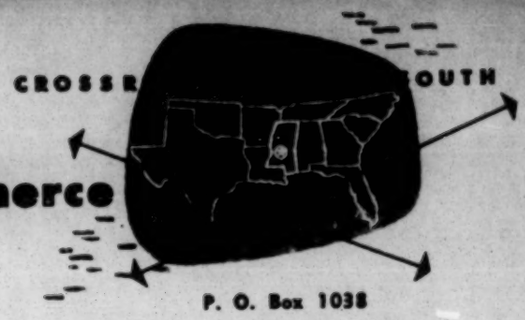
Sincerely yours,

Mary L. Belser

Mary L. Belser
Social Science Division

MLB:cr

file communists



Jackson Chamber of Commerce

P. O. Box 1038
Jackson, Mississippi

August 20, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

I would appreciate six copies of your Report No. L-44, dated August 1, 1963.

Yours very truly,

Mendell Davis

Mendell M. Davis
Executive Vice-President

MMD/jf

8-21-63
mA

Sre
Commendation

August 21, 1963

Dr. J. R. Cunningham
The Presbyterian Foundation, Inc.
Wachovia Bank Building
Charlotte 2, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Cunningham:

Thank you ever so much for your letter of August 19. I cannot tell you how good it is to hear from you that our publications are helpful.

We watched again this year, as we had in 1960, your own fine leadership in Charlotte. Your city is very fortunate in having you there to serve when it needs you most.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Leslie W. Dunbar
Executive Director

LWD/mmj

THE PRESBYTERIAN FOUNDATION, INC. (U.S.)
WACHOVIA BANK BUILDING
CHARLOTTE 2, NORTH CAROLINA

JOHN R. CUNNINGHAM
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

August 19, 1963

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

This note is to express appreciation of your excellent reports on the Civil Rights crisis. Your synopsis of developments is of very great interest and assistance to persons across our area of the country who are working in this field.

One cannot but be greatly encouraged in reading your last issue while at the same time being alarmed at what can and does still happen in various cities and communities across the South.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

J. R. Cunningham

J R Cunningham

h

the village Vo
the newspaper of the trendmakers
SHERIDAN SQUARE, NEW YORK 14, N. Y.
WATKINS 4-4669-70-71

S.R.C. Commendation

SBC
MJ file
Poop file

11/4/63

For my column in the Voice and my radio series on WINS, I would appreciate a review copy of:
THE ECONOMIC STATUS OF NEGROES IN THE NATION AND IN THE SOUTH (VIVIAN W. HENDERSON)

Sent 11-8-63 MA

Sincerely,

NAT HENTOFF
25 Fifth Ave
New York 3 NY

kpfa
FM 94.1 MC
PACIFICA
LISTENER
SUPPORTED
RADIO
2207 SHATTUCK AVE.
BERKELEY 4, CALIF.
THORNWALL 8-6767

SB ✓ LWD ✓
PA from our L-
VI ✓ Report
MI - pop file MA

November 26, 1963

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

We are pleased to inform you that KPFA will present "CHARLOTTE CHOSE ANOTHER WAY" on Sunday, December 15, at 10:30 p.m. The program is a recording of a reading of a special report from the Charlotte Observer written by L. M. Wright, Jr.

We appreciate having the opportunity to present this program to our audience.

KPFA is heard throughout most of northern California. If there are any groups or individuals whom you would like us to notify, please let us know.

Sincerely,

Elsa Knight Thompson

Elsa Knight Thompson
Director of Public Affairs

EKT/dm

AFL-CIO NEWS
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SAT. 110,000

MAY 3 0 1964

$5,000 in Aid Sent Southern Rights Group

The AFL-CIO's check for $5,000, voted, as a contribution to the Southern Regional Council by the Executive Council on May 20, has been transmitted by Federation Pres. George Meany in a letter expressing the hope that the "long and friendly association" between labor and the Southern Council will be "maintained and expanded."

"We in the AFL-CIO," Meany wrote, "are trying to step up our own activities that will contribute to achieving first-class citizenship and equal opportunities for all Americans."

His letter enclosing the check was sent to two Southern Regional Council board members, former U.S. Sen. Frank P. Graham, one-time president of the University of North Carolina, and Pres. Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College.

The Southern Regional Council, made up of southerners drawn from both major races and from all major religious faiths in the 13-state region it covers, has been committed since 1951 to the aim of an unsegregated society.

It provides consultative services to private and official agencies involved in the problems of desegregation, carries on research, works with the press, radio and television, and serves as a clearing-house and coordinator for other agencies concerned with southern problems.

The council, one of its reports states, "seeks to be a practical organization, aiming at working solutions rather than spectacular pronouncements." It offers "no panaceas," the report continues, but tries to offer "a method in which representative citizens, white and Negro," can come together "in equal dignity to find the best ways to move ahead."

COMMONWEAL
NEW YORK, N.Y.
W. 21,707

JUL 10 1964

Four Books on Race

A Time to Speak. By Charles Morgan, Jr. Harper & Row. $3.95.
Ten Years of Prelude. By Benjamin Muse. Viking Press. $5.
Black, White and Gray. Edited by Bradford Daniel. Sheed & Ward. $5.95.
Assuring Freedom to the Free. Edited by Arnold M. Rose. Wayne State University Press. $6.95.

by Howard N. Meyer

ABOUT a year or so ago, librarians and bookish-minded students of race relations observed a striking phenomenon. The library shelves ordinarily reserved for books dealing with Negro/white aspects of intergroup relations had been emptied by their borrowers. These barren shelves, stocked under the librarians' decimal system by class mark 325.26 (or 301.45), spoke eloquently of a newly developed concern and desire to learn.

Four products of the recent publishing season have in common the one feature that they were written or introduced by white Southerners. I have a hunch—which I hope that readers of a later day may describe as an informed judgment—that the way out of the morass we are in will be led and lit by the emancipated white Southerner. *That* emancipation, in turn, is being initiated, hastened, or revealed in response to the struggle of the militant black Southerner to be free.

It was an ex-Confederate soldier from New Orleans, George Washington Cable, novelist and agitator, who said just eighty years ago that "the greatest social problem before the American people today is, as it has been for a hundred years, the presence among us of the Negro." Cable opened with this sentence a commencement address at the University of Alabama, during which he was interrupted again and again with applause. It was, he said, the "nation that was to blame" for "the results of African-American slavery" and he insisted that the correction of these evils "must be the nation's duty." There was, alas, little hope then that the nation would see and do that duty.

The complete absence of hope of aid from the rest of the nation made futile Cable's plea to what he called "the silent South." I thought of Cable's flight from New Orleans to Northampton when I learned of Charles Morgan's departure from Birmingham last year, not long after his "we are all guilty" speech drew the national spotlight on him. His new book, *A Time to Speak*, is a moving and informative personal memoir. One feels, after reading the book, that the significant part of the Charles Morgan story is not the event that brought about his departure from Birmingham, but the devoted efforts of the years of his stay there. For year after year Morgan had been speaking up—and he survived. He tells, in his book, the highly personal story of his involvement, as a young attorney, in cases and situations where he spoke out for justice and ultimately for interracial justice. If he had had a little help from Washington, he might be there still.

Although the nation had its back turned, he was not alone. The men he defended were not the outside agitators that Wallace talks about. The most militant client, Bob Zellner, a white SNCC field secretary, was an Alabama native who had been educated at an Alabama college. Morgan himself moved from the stance of mere moderate who furnished legal services to one of increasing personal involvement. Even so, until his last year or two in Birmingham, he had political ambitions, and connections within the local Democratic Party which indicated that those ambitions were not unrealistic.

Charles Morgan's narrative is the story of the "moderate" who has been moved by the experiences of life itself to the outright integrationist position, the truly Reconstructed Southerner. Benjamin Muse and the Southern Regional Council, the organization for which he wrote *Ten Years of Prelude* (the chronicle of the decade since the school decision) have been moving too. The Council was criticized by Saunders Redding in his own memoir, *On Being a Negro in America*, as being too "gradualist." That 1951 evaluation has long since ceased to be accurate. The activities and publications of the Council since 1961, when I discovered it, have been a constant source of enlightenment and inspiration. I have seen published in *New South*, its lively little monthly periodical, statements of truths that the establishmentarian white liberal editors of the North wouldn't even understand.

Mr. Muse, author of *Ten Years of Prelude*, is a former State Senator from Virginia who evolved by a different path from Morgan's out of the "moderate" and into the integrationist point of view. His book is a useful and well-documented summary-narrative of the ten-year period that closed with such a painfully small proportion of Southern Negro pupils in token-integrated schools. (We non-Southerners, of course, during this same decade, have moved backward: *de facto* segregation North and West probably being worse now than it was ten years ago.) Mr. Muse's study, confined to the schools of the South, reminds us of the facts that fix the blame for the slowness of pace there on the nation as a whole. Viewed in retrospect, one sees two key events as having accounted for the spread of nullificationism: the presidential failure to respond and react to the Texas Governor's support of lawless interference at Mansfield, Texas, in 1956; and congressional failure in

1957, when a filibuster forced the elimination from that year's civil rights legislation of the Title III proposal, which would have endorsed and implemented the *Brown* decision by conferring on the Attorney General authority to institute desegregation litigation.

Bradford Daniel, editor of *Black, White & Gray,* is a young and very emancipated white Texan who integrated *Sepia* magazine by acting as its executive editor for a time. His book presents a wide range of viewpoints in its score of essays, from John LaFarge to Ross Barnett and Roy Wilkins to George Wallace. Mr. Daniel's thesis is that the current national multilogue on race relations is failing to illuminate "the gravest problem of our time." Correctly asserting that "We must have truth before we can have justice," he attempts (instead of offering a didactic presentation), to instigate a probing, whereby the reader will be enabled to analyze and evaluate and solve the problem within himself.

For those readers who can meet Mr. Daniel's specification—a desire for intense self-analysis—his book will have value. I would criticize it for one omission: the failure to include the point of view of Robert Williams, as articulated, say, by Truman Nelson in his book *Negroes With Guns.* The argument that officially tolerated or incited violence should not be faced by *non*-violence alone is entitled to a hearing. It should at least stimulate another phase of the self-analysis sought by the book.

One of the more stimulating and useful contributions is that of Mr. Daniel's fellow-Texan, Ronnie Dugger. His reflective discussion of his own travail offers proof of the applicability of Camus' principle "that we are responsible not only for what we do, but for what we do not do" in the search for interracial justice. If the basic reason for describing our problem as one of *national* reconstruction can be epitomized in a phrase, it is that of Francis E. Kearns, another contributor: "the fact that the North can practice race discrimination and at the same time congratulate itself for its tolerance is indicative of the presence in the Northern mentality of illusory notions perhaps even more grotesque than those held in the South." The frustrating thing about a book like *Black, White and Gray* is that it presses on one the question: What shall we do about the non-reader?

The concept of national reconstruction is our challenge and our hope. The Johnson who followed one President's martyrdom with bold words about regional reconstruction ended by sabotaging that effort. Now we have another Southerner from the hill country, also born a "poor white," as our national leader. Lyndon B. Johnson, while still Vice-President, delivered the opening address at the Centennial Convocation of Wayne State University. Its collected papers, entitled *Assuring Freedom to the Free* and edited by Arnold Rose, have been published with Mr. Johnson's remarks as Introduction. One concerned with the use and abuse of history in action for integration is naturally pleased to find Lyndon Johnson beginning by quoting Wendell Phillips.

The present President Johnson's words on Civil Rights have been so fine that one feels a certain impatience to see them put into action. Much in the way that Robert Moses' superhighways are obsolete by the time they are finished, the Civil Rights Bill of 1964 is shaped to solve the problems of the past, not those of the future. More than moral leadership is required from the federal executive.

There are many fine essays in *Assuring Freedom to the Free,* and the book deserves wider attention than a University press product is likely to get. For me, Professor Arnold Rose's own contribution is alone worth the price. With a candor uncommon in the academic world he deals with what his title aptly describes as "Distortions in the History of American Race Relations." As a sociologist with credentials that go back to his co-authorship of *An American Dilemma* he has long sought to locate the roots of prejudice. He now concludes that a major factor has been that "The historians allowed bigots to invent the history of race relations," particularly during the First Reconstruction and he reminds us, by reference to Orwell, that "devastating things can be done to human beings by forcing them to accept false ideas about their past."

REVIEWERS

The Reverend David L. Clark is a priest in the Episcopal Church and professor of church history at Hope College, Michigan.

C. J. Fox is a reporter on the staff of a Canadian news agency.

J. S. Rubenstein is an attorney and writer living in New York.

Howard N. Meyer is the editor of a recent re-issue of Thomas Wentworth Higginson's *Army Life in a Black Regiment.*

Memphis Is Hailed as 'Beacon of Reason and Decency'

8/6/69

Memphis "has begun to shine as a beacon of reason and decency for the Deep South" in the advancement of race relations, says the Southern Regional Council.

The council was organized by Southern white and Negro leaders years ago to study the South's economic and racial problems and to recommend improvements.

In a special report titled simply, "Memphis," Benjamin Muse, director of the Council's Southern Leadership Project, writes:

"The cotton capital of song and story, the great port of 'Ole Man River,' is moving into the new era in race relations irrevocably and with a speed which almost startles anyone returning to the city after a lapse of years. The change in three years has been striking, that in 20 years almost unbelievable."

Muse came to Memphis, interviewed scores of citizens, checked the newspapers' published reports, and wrote 49 pages telling the progress Memphis has made and how it made it.

A Prevailing Policy of Quiet

"A certain unity in the movement toward equal opportunity for Negroes, the prevailing policy of quiet, unsensational advance, and the rigorous but generally fair law enforcement have been mainly responsible for the accomplishments," says Muse.

The "high caliber of the leaders of the white community" had a lot to do with Memphis' progress, Muse thinks.

He names former Mayor Edmund Orgill; E. B. LeMaster, who was Chamber of Commerce president "when desegregation was getting under way;" Arthur McCain, retired president of Union Planters Bank; Edward J. Meeman, editor emeritus of The Press-Scimitar; Squire George Grider and City Commissioner Hunter Lane Jr.

Editorial on Page 6

"It is noteworthy," writes Muse, "that the most conspicuous champions of racial justice in Memphis today, with a few exceptions, are more than 50 years of age."

NAACP Branch Is Praised

There is praise for the Memphis branch of the NAACP:

"The Memphis branch, with approximately 7000 members, boasts the largest membership of any Southern city . . . it completely dominates the field" among Negro action groups, and the NAACP is "ably led."

The NAACP's "well-ordered Memphis office is run by Mrs. Maxine Smith, executive secretary, with several assistants . . . it is the busy office of a busy organization. The prestige of the NAACP among the public in Memphis, both white and colored, is enhanced by the personality and stature of its president, Jesse H. Turner . . . firm but militant in the Negro cause, yet courteous and understanding."

Commissioner Armour Is Lauded

Fire and Police Commissioner Claude Armour and the Memphis police won Muse's highest praise: "In some cities, the police have won notoriety . . . In Memphis the police and their commissioner have won distinction of a different kind.

"In few cities have the police been so largely and so favorably identified with the civil rights advance. . . . Order has been maintained, police brutality has been absent, but the police 'mean business,' and the public knows it."

The Memphis Committee on Community Relations, "a voluntary and unofficial group . . . has accomplished more than some so-called 'Mayors Committees,'" Muse reports. It has been the principal organization through which city officials, Negro leaders and the business community have negotiated the desegregation that makes Memphis a "beacon of reason and decency."

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

File: Src Commercial Appeal

Memphis--'Beacon of Reason and Decency'

PRESS SCIMITAR 8/6/69

Rarely has a report on Memphis so kindled our enthusiasm as does the Southern Regional Council's just-released report on the progress of race relations in our city. (See story on Page One.)

Memphis provides, in the opinion of the Council's director of its Southern Leadership Project, "a beacon of reason and decency for the Deep South."

The Southern Regional Council is itself qualified as almost no other organization is, to pass on the performance in race relations not only of Southern cities but cities anywhere. It is an old and experienced organization, Southern in origin and leadership.

Its report on Memphis was written by Benjamin Muse, a mature man, a former diplomat, a candidate for governor of Virginia on the Republican ticket 20 years ago.

Certainly, Muse says, Memphis cannot rest on its accomplishments. But it has the leadership—white and negro, public and private—to do an outstanding job thus far and to continue until the job is done.

Memphis seeks industry. We cannot think of a factor more important today to potential investors—not just in the South but in any American city—than a racial climate such as the Southern Regional Council credits to Memphis.

The Chamber of Commerce, the City Commission, the County Commission, Future Memphis—all these, collectively or separately—would be very well advised to digest and distribute the "Special Report" of the Southern Regional Council on Memphis' progress in race relations.

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P. O. BOX 5795
ORLANDO, FLA. 32805

PHONE 241-6543

WFTV 9

SRC Research

EDITORIAL

The following WFTV editorial telecast adjacent to our news program is furnished for your information. Permission is granted to reprint with credit.

abc

Broadcast: August 13, 1964
1:30, 6:00 and 11:00 P.M.

This is a WFTV News Editorial in the public interest -- entitled:

THE HIGH PRICE OF DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination against so-called minority groups is not only damaging to morals and the morale of a community, but it's an expensive economic liability.

In previous WFTV editorials we have discussed the price of intolerance on a person, a city or a nation. But as we make progress here in Central Florida it's good to remind ourselves once again of what racial harmony means.

(CARTOON) A recent booklet published by the respected Anti-Defamation League and the Southern Regional Council points to the serious loss of dollars in employment, culture, entertainment, education, sports, housing and a number of other economic, cultural and welfare projects affecting the growth of a community.

One of the most convincing aspects of the booklet is that it is not written by a social scientist in an ivory tower. The facts are compiled from published news stories in areas where the discrimination losses actually occurred.

The publication clearly demonstrates how communities lose when intolerance scares industry from their areas. According to one news story, Little Rock, Arkansas, for instance, had no new industry located there for two years after racial troubles had blasted the city into world headlines.

In other areas businessmen discovered that boycotts and fear of reprisals kept needed dollars out of cash registers for months at a time. The cost increased still higher in some cities where law enforcement and jail operating costs skyrocketed in the wake of racial disturbances. Savannah, Georgia, faced a law bill of $18,000.00; Memphis, Tennessee, had to pay out overtime pay of more than $9,000.00 for just two weeks of police work. Vandalism, demonstrations by radical groups and lawlessness ran damages up, whether directly out of the pockets of businessmen or from insurance. In some states lawlessness has been encouraged, or justice and fair play ignored, by inefficient or bigoted civil leaders. Where educational facilities felt the pinch of discrimination, education leaders and faculty members, students and research personnel left for more reasonable environments of learning.

The instances are numerous -- almost too numerous to describe in detail. What this pamphlet "The Price We Pay for Discrimination" demonstrates overwhelmingly is that in any way, on any level, bigotry, discrimination and intolerance which blind man to his true worth as a human being are both damaging and damning. (CARTOON) Discrimination is not only a backward step in human progress and the progress of our country, but it is very costly to each citizen, business, and local government.

Here in Central Florida we may take pride that responsible white and Negro leadership recognize this fact and approach racial problems, not as inevitable conflict, but as outmoded difference to be resolved as quickly and as economically as possible.

# # # # #

HOUSTON, TEXAS
FORWARD TIMES (N)
W. 30,119

AUG 29 1964

The Price We Pay

Federal civil rights legislation gives southern states a chance to avoid the ruinous costs that defiance has meant in the past, according to a report, The Price We Pay, published last week.

The report, prepared by the Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'rith and the Southern Regional Council, documents the vast cost incurred by the South's resistance to equal opportunity.

It itemizes the price for discrimination in the economy of southern communities, employment, legal procedures, education, culture, and tourism. Expenses range from the $17 billion loss in gross national product estimated as the cost of discrimination against Negroes, to the $138,429 spent for police overtime and equipment in Jackson, Mississippi, from late May through August 1963, to combat demonstrations.

Telling its story through news items and editorials selected from a large range of publications, the report includes the following as reason why the South can no longer afford discrimination:

-- A failure, in recent years, in some sections of the South, to attract any large amount of new industry.

-- Young, educated Southerners leaving the area rather than "put up with all this racial strife."

-- The "staggering" cost to cities, counties, and states for policing "emergency" situations and for litigation.

-- A loss of, and inability to attract, faculty and students to southern universities.

-- A loss of convention and tourist business.

According to the report, not all of the waste documented has a price tag. It asks if "the people of Mississippi, for example, can afford the cost to the human spirit that comes from being cut off from a culture's highest artistic achievement? Is there enough money in the world to cover the cost to the American nation in international good will lost by unacceptable race relations?

The introduction points out the "elementary arithmetic" which refutes arguments that the expenses are to be blamed on victims of discrimination rather than discrimination itself. It asserts that the estimated cost of implementing the Civil Rights Act for five years -- $100 million -- "would be only .6 per cent of the Gross National Product increase -- 17 billion -- which could be realized for one year with full and free use of our human resources."

It goes on to say that if all expenditures and loss could be added up, "the sum would be shocking." According to the report, "the shock is even greater if, in reading each item, one keeps in mind the many and drastic needs in the South for wise use of its public monies and resources to improve socity and the lot of its individuals.

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COMMONWEAL
NEW YORK, N. Y.
W. 21,700

SEP 4 1964 Rockefeller

THE COMMONWEAL

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS, LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

Hopes of Progress

TEN YEARS after the historic Supreme Court decision token desegregation is finally beginning in Mississippi. In Jackson, the largest of the three localities involved, support by the mayor and city police was balanced by threats which kept Negro registration down to two score. Mississippi is the last state to begin school desegregation below the college level, and it does so in response to federal court orders secured by the N.A.A.C.P. The pace is likewise halting still in many communities of the deep South.

Up North there is also stiff resistance. A Board of Education plan to pair eight Brooklyn and Queens schools, and rezone three others, to achieve a better racial balance, is being met by an organized white parents' threat of boycott by a quarter million public school pupils. This follows months of heated controversy over assigning pupils to schools outside their own neighborhoods in order to remedy ghettoized education.

Negro violence due to racial tensions has largely been confined to the North. Yet it has heightened the resistance of Southern whites, who themselves have been witnessing no such disorders. Some Southern Negroes are simply too intimidated to protest in this fashion, while many others for religious reasons are dedicated to a policy of passive resistance. Disorders in Northern cities were instigated by young people desperately resentful of their inability to get work or to find a way out from unspeakable living conditions.

If the American Negro has yet to achieve much progress in the area of educational and employment opportunities, and continues to be normally confined to the worst slums, his political power is growing—which provides ground for considerable hope. In several states the registration program of the Southern Regional Council has borne such fruit that the Negro vote this year could tip the balance. Negroes from Georgia, North Carolina and Tennessee comprise part of their states' delegations at Atlantic City. Negro political strength is pronounced in a number of Northern cities, and the National Urban League is undertaking an ambitious voter-registration drive in the fifteen cities that account for a quarter of our Negro population.

THE OUTSTANDING exception to all this is Mississippi, where even today only 6.7 percent of the Negro population is registered. By physical terrorization, threats of loss of employment and refusals to register fully qualified applicants, Mississippians keep the Negro in hopeless subjection. The eight hundred brave young freedom workers who faced insult, beatings and death this summer to bring aid and morale to the state's Negro community failed in their efforts to build up voter registration. Beyond the inspiring example they set the youth of the whole country, their greatest success radiated from such long-term projects as community centers and freedom schools—with courses in remedial reading, mathematics, Negro history and the fundamentals of civil rights.

Friends of the American Negro believe that he can attain the first-class citizenship to which he is entitled primarily through the development of power. His poverty stems from a markedly higher unemployment rate and his exclusion *per se* from many better-paying jobs. The obstacle that often keeps him from buying a house in a better neighborhood is the refusal of the local banking community to grant him a mortgage. Atlanta serves as a prime example of the way a Negro community can build a foundation for its aspirations through organized utilization of limited capital and subsequent business drive.

There is a relationship between a wholesale change of heart in the white community, North and South, and the advance of the American Negro through orderly political processes. For one thing, in

recalcitrant areas of the South genuine school desegregation could be set in train by withholding federal funds from school districts which refuse compliance. Here is one indication to what extent the Negro's hopes of progress are dependent on the defeat of Senator Goldwater.

Primacy and Ecumenism

DESPITE the historic meeting between Pope Paul VI and Patriarch Athenagoras in Jerusalem last spring, the relationship between the Church and Orthodoxy still remains strained. Centuries of division have left their mark; at most there are now some encouraging signs of a mutual willingness to talk.

As significant and joyful as these signs are, however, there is no use evading the deep theological divisions which continue to exist. In the July issue of *The Ecumenical Review* an outstanding theologian of the Greek Orthodox Church, Dr. Nikos Nissiotis, called attention once again to these divisions. In an article entitled "Is the Vatican Council Really Ecumenical?" he reaffirms Orthodox opposition to the Church's teaching on papal supremacy, raising questions as well about the present direction of Catholic ecumenism.

While a Catholic will naturally disagree with Dr. Nissiotis' assertion that "The Roman understanding of the Petrine Office is . . . neither biblically nor historically based," he raises a problem which is worth the considered attention of the Church. In brief, he argues that the Church's intepretation of the Petrine Office appears to make the doctrine "as equally essential as, for instance, the Christological dogmas examined by the ancient councils." Moreover, he believes that the Church sometimes gives the impression that the doctrine on the office of Peter is the most important of all doctrines.

In his encyclical "Ecclesiam Suam" Pope Paul discussed the primacy of the Pope, but it is not altogether clear whether he was, in effect, confirming the validity of Dr. Nissiotis' observation. "Without the Pope," he wrote, "the Catholic Church would no longer be catholic . . . [and] the unity of the Church of Christ would utterly collapse." Is this to say that the primacy of the Pope takes precedence over all other doctrines, or simply that it is a central doctrine? Since one could also say that the Church would not be catholic if all of its members did not profess the same faith, or did not use the same sacraments, the latter interpretation would seem more in keeping with traditional thought. It is a point, nonetheless, which calls for considerable clarification.

A second problem r
the Church's understa
cern is that "Rome, in
of the Church and it
limits of the *Una San*
turing unity, will be preoccupied with the problem of order and discipline and institutional structure." This would lead, be believes, to a "limited" rather than an "integral" ecumenism; the placing of an emphasis, that is, on dialogue of "church with church" rather on the common task of all Christians to work together for unity. On this matter, too, "Ecclesiam Suam" is ambiguous, but with more hints unfortunately, of a "limited" rather than an "integral" ecumenism. With Dr. Nissiotis we hope that the Constitution *de oecumenismo,* expected in the third session of the Council, will reveal the thrust of the Church's thinking.

Senate, Anyone?

IS THERE any connection between the fact that the Beatles' latest movie received good reviews in New York and Clare Boothe Luce's candidacy for U. S. Senator? As of yet there is no evidence; but, it is said, the F. B. I. is investigating. Mrs. Luce's entry into the New York race for the Senate may seem bizarre to some prosaic souls; they forget that an ex-dancer and movie star is running for the senate in California and an ex-football coach in Oklahoma. (These is also the ex-press secretary, but he has already become a Senator. The ex-astronaut slipped in the bathtub.)

Kenneth Keating, incumbent Senator from New York, announced his candidacy by declaring, "I will not be a candidate for the United States Senate —from Massachusetts." It is not clear why this barb was aimed at young Robert Kennedy, who recently revealed that he had a New York apartment all along. Keating is against Goldwater whom Kennedy is also against but Mrs. Luce is for. Goldwater is against Kennedy but for Keating and against Mrs. Luce, leaving Mrs. Luce for Goldwater, who is against her. Likewise, the New York reform Democrats are for Mayor Wagner, against the "bosses," and against Kennedy. The "bosses" are against Wagner, against the reformers, and for Kennedy. Wagner is against the "bosses," for the reformers, and for Kennedy. Kennedy is for Everybody, a prudent move under the circumstances, which are that he has had an apartment here all along. Everybody (whom Kennedy is for) is for party unity.

It is rumored Walt Disney will announce his candidacy next week—if he can get Robert Moses' approval.

SRC

Memphis Moves Toward Racial Justice

✦ MEMPHIS, Tennessee, in the apex of the Mississippi delta, is no paradise of justice and equality for southern Negroes. Yet the progress of that city toward elimination of race discrimination has been so remarkable in recent years that the Southern Regional Council, not given to sentimentalities, has issued a laudatory report of that progress. Memphis'

THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY

Sept. 9 '64

move toward desegregation and toward equal treatment for Negroes, although still in the token stage, must be measured against the geographical, cultural and economic character of the city. In its location, traditions and commercial ties Memphis belongs not so much to Tennessee as it does to the delta, a region in which racial prejudice and resistance to change attain their extreme limits. Yet Memphis State University, close to the Mississippi state line, has enrolled 250 Negro students along with its white students and has done so without incident. The city has moved beyond the token stage in desegregating public cultural and recreational facilities, places of amusement and public accommodations. When it is remembered that Memphis, Tennessee, is only 60 miles from Oxford, Mississippi, and 139 miles from Little Rock, Arkansas — sites of violent opposition to racial desegregation — the Memphis story becomes an encouraging example of what can happen in the Deep South. Benjamin Muse, who wrote the Southern Regional Council's Memphis report, offers several explanations for racial progress in the delta capital: the presence of Negroes on official boards and in other responsible positions in the city government; the dominant white leadership's support of the movement for racial equality; the traditionally large Negro vote in the city (82,000 Negroes are registered in metropolitan Memphis out of a potential 119,000); the relative absence of racist demagoguery; unity in the movement toward equal opportunities for Negroes; generally fair law enforcement; the liberal Tennessee attitude toward improvement of race relations, an attitude which encourages rather than represses Memphis progress toward racial equality; the high caliber of the white leadership engaged in the Memphis movement. It must be remembered that Memphis is far from being an ideal city in its handling of the racial problem. But the important fact is that Memphis is moving, and in the right direction.

MARSHFIELD, WIS.
NEWS-HERALD
D. 11,700

SEP 14 1964

Civil Rights in Tuskegee

Two Negroes seem virtually assured of election to the City Council of Tuskegee, Ala., in a municipal run-off election tomorrow. Barring an unexpected reversal of the trend, the election will give Tuskegee a white mayor, two white city councilmen, and two Negro councilmen.

This outcome in an Alabama city where Negroes have a majority of registered voters would be historic by any measure. It also would show how the Negro vote is becoming a potent factor in municipal and county elections in the Deep South with the help of federal civil rights laws.

Negroes outnumber whites by a ratio of four to one in Macon County, Ala. But Negroes achieved an electoral majority only after prolonged litigation under the Civil Rights Act of 1960. Had they voted as a bloc in the first municipal election Aug. 11, they could have taken over the entire governmental structure of Tuskegee.

Instead, two of the Negro candidates seeking City Council seats were defeated badly. The outcome was said to indicate a highly disciplined Negro vote. Negro leaders had promised in advance of the balloting that they had no desire to trade one segregated government for another. To show their good faith, the Negro community decided not to put up a candidate for mayor.

For Alabama as a whole, about 104,000 are registered to vote; as a proportion of eligible Negro voters there, they constitute only 21.6 per cent. But an official of the reliable Southern Regional Council speaks the obvious when he notes that if the presidential election is a close one within the Southern states, the increased Negro vote might have great significance.

Negro voter registration in the 11 Southern states has passed the two-million mark, and the Council predicted on Aug. 2 that 250,000 more Southern Negroes will be registered before the November election.

Nebraska State Journal
LINCOLN, NEBR.
D. 44,972

NOV 19 1964

MORE OR LESS PERSONAL

By JACK HART
Editorial Page Editor

Atlanta, Ga.—Among the many analyses being made of the Nov. 3 vote in the South, probably none is more significant than that compiled by the Southern Regional Council, an Atlanta-based organization which has attempted to record, objectively, the progress of civil rights south of the Mason-Dixon line.

* * *

After a study of voting patterns throughout the South, the Council states that had it not been for the Negro vote at least four additional Southern states "clearly would have gone Republican." It names Arkansas, Florida, Tennessee and Virginia. In addition, North Carolina might have swung into the Republican column except for the Negro vote, the Council concludes.

Southern Round-up

Without Negro ballots, then, Republican Barry Goldwater would have captured at least 43, and possibly 56, more electoral votes in addition to the 52 that he actually won.

The implication of these findings is clear: Negro voters hold the balance of power in a large number of Southern states already; and as the civil rights act is employed to insure their right to vote in the Deep South, they will be even more influential in swinging elections there. The Southern Regional Council adds this cogent observation:

"Returns seem to indicate the futility of trying to gather in all of the South for a base keyed to racism and the futility of trying to appeal to the rest of the nation from the positions necessary to holding that remnant of the South in which racism overrides other issues."

* * *

Strange as it might seem, some of the most optimistic Republicans in the country these days are in Arkansas, where President Johnson won handily and Democrat Orval Faubus gained his sixth term as governor.

* * *

This jubilance stems from the showing made by the state's "Rockefeller in residence" in his bid for the governorship. Republican Winthrop Rockefeller, brother of the New York governor, came out with about 45% of the Arkansas vote.

While this might not be cause for cheering in some states, it is thought to be the most creditable performance by a Republican candidate for governor in that state since the Civil War. One close observer of Arkansas politics adds, "Considering that any incumbent governor in this state can steal three

Round-up

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Rockefeller

Rockefeller already has promised another try for the governor's chair in two years, when Faubus is expected to give it up. Republicans feel they have a real chance for victory in 1966.

The Arkansas GOP is buoyed, too, by inroads they have made at the local level where important political considerations, including vote counting, are controlled. In Little Rock, the Arkansas Gazette states flatly, "Politics as it has historically been practiced in Arkansas is dead."

* * *

It explains: "The county machines which are the basis of Arkansas's feudal state political machine are threatened as never before by Republicans and by essentially non-partisan advocates of good government."

* * *

Ironically, the most unhappy political leader in the South these days appears to be Alabama Gov. George Wallace, the man who did more than any other to turn the region against the national Democratic party.

Wallace

Sen. Goldwater won Alabama, as Democrat Wallace hoped he would. But he swept into office with him many Republicans over the state, including five of the six congressional candidates, and he left Wallace's Democratic organization in ruins. Alabama Democrats reportedly are ready to write off Wallace as titular head of the state party.

* * *

E. L. Holland Jr. of the Birmingham News explains it: "All along, Wallace figured two Republicans could win important seats in the state. But the election was a shock."

* * *

The crowning irony of the election in the South, however, came in Mississippi.

In the last legislative session, Mississippi Democrats, in full control of the state legislature, rammed through a bill aimed at having the state pay the cost of Democratic primary elections in the state but not of Republicans'. This was accomplished by a law which stated that a political party must poll one-third of the state's vote in a presidential election to hold state paid primaries. It was passed over the anguished, but futile, screams of the few identifiable Republicans in the state.

Then came Nov. 3, 1964. The Republican presidential candidate carried the state by a seven to one margin. The Democratic candidate got considerably less than a third of the votes. Thus the next Republican primary will be paid by the state. The Democrats will be denied this self-designed advantage before they ever have had a chance to use it.

* * *

Who says there's no justice in the South?

NEWSWEEK
NEW YORK, N.Y.
W. 1,600,948

NOV 23 1964

THE SOUTH:

Arithmetic Lesson

Long before the first returns came in from Dixie on Election Night, it was plain that Lyndon Johnson would profit mightily from a Southern Negro vote unprecedented in size and single-minded loyalty. Only last week, however, did a survey by Atlanta's respected, biracial Southern Regional Council reveal just how important that bloc vote was. With the Negroes, the President carried six of the eleven states of the Old Confederacy. Without them, SRC's figures indicated, he might have taken only one —his native Texas.

Nowhere else in the South did the President win a clear majority of the white vote. For the other five states he carried, this was SRC's arithmetic:

	LBJ's margin	Negro vote
Florida	37,800	211,800
Virginia	77,000	166,600
Tennessee	126,000	165,200
Arkansas	65,400	67,600
North Carolina	173,900	168,400

Thus, in four states, the solidly Democratic Negro vote more than accounted for Mr. Johnson's winning plurality. In the fifth, North Carolina, it was probably decisive, too, since the council based its

The Detroit News
D. 701,935 S. 926,200

DEC 6 1964

Rainey and Price Cast in Image of Dixie's 'Scofflaw Lawmen'

By REESE CLEGHORN
SPECIAL TO THE DETROIT NEWS

ATLANTA, Dec. 5. — Sheriff Lawrence Rainey and Deputy Cecil Price, who were arrested yesterday in connection with the murder of three civil rights workers, are in many respects typical of law enforcement officers in small Mississippi communities.

Neither is well educated, neither has had strong training in law enforcement, and both are deeply rooted in their community and subject to strong local pressures.

Rainey is a former auto mechanic, and Price had never been a police officer before being picked by Rainey.

POLICE 'INDULGENCE'

The respected Southern Regional Council, a research organization based here in Atlanta, took these limitations of many rural law officers into consideration in analyzing more than 60 instances of violence and intimidation in Mississippi during the first six months of 1964.

It concluded that the offenses it cited "could not have been committed in this number and frequency without the indulgence and in too many cases the cooperation of local law enforcement authorities."

Rainey and Price are the chief law enforcement officers of Neshoba County, where the three civil rights workers were trapped before their murder.

As 21 Mississippians were named in criminal actions, the FBI charged that Price had "acted under the color of his office" to arrest the three rights workers without cause and later arrange for interception by their murderers.

CHARGES FIT PATTERN

The guilt or innocence of the county officers—and of a 71-year-old Philadelphia policeman named Otha Neal Burkes, who also was arrested—may not be legally determined for some time.

But the charges against them fit a pattern which civil rights forces and others have been charging is prevalent in large parts of Mississippi. Basically, it is this: That in much of the state local law enforcement, in cases in which civil rights activity is involved, justice simply does not exist.

The council noted that Mississippi has had some outstanding local law officers, such as Chief W. C. Burnlee of Greenville and former Sheriff L. A. Ross of Coahoma County, who have conscientiously enforced the law in all its aspects. But it added: "They are not numerous."

'NO COINCIDENCE'

The Delta Democrat - Times of Greenville, Miss., owned by Pulitzer Prize winner Hodding Carter, commented last April that it "is more than a coincidence that the only prisoners who are consistently coming out of jail with bruises and black eyes are civil rights activists." It added: "This isn't law. It is sadism hiding behind a badge . . ."

The Mississippi Advisory Committee of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, composed of Mississippians, has blamed inadequate federal action, an often-unconcerned state government and a weak press in Mississippi for breakdowns in local law enforcement in civil rights matters.

"The people of Mississippi are largely unaware of the extent of the problems of illegal official violence . . ." the committee said.

GENERALLY CLEAN

Though it sometimes surprises people who read frequently about violence in Mississippi, statistics suggest it is a state with relatively little crime. Some observers have concluded that law enforcement, where it does not involve racial matters and liquor (Mississippi is, by law, a dry state), is respectable.

But, a staff report by the Southern Regional Council recently noted, distinctly different standards prevail when Negroes are concerned.

"Of all law enforcement, it is in the rural counties that protection for Negroes is most alarmingly lacking . . . The anti-Negroe ruffian here is protected by the concealment of woods and swamps, by the sympathy of many of his neighbors and by a paralysis of law enforcement.

'DESPERATE NEED'

"The desperate need in Mississippi is not for more policemen but for something far more difficult to secure—a reorientation of law enforcement."

The council concluded that although law enforcement is primarily a local responsibility, it has broken down in large areas of Mississippi, and the federal government has failed in its "inescapable obligation" to protect citizens in such cases.

In may rural counties law enforcement officers are so few in number and so closely tied to potential troublemakers in their communities that their enforcement powers are proscribed. Critics of law enforcement in Mississippi have noted that auxiliary police groups established in some areas, because of their composition, often seem more a threat to enforcement than an aid to it.

GREENVILLE CITED

In some cities in the state, strong leadership from the top has brought about effective law enforcement despite difficulties. Tupelo and Greenville seem to be such cities.

But the Southern Regional Council has described McComb, Greenwood and Canton, centers of recent civil rights activities, as "festering sores" from the standpoint of law enforcement.

Mississippi Gov. Paul Johnson privately has evidenced concern not only about the caliber of local law officers but also about the vigilante-like groups that have sprung up in many parts of the state.

PATROL BOOSTED

Earlier this year the governor pushed through the Legislature a measure increasing the Mississippi Highway Patrol from 275 to 475 men and giving the patrol police powers during emergencies to be determined by the governor.

The political power of sheriffs is indicated by this fact: The Highway Patrol had never before had general police authority even for emergencies. Sheriffs are jealous of their prerogatives and fearful of state intervention.

The governor indicated to associates at the time that the growth of the Ku Klux Klan, new to Mississippi, and such groups as the Americans for the Preservation of the White Race were his chief reasons for expanding the patrol.

Undoubtedly he was motivated also by his awareness that local law officers frequently fail to do their jobs or even act in collusion with criminals.

The Sunday Star
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SUN. 339,766

DEC 6 1964

A Report on the State of Law Enforcement in Mississippi

By REESE CLEGHORN
Special to The Star

ATLANTA—When the FBI picked up two khaki-clad law officers returning from a liquor still raid early Friday and held them in connection with the Philadelphia (Miss.) civil rights case, some observers of civil rights activity in the South saw grim irony.

The two men were Neshoba County Sheriff Lawrence Rainey, a heavy-set tobacco-chewing former auto mechanic, and Cecil Price, who had never been a police officer before Rainey chose him as his deputy.

They are the two chief law enforcement officers of Neshoba County, where the three civil rights workers were trapped before their murder.

Charges Fit Pattern

Altogether, 21 Mississippians were named in criminal actions. The FBI charged that Price had "acted under the color of his office" to arrest the three rights workers without cause and later arrange for interception by their murderers.

The guilt or innocence of the county officers—and of a 71-year-old Philadelphia policeman named Otha Neal Burkes, who also was arrested—may not be legally determined for some time.

But the charges against them fit a pattern which civil rights forces and others have been charging is prevalent in large parts of Mississippi. Basically, it is this: That in much of the state local law enforcement, in cases in which civil rights activity is involved, simply does not exist.

The respected Southern Regional Council, a research and information organization with headquarters in Atlanta, recently listed more than 60 instances of violence and open intimidation in Mississippi reported during the first six months of this year.

It concluded that the offenses it cited "could not have been committed in this number and frequency without the indulgence, and in too many cases the cooperation, of local law enforcement authorities."

Outstanding Officers

The council noted that Mississippi has had some outstanding local law officers, such as Chief W. C. Burnlee of Greenville and former Sheriff L. A. Ross of Coahoma County, who have conscientiously enforced the law in all its aspects. But it added: "They are not numerous."

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Relatively Little Crime

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"The desperate need in Mississippi is not for more policemen, but for something far more difficult to secure—a reorientation of law enforcement."

Enforcement Broken Down

The council concluded that, although law enforcement is primarily a local responsibility, it has broken down in large areas of Mississippi and the federal government has failed in its "inescapable obligation" to protect citizens in such cases.

In many rural counties law enforcement officers are so few in number and so closely tied to potential trouble-makers in their communities that their enforcement powers are proscribed.

Critics of law enforcement in Mississippi have noted that "auxiliary police" groups established in some areas, because of their composition, often seem more a threat to enforcement that an aid to it.

'Festering Sores'

In some cities in the state, strong leadership from the top has brought about effective law enforcement. Despite difficulties, Tupelo and Greenville seem to be such cities. But the Southern Regional Council has described McComb, Greenwood and Canton, centers of recent civil rights activities, as "festering sores" from the standpoint of law enforcement. Gov. Paul Johnson privately has evinced concern not only about the caliber of local law officers but also about the vigilante-like groups that have sprung up in many parts of the state

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On the Love of God

If we want to know in what relationship we really stand to God, we cannot do better than consider our feelings about other people. This is peculiarly the case when one person above all others has touched our affections. If he is seen to be the source of all our happiness and all our pain, if our peace of mind depends on him alone, then, let it be said at once, we are separated as far from God as we can be, short of having committed mortal sin. Not that love of God condemns us to aridity in our human friendships, but it does lay on us the duty of seeing that our affection for other human beings shall not be an end in itself, shall not usurp the place of that utterly complete love which no one can begin to understand who has not felt it.—Francois Mauriac in *Woman of the Pharisees.*

SOMERSWORTH, N H
FREE PRESS
W. 2,877

DEC 29 1964

Channel 11 Program Highlights Week Of January 4

January 4, Monday, at 7:45
RAD PIKE. Shrubs for Winter Birds. Rad Pike shows which shrubs should be planted around the house in Northern New England to provide food for the birds.

8:00
THE FRENCH CHEF. Julia Child stews beef two ways; a daube and Carbonade de boeuf, both Mediterranean in origin.

January 5, Tuesday at 8:30
TRIO. Allan Bone, clarinet, of Duke University, Luca Di Cecco, cello, and Virginia Andrews, piano, of Converse College, Spartenburg, South Carolina, perform Beethoven's Trio, Opus 11 and Couperin Pieces en Concert for cello and piano. Special produced in Channel 11's studios in Durham.

January 6, Wednesday at 9
AT ISSUE. Based on a report by the Southern Regional Council, this documentary shows how the southern costal town of Brunswick, Georgia has achieved racial accord since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, without violence, demonstration and lawsuits. Guests include a member of the local NAACP, the City Manager, the Police Chief, a member of the city's human relations' council and a segregationist.

January 7, Thursday at 10
THE OPEN MIND. The Image Industry. The question of whether public relations has become over-emphasized is discussed by Thomas E. Mullany, Financial-Business News Editor, the New York Times; Earl Newsom, a public relations consultant; Thomas F. Robertson, Public Relations Director, Eastman Kodak; Irwin Ross, author of "The Image Merchants"; and William L. Safire, author of "The Relations Explosion."

January 8, Friday at 8:30
A SLEEP OF PRISONERS. Christopher Fry's verse play stars Barry Morse, Paul Stevens, Ramon Bieri and Jon Voight. The play takes place during a fictional war at an unspecified time and concerns the drama of four soldiers incarcerated as P.O.W.'s in a bombed out church.

BELFAST, MAINE
REPUBLICAN JOURNAL
W. 4,207

DEC 31 1964

WMEB-TV To Present Evening Features On Next Week's Program

Evening features to be presented on the WMEB-TV Channel 12 program next week will include the following:

Monday. Jan. 4 at 6:30 p. m.—FROM DARKNESS TO LIGHT: This is the first of 12 half-hour programs dealing with the history of astronomy, the constellations, coordinate systems, motions of the earth, eclipses, planetary motions, comets and meteors, the sun, nature of the stars, and galaxies.

Tuesday, Jan. 5 at 8:30 p. m. — PERFORMANCE: Pianist Newton Wayland, new permanent host, compares two trio sonatas of Bach and Handel, played by members of the New England Conservatory.

Wednesday, Jan. 6 at 9:00 p. m. — AT ISSUE: A dialogue in Brunswick. Based on the report by the Southern Regional Council, this documentary shows how the southern coastal town of Brunswick, Georgia, has achieved racial accord since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, without violence, demonstrations and lawsuits.

Thursday, Jan. 7 at 9:30 p. m. — SCIENCE REPORTER: Host John Fitch meets with Charles Huggins, M. D., assisted in surgery in Massachusetts General Hospital, to learn about the many ways blood is now used in the hospital, procedures for cross matching types, and the problems of storage of human blood.

Friday, Jan. 8 at 8:30 p. m. — A SLEEP OF PRISONERS: Christopher Fry's play stars Barry Morse, Paul Stevens, Ramon Bieri, and Jon Voight. The play takes place during a fictional war at an unspecified time and concerns the drama of four soldiers incarcerated as POW's in a bombed-out church.

QUOTES ON SRC FROM NEWS RELEASES OR EDITORIALS, OTHER

Commonweal, 7-10-64, by Howard N. Meyer

...The activities and publications of the [Southern Regional] Council since 1961, when I discovered it, have been a constant source of enlightenment and inspiration. I have seen published in New South its lively little monthly periodical, statements of truths that the establishmentarian white liberal editors of the North wouldn't even understand.

re Mr. Muse's book:

Mr. Muse, author of Ten Years of Prelude,.is.a former State Senator from Virginia.....His book is a useful and well-documented summary-narrative of the ten-year period that closed with such a painfully small proportion of Southern Negro pupils in token- integrated schools. ...

Commonweal, 9-4-64, editorial, "Hopes of Progress"

...If the American Negro has yet to achieve much progress in the area of educational and employment opportunities, and continues to be normally confined to the worst slums, his political power is growing--which provides ground for considerable hope. In several states the registration program of the Southern Regional Council has borne such fruit that the Negro vote this year could tip the balance.

Marshfield, Wis. News-Herald, 9-14-64, editorial

...But an official of the reliable Southern Regional Council speaks the obvious when he notes that if the presidential election is a close one within the Southern states, the increased Negro vote might have great significance. Negro registration in the 11 Southern States has passed the two-million mark, and the Council predicted on Aug. 2 that 250,000 more Southern Negroes will be registered before the November election.

Nebraska State Journal (Lincoln, Nebraska) 11-19-64 by Jack Hart, editorial page editor.

Among the many analyses being made of the Nov. 3 vote in the South, probably none is more significant than that compiled by the Southern Regional Council, an Atlanta-based organization which has attempted to record, objectively, the progress of civil rights south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Station WFTV (Orlando, Fla.) had a News Editorial on Aug. 13, 1964 on The Price We Pay.

...One of the most convincing aspects of the booklet is that it is not written by a social scientist in an ivory tower. The facts are compiled from published news stories in areas where the discrimination losses actually occurred.

The publication clearly demonstrates how communities lose when intolerance scares industry from their areas. ....What this pamphlet ...demonstrates overwhelmingly is that in any way, on any level, bigotry, discrimination and intolerance which blind man to his true worth as a human being are both damaging and damning. Discrimination is not only a backward step in human progress and the progress of our country, but it is very costly to each citizen, business, and local government.

The Christian Century, 9-9-64 , editorial, "Memphis Moves Toward Racial Justice"

Memphis, Tennessee, in the apex of the Mississippi delta, is no paradise of justice and equality for southern Negroes. Yet the progress of that city toward elimination of race discrimination has been so remarkable in recent years that the Southern Regional Council, not given to sentimentalities, has issued a laudatory report of that progress.

Newsweek, Nov. 23, 1964

Long before the first returns came in from Dixie on Election Night, it was plain that Ly don Johnson would profit mightily from a Southern Negro vote unprecedented in size and single-minded loyalty. Only last week, however, did a survey by Atlanta's respected, biracial Southern Regional Council reveal just how important that bloc vote was. With the Negroes, the President carried six of the eleven states of the Old Confederacy. Without them SRC's figures indicated, he might have taken only one--his native Texas.

The Detroit News, 12-6-64, (special to Detroit News by Reese Cleghorn) also in The Sunday Star, Washington, D. C.

The respected Southern Regional Council, a research organization based here in Atlanta, took these limitations of many rural law officers into consideration in analyzing more than 60 instances of violence and intimidation in Mississippi during the first six months of 1964.

It concluded that the offenses it cited "could not have been committed in this number and frequency without the indulgence and in too many cases the cooperation of local law enforcement authorities."

Stations (Channel 11) Somersworth, N.H. and WMEBTV Belfast, Maine both presented programs the first week in January on the Brunswick report.

on p. 1

Memphis Press Scimitar, 8-6-64 News story/and editorial

from editorial:

Rarely has a report on Memphis so kindled our enthusiasm as does ~~that~~ the Southern Regional Council's just-released report on the progress of race relations in our city (See story on Page One.)

...The Southern Regional Council is itself qualified as almost no other organization is, to pass on the performance in race relations not only of Southern cities but cities anywhere. It is an old and experienced organization, Southern in origin and leadership.

Its report on Memphis was written by Benjamin Muse, a mature man, a former diplomat, a candidate for governor of Virginia on the Republican ticket 20 years ago.

....The Chamber of Commerce, the City Commission, the County Commission, Furute Memphis--all these, collectively or separately--would be very well advised to digest and distribute the "Special Report" of the Southern Regional Council on Memphis' progress in race relations.

Satarday Review, May 30, 1964 by Calvin Kytle

...While there I went by the offices of the Southern Regional Council, an organization the Methodist Church helped found, an interracial organization that has done perhaps more than any in the South to ease the strain of desegregation.

The News and Observer
Raleigh, N. C.

LWD ✓
JM ✓
ML ~~answer~~
PA- ?

January 30

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Just to let you know we use the materials which you so kindly send us.

As could be expected, some omissions came up after publication of this story.

FYI: the town of Sanford in North Carolina says it has two Negro patrolmen, equipped with patrol car.

Bests, and keep up the good work.

Roy Parker Jr.

Roy Parker jr.
The News and Observer
Raleigh, NC

Geo
—
Wayne

Raleigh - News & Observer
1-30-62

N. C. Cities Use Few Negro Police

By ROY PARKER JR.

North Carolina has more Negro policemen than any Southern state except Florida, but still lags far behind the rest of the Nation in its ratio of Negro officers to Negro population.

A survey by the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta puts the total of Negro policemen in the State last year at 90. Nineteen communities reported having Negro officers.

The report showed that few additional Negro officers had joined North Carolina police forces since a similar survey in 1954. There were 82 Negro policemen in the same 19 communities in 1954.

This slow increase was reflected throughout an 11-state area, the report said. The number of Negro policemen is still "token," and in many instances the arrest power of such officers is limited.

Only Ahoskie in North Carolina had a Negro police force approaching the national ratio of officers-to-population, the report said. That small community, with two Negro officers, had 1.06 officers to each 1,000 Negro population. The national officer-to-population ratio is 1.65.

Most other communities had less than half the national average.

The study, entitled "The Unequal Badge," concluded that Negro voting power accounts for most gains in use of Negro policemen and said that the future of Negroes in Southern police work "will depend upon Negro political influence on the local level, and the ability of white persons to recognize that the expansion and advancment of Negro police are essential goals in the New South.

The report showed that three Tar Heel cities—Charlotte, Durham and High Point—had Negro detectives (two each in Durham and High Point, one in Charlotte), and that Guilford County had two Negro deputy sheriffs, who are primarily process-servers.

Greenville and Winston-Salem listed a single Negro policewoman.

Communities with uniformed Negro officers included:

Ahoskie 2; Asheville 3; Chapel Hill 2; Charlotte 7; Durham 13; Fayetteville 3; Gastonia 5; Greensboro 11; Greenville 3; High Point 6; Reidsville, Rocky Mount, Salisbury, two each; Wilson 3, and Winston-Salem 12; Kinston 4; Morganton 2, and Raleigh 6.

The report said that Negro officers in four of the Tar Heel communities were forbidden from arresting white offenders. They were Asheville, Carrboro, Chapel Hill and Charlotte.

In all but Salisbury and Gastonia, however, Negro officers were limited to patroling in Negro neighborhoods. Raleigh, Greensboro, Durham, and Greenville said this was "primarily" true, but not always.

RACIAL VIOLENCE KILLS 20 IN YEAR

Rights Leaders Denounce Militant Segregationists

By GENE ROBERTS
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Jan. 30—Race-related violence claimed the lives of at least 20 persons in the last 13 months to make the period the bloodiest in a decade of civil rights activity in the South, a nonprofit research organization said today.

The Southern Regional Council said whites killed 14 Negroes and civil rights workers in the South in 1965, while violence by Negroes during the year added three other deaths to the total.

Thus far in 1966, three more persons — all Negroes — have been slain.

When informed of the council's statistics, leaders in four major civil rights organizations were unanimous in attributing the increased incidence of violence to segregationist "desperation" over civil rights gains.

They also said that violence by whites was straining the patience of Negroes and that, as a result, it was becoming increasingly difficult to persuade all Negroes that they should remain nonviolent.

Double Standard Found

"If Congress doesn't take steps to abolish the double standard of justice in the South so that whites who kill Negroes will be punished, it's going to be very hard to keep the movement nonviolent," said the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. "That is not to say that I would ever retreat on the issue of nonviolence."

Another civil rights leader, James Forman, executive secretary of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, said he saw the possibility of "little shooting wars" unless violence was brought to an end immediately.

There is also increased concern by white public officials over the continuation of violence in the South.

"Those who resort to violence are enemies of Mississippi, just as much as those who from time to time invade our state to stir up turmoil and strife," Gov. Paul B. Johnson Jr. said recently.

"Violence breeds resentment and resentment breeds more Federal laws and more Federal control."

Listing by Years

Southern Regional Council statistics show there were 17 race-related deaths in the South in 1965. In 1964 there were 14 and in 1963 there were 13. Other figures are four in 1962, three in 1961, six in 1960, four in 1959, nine in 1958, three in 1957, seven in 1956 and six in 1955.

The deaths appear to have been caused by white Southerners, according to the council's study, with the exception of three in 1965, one in 1964, three in 1963, one in 1962 and one in 1961.

Five whites and four Negroes were sentenced to prison over an 11-year period as a result of the slayings.

The council compiled its files on violence by clipping newspapers throughout the South in the years following the Supreme Court's 1954 school desegregation decision. The council also discusses specific cases of murder with law enforcement agencies, said Samuel Adams, the coucil's director of research, in an attempt to determine the cause and disposition of the slayings.

Publicity Drop Noted

Mr. Adams was of the opinion that there was less newspaper attention on civil rights in the nineteen-fifties than in the sixties, and that as a result some race-related deaths "may have gone unreported."

He said, however, that he doubted that there would have been enough unreported slayings in any one year to top the 17 recorded in 1965.

Seven of the 1965 slayings occurred in Alabama, four in Mississippi, two in Georgia, two in Louisiana, and one each in South Carolina and Arkansas.

While there was a general reluctance on the part of law enforcement officers to comment on reasons for the increase in violence, a former Alabama director of public safety, Floyd H. Mann, cited these possible factors:

¶Nearly 12 years of public attention on civil rights in the South has built up racial tensions.

¶As a result of the tension, "people are arming themselves to a greater degree than ever before."

¶People are using the weapons because "they feel like they can get away with it."

Mr. Mann said he believed that the House Committee on Un-American Activities investigation of the Ku Klux Klan would reduce "premeditated and organized violence," but that tension might produce "more crimes of passion between the races."

Another former director of public safety in Alabama, Al Lingo, has attributed the violence to the continued presence of civil rights workers in the South. He said they "agitate" white Southerners.

Attorney General Joe T. Patterson of Mississippi said there was "no way to put your finger on" the causes of violence but that "unless your local law enforcement officers are able to cope with it—it is going to be difficult to stop."

On the other hand, Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he was convinced "that the acknowledgement of change by all responsible elements of white society has produced a violent reaction in the lower echelon."

And when Negro violence erupts, he added, it "shows that they [Negroes] are being pushed further than their endurance will permit."

"Whites show a desperation in the face of the flow and surge of the freedom movement," said Richard Haley, Southern Regional Director for the Congress of Racial Equality. "And there is one assurance that they have left—that if they kill a Negro there — not a jury that will convict them."

Mr. Wilkins, Mr. Haley, Mr. Forman and Dr. King each complained, too, that the Federal Government was not rigidly enforcing school desegregation and voter registration laws. This, they said, is also increasing the danger of spontaneous—but not organized—violence on the part of Negroes.

"It is no secret that nonviolence works better when there is a presence of justice," said Dr. King, "and what is needed is immediate action to see that justice is enforced evenly in the South."

NYT 1/31/66

New South

(See Nov. 1965 "Violence")

file Commendation

The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, MASS.
D. 171,536

JUN 11 1965

Civil-rights front

Gains in voter education

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

The Southern Regional Council (SRC) is one civil-rights organization that seldom makes headlines, despite the magnitude of its projects.

In the past three years, for example, SRC's "voter education" project has helped some 700,000 Negroes in the Deep South to register to vote.

The council's registration project was concluded in October of last year. Some $900,000 was spent in preparing Negroes to vote. SRC is now analyzing data accumulated from the project and plans to publish its findings in a book.

The council does not actively participate in demonstrations and marches; however, its funds and research facilities have aided other civil-rights groups in successfully staging such activities.

Varied approach urged

SRC does not advocate "any single approach or any single organization" in its efforts to "open closed minds and substitute reason for prejudice" in the South.

The biracial organization contends there is "a desperate need for a wide variety of programs concerned with broadening democracy through legal, economic, legislative, religious, and educational means."

The council's purpose is "to attain through research and action the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region."

A professional staff in Atlanta in addition to "field workers" dispersed throughout the South carry out the organization's counseling and fact-finding programs.

SRC is primarily a research organization. Its headquarters in Atlanta houses one of the nation's largest collections of newspaper and magazine clippings dealing with southern racial and political issues.

Its specialized library contains volumes of pamphlets, reports, and field studies made by universities and various private and governmental agencies.

In addition to these, the council itself initiates studies aimed at what the group feels is the South's most critical problems. Recent studies have included: "The Federal Executive and Civil Rights," "The Negro and Employment Opportunities in the South," and "The Economic Status of Negroes."

One hundred distinguished southerners from both races comprise SRC. And more than 10,000 Negro and white Southerners are affiliated with the organization through some 200 community and state Councils on Human Relations.

Formed in 1954

The state councils were organized in 1954 to aid Negroes at the local level. The 11 councils were later made autonomous and a "grant in aid" set up to help them.

The local organizations tackle a variety of problems, such as teaching "culturally deprived" children, acquiring equal employment opportunities, and accelerating school desegregation.

Interracial meetings spurred

"In North Carolina," a SRC staff member said recently, "there are over 800 college students working with school drop-outs and employment."

He added, "It's one thing to get students to participate in a march or to help out for a few weeks, but it's another thing to have them work week after week on their own time."

A council in Canton, Miss., he said, is "trying to have interracial group meetings." Another typical SRC project was "Operation Opportunity."

The program, launched last summer, was an attempt to "prepare people to accept the Civil Rights Law."

What may prove to be SRC's most significant contribution to the civil-rights movement is its Southern Inter-Agency Conference. The Inter-Agency Conference links together all of the major civil-rights organizations "from the militant Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) to the YMCA," as one staff member put it.

Work coordinated

Representatives of the major civil-rights groups meet periodically in Atlanta to discuss the various aspects of their movement. They map strategy for future projects and compare their individual approaches to the Negroes' problems.

SRC acts as a coordinator. With divergent opinions coming to the surface in the civil-rights movement, the Inter-Agency Conference offers a convenient sounding board for the various organizations.

In some projects — such as the voter education program — SRC financially supports and works with the other civil-rights groups. The council is financed by contributions from various foundations and charitable organizations interested in furthering SRC's cause.

The council was formed in 1944. It was an offspring of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, organized by a group of southern religious leaders in 1919.

SRC had not gone without criticism. In the days of its formation, the council's organizers were denounced as "meddlers and carpetbaggers from the North who are stirring up trouble."

Some Southern Negroes also joined in the attacks against the organization. Other critics told SRC they approved of "what you are trying to do but disagree strongly with the way you are going about it."

SRC reported recently that "the past eight years have brought notable progress in the South" but that "the job remaining is a vast one."

Referring to the goal of "equal opportunity," the council concluded, "we have no illusion that it can be realized in the South quickly or easily or perfectly."

The Miami Herald
MIAMI, FLA.
D. 353,158 SUN. 421,847

NOV 14 1965

King Plans Battle Against Southern Justice

By JAMES K. BATTEN
Of Our Washington Bureau

BATTEN

A drive is getting under way for still another civil rights bill—the third in three years. The target this time — southern justice. Reporter James Batten visited the headquarters of the campaign to get this story.

ATLANTA — In a grimy, five-story building dwarfed by the gleaming new glass-and-aluminum office towers of downtown Atlanta, earnest young men labor over legal briefs and secretaries work at mimeograph machines.

And 210 miles to the west, in Eutaw, Ala., a town of 2,800 persons in the west-central part of the state, Negro demonstrators acting on orders from Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. end a six-month moratorium and return to the streets.

It's all part of a new campaign gathering momentum in the South to demand that Congress, when it reconvenes in January, push through another major civil rights act — its third in three years.

The target this time is southern justice — or, according to civil rights leaders, southern injustice to Negroes and their white allies.

The unpunished murders of two of those whites — Mrs. Viola Liuzzo and Jonathan Daniels — are furnishing much of the steam behind the campaign. The accused white killers of Daniels and Mrs. Liuzzo were both acquitted this fall by all-white juries in Lowndes County, Ala.

The original impulse of Dr. King and other civil rights leaders was to push for legislation making it a federal crime to murder, attack or threaten a Negro or civil rights worker because of the victim's race or his advocacy of racial change. (King broke off a European tour to begin preparation for the campaign.)

Between 1960, when the sit-in demonstrations first began in Greensboro, N.C., and last spring, at least 26 Negroes and white civil rights workers have died in racial violence, yet only one of the attackers went to prison.

But after the first wave of indignation at the acquittals in the Liuzzo and Daniels cases had subsided, second thoughts began to set in about the nature of the desired legislation.

The Southern Regional Council and the American Civil Liberties Union, both with suites in that dingy building in downtown Atlanta, collaborated on a report last month pleading for action against the dual standard of justice pervading many southern courtrooms, both state and federal.

"The danger today," said the report, "is not that the public will fail to know about the double standard of justice, but that the public will think it limited only to civil rights cases . . . If the problem were confined only to civil rights cases perhaps it could be solved with nothing more than a stern law making it a federal crime to kill a civil rights worker. The problem, however, goes far deeper."

The pervasive double standard, the report charged, is a standing affront to Negroes throughout their lives in many parts of the South.

"It exists from birth to death and the knowledge of it comes so early that a man may think he received it in his genes. It exists in the day-to-day brushes with 'the law': the policeman on his beat, at traffic court, in civil cases . . .

"To the extent that it exists, it provokes desperation among Negroes, shakes their faith in democracy, causes them to shun the policemen and the courts as enemies. More than any other factor it is responsible for what the white South views as increasing 'radicalism' and 'anarchy' in the civil rights movement."

Part of the problem, according to civil rights leaders, is the all-white nature of judicial machinery in most southern states.

Charles Morgan Jr. of Atlanta, the regional director of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), explained what this means to Negro defendants in his brief on behalf of an Alabama Negro charged with murder.

His client, Morgan wrote, was arrested by white policemen, locked in a jail staffed solely by whites, and was to be tried in a courtroom run by white officials before a jury almost certain to be all-white.

'If he receives the death penalty," Morgan concluded, "he will then be given a last meal by his white guards, visited by a white chaplain, shaved by a white barber, and taken by white guards to a yellow electric chair in Kilby Prison . . . the chair being the only facility in Alabama justice which is and has always been desegregated . . ."

But all-white judicial machinery in the South is not confined to state courts. The Southern Regional Council, in a study published last April, reported that of 77 federal circuit and district judges in the South, not one was a Negro. The same was true of lesser court officials.

The only break in the all-white pattern is among the 158 assistant U.S. attorneys, of whom five are Negro, and the 165 deputy marshals, of whom nine are Negro.

Morgan, who was driven out his Birmingham law practice because of his liberal racial views, also argued earlier this year in a Birmingham suit that Negroes are systematically denied fair trials because Negroes are rarely included in juries in the city.

In Washington, the Justice Department is conducting a quiet study of the problem, attempting to determine what new legislation could be drawn without running afoul states' rights to operate their own judicial systems.

The one existing federal law against jury discrimination dates from 1873 and is considered so inadequate that it has been used on only one occasion — that one before the turn of the century.

Whatever proposals are thrashed out, they probably will not be considered by Congress during a period of cool detachment. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which resumed demonstrations in Alabama last week, is expected to broaden them in the weeks to come, possibly introducing new devices to capture public attention as Congress begins debate on yet another civil rights bill in 1966.

MS - file
SRC Commendation

JACKSON DAILY NEWS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1965 · PAGE 1

HAYS VISITS

Brooks Hays, center, White House consultant to President Johnson, addressed a statewide meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations Tuesday night. With Hays are, at left, the Rev. Duncan Gray Jr., of Meridian, Council president, and Owen Cooper of Yazoo City who introduced the guest speaker.—Daily News Staff Photo by Kay Haggerty.

Hays Says 'Human Dignity' Is Primary Goal Of Negro

By KAY HAGGERTY
Daily News Staff Writer

Human dignity and the right to be received as a person are the main goals of the American Negro today.

This is the opinion of Brooks Hays, former Arkansas Congressman and a former president of the Southern Baptist Convention.

Hays, who appeared here Tuesday night as featured speaker at a statewide meeting of the Mississippi Council on Human Relations, said:

"Some white southerners wonder why the Negro is dissatisfied because he has achieved a better standard of living. But Negroes are not seeking material benefits only. Human dignity is what they have been seeking first — their right to be received as persons."

THREE POINTS

Hays, who is White House consultant to President Johnson, said when he visited Mississippi in 1957 as guest speaker at the state Baptist Convention he stressed "three important points:

—"We must resolve to seek and determine to find a nonviolent solution to the problem.

—"We must never attempt to seal the lips of ministers by applying social and economical pressures.

—"We must seek to do justice in individual, local and industrial situations."

These points, Hays said, are still important.

"The world needs to hear these principles reiterated because justice is not being done," he said.

BROOKS HAYS

URGES BAPTIST LEADERSHIP

"I know if Baptist once make up their minds to provide leadership in this field," he continued, "we'll be moving far more rapidly.

"The recent state Baptist convention took substantial forward steps."

Hays pointed out that this is no longer a regional problem, but a national one, making legislative mandates necessary.

"Sometimes proximity to a problem obscures judgment so the national voice of the courts and legislature is needed," he said.

Hays said that the legislature is encouraging local and state participation in dealing with the problem.

"Progress of a substantial kind is not possible until the Negro is given the vote in the South.

"There can be no government of the people and for the people until it is by the people," he said.

During the afternoon pro-

Continued On Page 12

Continued From Page 1

gram a federal official said the Head Start program has reached "more than half of the children, age five to six, who are classified as poverty stricken in the United States.

Mrs. Marie Ridder of the Washington, D.C., Office of Economic Opportunity, told the group that the past summer's Head Start program was planned for 100,000 children, "but we had more than half a million."

LOCAL PROGRAM PRAISED

"Mississippi had 12,000 children in Head Start," Mrs. Ridder pointed out, "about 9,000 Negroes and 3,000 whites." She praised the Jackson program as "one of the best in the nation."

Mrs. Ridder, who served on Mrs. Lyndon Johnson's staff in drawing up plans for Head Start, said there was a great community interest in the health, education and welfare of children."

She said there were 55,000 full time volunteers working on the summer project. She said that much of the work with the program was done by southern human relations councils.

Mrs. Ridder explained that the Head Start budget is not large enough to undertake the year - round program and a repeat of the summer program as the President has promised.

"We need more government help in addition to local volunteers," she said.

NEGROES SPEAK

A panel of six Negro leaders discussed Mississippi from the perspective of the Negro.

"We of the Negro community have no desire to convert white supremacy into black supremacy," panel chairman Aaron Henry of Clarksdale told the group.

"We are willing to forget the past," he said, "if all of us, both black and white, are accorded an equal place."

The Rev. J. F. McRee, a Methodist minister from Madison County, said the whole civil rights movement in Mississippi "is yet in its first phase."

"We still have injustices," he said. "How many Negroes or whites in Mississippi who are dependent on this system for their livelihood dare speak what they believe?"

"Phase two of the civil rights movement means equality," he said. "Employment is the primary source of group or individual identity and we don't have the opportunity for better jobs."

"The Negro also wants the right to choose who will serve us, not to have our leaders hand picked by the system," he said.

Also participating on the panel were Mrs. Clare Harvey of Jackson, Mrs. Annie Devine, of Canton, Freedom Democratic Party candidate for state congresswoman; Dr. T. B. Brown, a Baptist minister of Jackson; and C. J. Lee of Jackson.

Council members re-elected the Rev. Duncan M. Gray Jr., Episcopal minister from Meridian as president for the coming year.

He will serve with John B. Pettis of Biloxi, the Rev. Nathaniel Machesky of Greenwood and the Rev. Henry Clay of Laurel, vice presidents; and Mrs. Wallis I. Schutt of Jackson; secretary-treasurer.

Bill Silver of Jackson has joined the Council staff as an associate working with campus and student activities.

My copy for commendation
J.S.

Rec'd 12/10/65

File - Src: Commendations

THE UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY, MISSISSIPPI

November 30, 1965

Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

Thank you very much for the materials you sent me last week. I showed them to Dr. Roscoe Boyer, my boss, and he asked me to order some additional copies from you for use in our Desegregation Institutes.

We would like 10 copies of the following:

The Economic Status of Negroes: In the Nation and in the South

Special Report: School Desegregation: Old Problems under a New Law

The Price We Pay for Discrimination

Notable Addresses: The Case for Integration

Notable Addresses: This I Believe

Five copies each of the following:

The Annealing of the South by Leslie Dunbar

A Hundred Years Later

The Desegregation of Southern Schools: A Psychiatric Study

Token Desegregation and Beyond

School Desegregation:the first six years

Two copies each of the following:

The Migrant Farmer by Robert Coles

Racial Violence and Law Enforcement

Poverty Race and Capital Punishment, from NEW SOUTH (October, 1964)

If there are other publications in this area that we are not aware of, we would appreciate it if you would include these in your mailing. Also, if you have a suggested bibliography dealing with school desegregation or integration we would be most interested in this along with the other material.

Please bill this to:

Dr. Roscoe A. Boyer
School of Education
University of Mississippi
University, Mississippi

Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle B. Beard

Gabrielle B. Beard

From The Fellowship of the Concerned

DEAR PAUL: FOR YOUR FILES JNP 2-8-66

FORD GRANTS GO FOR RACE STUDY

3 Groups Work on Bias Understanding, Seek Its Elimination

Special to The Chattanooga Times

NEW YORK — The Ford Foundation announced Sunday three grants totaling $818,000 for programs to improve understanding of racial discrimination and to develop techniques leading to its elimination at home and abroad.

W. McNeil Lowry, a vice president of the foundation, noted that the grants were made to groups with proven skill in fact-finding and organization techniques essential to the task. Moreover, he added, they were groups drawn from the private sector which frequently can provide the balanced and informed analyses and recommendations on which governmental action can be based.

"Both private and governmental agencies in the United States and abroad, "Lowry said, "have a responsibility to shed light on race relations and work toward better understanding and the elimination of discriminatory attitudes and practices."

The specific grants were:

1. $300,000 to the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta to help strengthen state and local human relations councils in 11 Southern states — Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Supplementary Grant

Sunday's grant supplements a $972,000 grant the foundation gave the council last year to make studies of federal and state social welfare programs and to assist Negro and other groups in community improvement programs, voter registration, and training in human relations and in labor union operations.

The new grant largely will be used to strengthen the professional staffs of human relations councils in the 11 states. The state councils, which are autonomous, have grown in membership from 4,000 in 1947 to 11,000 in 1965, and cooperating college student human relations councils now exist in Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and North Carolina, with one being formed in Mississippi.

The state councils assist local councils and other interested groups in efforts to eliminate discrimination and to foster racial harmony. Activities vary from state to state, with emphasis on aid to local groups in improving education, employment, housing opportunities, health services, administration of justice, and voter education. A number of local councils are now conducting tutorial programs and collaborating in antipoverty efforts.

Leading Organization

The Southern Regional Council is widely regarded as the foremost interracial organization in the South for betterment of race relations. For several decades it has promoted educational and fact-finding campaigns to broaden knowledge and spur action programs in the field of racial improvement. It has published and distributed hundreds of thousands of pamphlets to guide community leaders toward nondiscriminatory practices. Its present executive director is Paul Anthony.

2. $243,000 to the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, a coordinating body for 41 national religious, civic, labor and minority group organizations working to eliminate racial and religious restrictions in housing.

The committee will use the funds to help its 41 member organizations and other groups in conducting conferences and seminars on race problems in housing, to evaluate current housing programs, to explore new approaches for achieving an open housing market, and to help communities set up fair-housing groups.

3. $275,000 to the Institute of Race Relations in Britain, leading world center for research on racial interaction in many countries, to support work on race relations in Britain and newly developing nations.

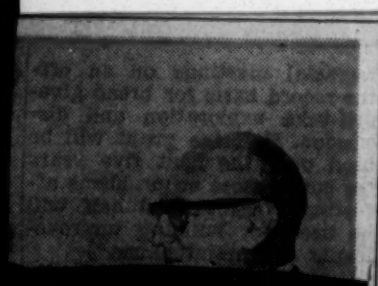
Although scholars participate in the institute's work, its emphasis is not academic but seeks to provide factual and analytical guidelines for action by individuals, business and private institutions, and official agencies.

Under a 1960 grant from the Ford Foundation, the institute has conducted studies of race relations in Latin America and the Caribbean area, India, Pakistan and Southeast Asia. Books comparing the findings in those regions with earlier institute findings about Africa are nearing publication.

The foundation also made a $200,000 grant to the Moton Memorial Foundation's conference center in Capohosic, Va. For several decades the center has been the site of private conferences originated by the late Robert R. Moton, president of Hampton Institute, which enable leaders from diplomacy, industry, clergy, government, education and voluntary organizations to hold interracial meetings on an off-the-record basis for broad give-and-take exploration and discussion. Half the grant will be used over the next five years for conferences on problems affecting Negroes and half will be used for building improvements and maintenance.

1966

Copy of Commission
Gen. of Tennessee
Colored Tribes
Commissioned in - 1866



MAN IS RESCUED IN FIRE ON MAIN

Suffers Burns, Overcome by Smoke in Apartment

A 68-year-old man was burned and overcome by smoke late Saturday night in a fire at his garage apartment at 2003 E. Maain St.

Wilbur Laawson was admitted to the intensive care unit at Erlanger Hospital where he was reported to be resting "more comfortably" Sunday night.

The blaze, which did little damage to the apartment, was reported at 11:29 p.m. Fire engines 5 and 7 and fire truck No. 5 answered the call and the fire was brought quickly under con-

Lawson was found unconscious in the smoke-filled apartment. Chattanooga Ambulance Service carried him to the hospital.

services will be held at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon at the First Baptist Church in Chickamauga, the Rev. Richard Allmon officiating. Interment will be in the Chickamauga Cemetery. Pallbearers: W. R. Huff Sr., Robert Henderson, Neal Emerson, Arnold Smith, Ted Perkins and Wayne Snow. Honorary pallbearers will be members of Crawfish Springs Lodge No. 300 F&AM. The body is at the funeral home of J. Avery Bryan Co., Chickamauga. It will be taken to curch to lie in state for one hour before the service.

WHITE—THOMAS HANDY, 81, Rt. 3, Lafayette, Ga., died Sunday morning in John L. Hutcheson Memorial Hospital. Mr. White was the son of the late Augustus Parks and Cordelia Harmon White. Born on March 3, 1881 in Walker County Ga. He was married to the former Miss Angie Stansell, who preceded him in death. He was raised on the farm that was homesteaded by his great grandfather, William Handy White, in 1800. He was educated in the Walker County Public Schools. He was christened in the Methodist Church at the age of 8, but later joined the Church of Christ. He was a life-long supporter of public affairs of Walker County until his age permitted him to retire. Survivors are four daughters, Mrs. O. H. Morrison and Mrs. J. F. Goodson, both of LaFayette; Mrs. Basil Corey, Atlanta, Ga., and Mrs. W. Preston Overall, Chattanooga; 10 grandchildren, 11 great-grandchildren, and one great--great-grandchild. Funeral services will be held at 2:30 p.m. Tuesday from the Macedonia Baptist Church at Villanow, with the Rev. Roy Kinsey officiating. Interment in White Cemetery. Active pallbearers will be the grandsons. Honorary pallbearers will meet at the church at 2:15 p.m., will be Rufus White, Murel White, Warren Knight, Gordon Roper, Carl Davis, Dan Shaw, J. W. Jordon, Paul Roberson, Bradley White, Anderson Nuckolls, and Charles Love. The body will remain at the Chattanooga Funeral Home, East Chapel, until 4 p.m. Monday and will then be taken to Wallis and Son Funeral Home, LaFayette, where it will remain until one hour before the service when it will be taken to the church to lie in state.

WILLIAMS—MRS. SARAH WILSON, 74, of 128 Myers St., Chickamauga, Ga.

Deaths

HOLDAM—GORDON L., 62, of 2218 Hibiscus, Sarasota, Fla., died Friday in Florida. Mr. Holdam was a former resident of Chattanooga. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Faye Holdam of Sarasota, Fla.; daughters, Mrs. Clyde A. Parks and Mrs. Dan St. Clair both of Chattanooga; brother, John G. Holdam, Chattanooga; five grandchildren and several nieces and nephews. Funeral services will be held at 10 a.m. Tuesday in the West Chapel of the Chattanooga Funeral Home, with Rev. James Harris officiating. Interment will be in Chattanooga Memorial Park. Pallbearers will be Porter Yarbrough, Robert Yarbrough, Tom Walters, James Mayfield, Paul Wright, and H. T. Parks. The body is at the Chattanooga Funeral Home, West Chapel.

RICHMOND—MRS. ADDIE JOHNSON, 93, of Rt. 2, Soddy, Tenn., died at the residence Saturday night. She was the widow of James Arthur Richmond and the oldest member of Soddy First Presbyterian Church. Survivors are two daughters, Miss Iva Richmond, Soddy; Mrs. Nellie Carter, Littleton, Colo.; two sons, Cecil A. Richmond, Soddy; James T. Richmond, Hobart, Ind.; two brothers, G. L. Johnson, Gary, Ind.; Emery Johnson, Portage, Ind.; eight grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren and several nieces and nephews. Funeral services will be held at 3:30 Tuesday from the chapel of the funeral home, conducted by the Rev. Robert Lawrence. Interment will follow in the Varner Cemetery. Active pallbearers will be Earl Lee Frazier, Dennis Roberts, Jackie Davenport, Ralph Davis, Elmer and Arnold Weeks. Honorary pallbearers will be members of the Ladies' Bible Class of the Soddy Presbyterian Church. The body will remain at the funeral home. Arrangements are by Williamson-Garrison Funeral Home, Highway 27, Daisy, Tenn.

ROBERTS—MRS.

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
D. 307,674 SUN. 385,268

FEB 14 1966

INSIDE REPORT: 'White Men Only'

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.

Intense backstage pressure applied to Charles H. Percy ever since he accepted an invitation to address a bi-racial group in Mississippi tells much about the Republican party in the Deep South—and elsewhere as well.

Percy, a nationally ambitious Republican moderate running for the U. S. Senate from Illinois, withstood the pressure. He will fulfill a non-political engagement before the Mississippi Council on Human Relations in Jackson Thursday night. Thus, Mississippi will experience, perhaps for the first time, a Republican industrialist-politician speaking out for Negro rights.

But the incident demonstrates how tightly the "white men only" sign is still nailed to the Republican party in the Deep South. Even more outrageous these Republican segregationists actually received support from some Republicans in the very non-Southern state of Illinois in their attempt to balk Percy.

Ironically, the Mississippi Council on Human Relations (an offshoot of the Atlanta-based Southern Regional Council) is a slender hope for bi-racialism in a state whose tragic politics tends to polarize between white and black racists. The council is growing in stature, with white industrialists and business men beginning to take part. In hopes of furthering racial peace in Mississippi, Percy (a descendent of Alabamans and Mississippians) last December accepted the council's speaking invitation.

But this collided with Mississippi Republican strategy to make their party *the* white man's party in the state. Far from wooing the new Negro vote, they plan to campaign against segregationist Democratic Sen. James O. Eastland this year by accusing him of letting civil rights bills pass the Senate.

Wirt Yerger, the firebrand Mississippi Republican who has just completed a long hitch as state chairman, tried to scuttle the Percy speech by branding the Council on Human Relations a Democratic front (and therefore unqualified for tax-free foundation funds that sustain it). In fact, council staff members are under hard instructions to refrain from political activity as part of their work.

More important, Yerger Republicans launched a secretive campaign with Illinois Republican business men and Congressmen. Their argument: Percy was stepping into quicksand. The Leftist, all-black Mississippi Freedom Democratic party (MFD), they charged is the power behind the council.

The facts are wholly different. The MFD itself protested Percy's appearance as vociferously as Wirt Yerger on grounds that Percy's civil rights credentials are not valid.

The climax came two weeks ago when Percy was in Washington for a party dinner. He ran into a barrage of advice to cancel the Mississippi appearance (including one overheated encounter with a prominent Southern Republican).

These Republicans can't understand that white backlash politics is dead, replaced by growing competition for the Negro vote. Percy, who got only 11 per cent of the Negro vote in his unsuccessful race for Governor in 1964, hopes to do much better against Democratic Sen. Paul Douglas this year. But to cancel his speech in Jackson would doom him on Chicago's South Side.

Moreover, competition for the Negro vote gradually will spread into the Deep South as Negro voting increases. The Percy appearance, in other words, will be in the long-range interest of Mississippi Republicans.

Nevertheless, Yerger and other state party leaders are boycotting Percy's speech.

But a few rank-and-file white Republicans will be in the audience of 700 business men, professional men and students (hopefully about evenly divided between white and Negro) that listens to Percy Thursday night.

This is a contrast to just three months ago when House Republican leader Gerald Ford of Michigan was scheduled to address a whites-only Republican gathering in Natchez, Miss., arranged by Yerger but canceled out at the last moment. Despite all the harassment then, the Percy visit represents a little painstaking progress.

Paul — For your info Nat

MS - file commendations

IN THIS NEW DAWN

Wednesday, Feb. 23, 1966 The Atlanta Journal

The South Is Now Harnessing the Atom

By REESE CLEGHORN

IN THE FIRST soft light of a new break of dawn, following a very dark night, the South is beginning to find itself a national leader in ways little known as yet to its own people.

Consider three pioneering approaches which the South has undertaken as a region:

Educators around the country lately have been moving to copy a unique Southern creation: the Southern Regional Education Board, a compact organization of Southern and border states working for better higher education throughout the region.

We have had envious looks from elsewhere, too, toward the Southern Regional Council, a privately-supported, rapidly-expanding organization working from many directions toward better racial relations, better government and a better economy in the South.

And within the past few days other regions have moved to create their own versions of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board.

The Midwest has just established a nuclear board, using ours as a model with $100,000 to get it under way.

The executive director of the Southern board, Robert H. Gifford, has been asked to go to New England in April to help it plan such a board.

And Gifford, an intensely busy South Carolinian of 40, will address the Western Governors Conference the same month, since the West is looking our way, too.

MANY USES

A look behind the doors of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board is a look into an industrial future built around peaceful uses of the atom.

From its offices in the 800 Peachtree Building, the board has been overseeing work in which nuclear energy is used to kill pests that threaten crops, to pasteurize farm products, to make for better highway construction, and to provide new markets for forestry.

All of this is directed toward economic advancement of the South.

The nuclear board was established at the suggestion of LeRoy Collins, then governor of Florida, and it came to life when Bob Gifford was lured from Kentucky to Atlanta in 1960.

Gifford had been atomic energy coordinator for the State of Kentucky, holding the first position of its kind in the country. He had given Kentucky a head start in creating a capacity for doing things with nuclear energy.

In Atlanta he found no office and very little money. But the states that had formed the nuclear board (now numbering 16) committed themselves to a regional approach. They wanted to find how to take advantage of our new ways with the atom.

The board will receive $85,000 from state governments this year, and it will manage $200,000 more in other funds—federal and private. Georgia will give it $5,000, hardly a handsome sum.

As middleman constantly running between the states, such federal agencies as the AEC and NASA, campus experts and private industry, the board's small staff is generating an enormous amount of activity for the good of the region.

AND ELECTRICITY

One small research project has virtually eliminated screw worm flies as a threat to crops, saving growers an estimated $20 million a year. Radiation sterilized the flies.

In another project, a radiation process changes the structure of wood, creating a harder, tougher substance that may be extremely valuable for furniture, recreation goods, underwater pilings and many other uses.

The Lockheed-Georgia Co. is now the leading national supplier of this irradiated wood.

Because of the board's work, the South has more ports than any other part of the country which can handle radioactive materials. Savannah already is handling such shipments.

Power-company executives have met under the board's auspices to discuss uses of nuclear-powered facilities to produce electricity. In Miami, the first commercial reactor facility for the production of electricity with nuclear sources will, in the not distant future, feed the grid systems of customers of the Florida Power and Light Co. The nuclear board's staff will help as other power companies move in this direction.

Through all of this, the South is gaining a capacity to do things with nuclear energy.

Perhaps this is even more important: The South is developing more capacity, through regional approaches in this and other fields, to look at its own special problems and opportunities and do something about them.

Atl Constitution
3/5/66

The Council Continues To Grow

When Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach spoke here the other day, he saluted the Southern Regional Council for its "more than two decades of careful, courageous, and consistent devotion to the afflictions and the aspirations of the South.

"The increasing commitment of the nation toward both the humanity and the rightfulness of human rights is in no small part the result," the attorney general continued, of the council's activity.

The occasion of the attorney general's address was a luncheon at which the council launched its new foundation-supported Voter Education Project.

And earlier in February it was announced that the council would receive $300,000 from the Ford Foundation to help strengthen state and local human-relations councils in 11 Southern states.

So the council continues to grow and to move forward. And as it does so, the region also progresses and moves forward.

REGIONAL COUNCIL ADDS ARCHITECT

Southern Integration Group Gets City Planning Aide

By GENE ROBERTS
Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, April 2—Southerners who have followed the work of the Southern Regional Council in its 22-year campaign for improved race relations were surprised recently when it added an architect to its staff of human relations counselors.

Somehow this did not fit with the image of an organization that has devoted much of its effort toward paving the way for peaceful acceptance of racial integration.

The council quickly explained that it was becoming concerned over the tendency of Southern cities to develop "Northern style ghettos" for Negroes. So, it was dispatching an architect around the South to argue, with alternate plans, that low income Federal housing and other projects should be dispersed throughout a city.

With this sort of approach, the council is taking a position of leadership among human relations and civil rights organizations in adjusting to the "new phase" of race relations in the South.

Foundations Give Help

It is being aided in the adjustment by national foundations that once were reluctant to finance race relations programs. And largely as a result of the new foundation aid, the organization's annual budget is being revised upward this week to $125,000 — or about four times the amount of las year's expenditures.

"We're on the new frontier of race relations," said Paul Anthony, director of the council, which was organized in 1944 by such Southerners as Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina and Ralph McGill, publisher of The Atlanta Constitution. "Until recently the problem was how do you keep law and order while transferring eight or nine Negro students to a white school.

Now, however, the problem as the council sees it is one of unemployment, preventing ghettos, improving the administration of justice and the caliber of prisons, and seeing that the drive towards integration does not lag.

The council is becoming increasingly interested in cooperatives and when, for example, a group of unemployed Negro women in Selma, Ala., recently formed a quilting cooperative the council arranged for technical assistance in production and marketing.

It is also:

¶Trying to mobilize women in the South to inspect jails and demand prison reforms and rehabilitation programs, and is in the process of hiring a penologist to work with Southern states and cities in upgrading the caliber of their penal institutions.

¶Increasing the staffs of its network of human relations councils, which have been mainly active in urban areas, to include full-time workers to assist small towns and rural communities in adjusting to social change.

¶Establishing a team of consultants to help local organizations and governmental units in seeking Federal antipoverty assistance.

¶Organizing still another team of consultants to assist Negroes and whites in forming community action organizations for "self - improvement" in city slums and rural areas.

Since establishing the number of projects it undertakes, Mr. Anthony said, the council has found it easier to get funds from the Ford Foundation and similar organizations, but it is still searching for long term sources of revenue from within the region.

"The foundations are interested mainly in specific short range programs," said Mr. Anthony. "Not in long term assistance."

Despite it's new foundation-backed activities, however, the organization still devotes a major part of its effort to long-established interests such as it's state human relations councils, voter registration drives, and the dissemination of information to the Federal Government and to Southerners on racial problems.

From 1961 through 1963, the council helped register 700,000 Negroes in 11 states and recently started another voter registration project aimed at the more than 2 million adult Negroes still unregistered in the South.

"The new voting rights act made registration possible," said one council worker, "but it doesn't put Negroes on the registration books. It takes registration drives to do that."

P.W. P.A. — B.A. — File See Commendations

For Your Information

A WDIA EDITORIAL

Broadcast Date: 4/18/66

For The Record by BERT FERGUSON
Executive Vice-President, General Manager

DR. SILVER SEES SILVER LINING IN RACIAL AREAS

When Dr. James W. Silver sees a silver lining to racial clouds in Mississippi, it is time to pay attention.

Our light-hearted approach to a serious subject may offend some listeners but, the truth is, we felt enlightened in spirit after reading Dr. Silver's "The Emerging Negro" in the New South magazine.

Silver, as you probably know, taught history for 28 years at the University of Mississippi. He was author of the successful book, "Mississippi: the Closed Society." He has a new one coming out, called "Revolution Begins In the New Society."

Silver, in his New South article, hits at several myths which have plagued the South.

One is the theory that being allowed to register would allow the Negro to take over Mississippi.

Silver says if all Negroes of voting age in Mississippi were registered, if they block-voted, and if their votes were cast for the Freedom Democratic Party, they could not carry now, or at any foreseeable time in the future, a single office in a statewide election. Silver said if the Voting Rights Act were totally implemented, Negroes would control slightly more than one-third of the Mississippi vote.

Dr. Silver also scores the idea that revolution -- in the sense of changing our present form of government -- interests the Negro. Silver says the Negro in Mississippi is conservative by nature. What he wants is not to change the main guidelines of the present society. But, rather, to become an active participant in the society.

Silver indicates that more and more people in Mississippi are accepting the idea that integration changes are not a passing fancy, but here to stay. He believes this must be firmly impressed on all who live in Mississippi.

We believe Mississippians will find that making the Negro a first class citizen was one of the best things ever to happen in their state.

Copy Memorandum (next page) mlg

May 10, 1966

Mr. Bertram Levine
Executive Director
National Citizens' Committee
For Community Relations
c/o Community Relations Service
Washington, D. C. 20230

Dear Mr. Levine:

We thank you most sincerely for your memorandum and kind words concerning NEW SOUTH.

I am looking forward to meeting you.

Sincerely,

Edwyn Lewis, Jr.
Executive Assistant

EL/km

NATIONAL CITIZENS' COMMITTEE
FOR COMMUNITY RELATIONS
% COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

ARTHUR H. DEAN
CHAIRMAN

JULIUS MANGER, JR.
EXECUTIVE VICE CHAIRMAN

J. H. WHEELER
VICE CHAIRMAN

April 21, 1966

TO: Southern Members of the National Citizens Committee

FROM: Bertram Levine
Executive Director

Many of you, I am sure, are already acquainted with the magazine, New South, which deals intimately with Southern affairs -- particularly those bearing on race relations. In view of your interest in these matters, I am taking the liberty of calling to your attention the new quarterly format of the magazine which offers a most interesting array of articles.

In addition, we are sending to all NCC members the enclosed "Readings and References in Intergroup Relations." This bibliography was prepared by the National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials largely as a service to professionals in the field. In view of the interest and active concern of NCC members in problems of intergroup relations, we believe you will find this reading guide of interest.

A list of reading materials available through the Community Relations Service also is enclosed. Items on this list may be had by returning the request form.

Enclosures

SELECTED READINGS IN COMMUNITY RELATIONS

Prepared for Members of the NCC for their personal use and referral to groups with which they work

I. WAR ON POVERTY

1. "Guidelines for Community Action"
National Urban League, 14 East 48th St., New York, N. Y.

An excellent blueprint for leaders in the community suggesting specific programs both public and voluntary to achieve full equality of opportunity for the disadvantaged in four major and interrelated areas: jobs, education, housing, and health and welfare.

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2. "The War On Poverty"
National Catholic Coordinating Committee on Economic Opportunity
1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D. C.

Designs of local community action programs for fighting the war on poverty.

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3. "Teen-Agers Join The War On Poverty" by Ann G. Wolf
The American Jewish Committee
Institute of Human Relations, 165 East 56th St., New York, N. Y.

A handbook for community leaders working with youth: helping alienated youth to enter the mainstream of American life and helping more advantaged youth to accept and share responsibility for improving the lot of all Americans.

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4. "The Extension Of Legal Service To The Poor"
U. S. Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare
Welfare Administration Office of Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Development, Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

A report of efforts to provide services for the poor requiring legal professional help in law, medicine, psychiatry and social work.

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5. "On The Job Training" (Under The Manpower Development And Training Act), U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.

An employer's guide on how to get Federal assistance for in-plant training of the unemployed or re-training of workers whose skills have become or are becoming obsolete.

II. LOCAL HUMAN RELATIONS COMMISSIONS

6. "Guidelines: A Manual For Bi-Racial Committees" by George Schermer
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
315 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

A study on race relations in urban areas - problems and steps taken to resolve tensions and promote communication and cooperation among racial and ethnic groups.

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7. "Guidelines For Municipal Human Relations Committees"
(A Memorandum To Municipalities)
The National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006

Suggestions for communities interested in establishing official human relations boards.

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8. "How To Turn Talk Into Action"
(A Guide For Commissions On Human Relations)
Community Relations Service, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

An indication of the potential usefulness of municipal commissions and standards for their establishment and operation.

III. CIVIL RIGHTS LAWS

9. "The Civil Rights Act of 1964" ... What it is ... how to use it
American Federation of Labor & Congress of Industrial Organizations
815 - 16th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006

A full explanation of the legislation in layman's language.

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10. "Civil Rights Under Federal Programs" (An Analysis of Title VI)
U. S. Commission on Civil Rights
801 - 19th St. N.W., Washington, D. C. 20425

An explanation of Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act which requires non-discrimination in Federally-assisted programs.

IV. POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

11. "Police And The Changing Community"
International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.
1319 - 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

A collection of selected readings dealing primarily with police response to problems growing out of racial tension.

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12. "The Police And The Civil Rights Act"
International Association of Chiefs of Police, Inc.
1319 - 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036

A pamphlet specifically for the purpose of acquainting police executives with the Civil Rights Act; how it may affect them, and their responsibilities.

---

13. "Crime And Race - Conceptions and Misconceptions"
Institute of Human Relations Press
165 East 56th St., New York, N. Y.

A discussion on the combined topic of race and crime, the causes, extent of their relationship, if any, and an attempt to dispel misconceived notions.

V. COMMUNITY TENSION

14. "Case Study Of A Riot" (The Philadelphia Story), Lenora E. Berson
Institute of Human Relations Press
165 East 56th St., New York, N. Y.

A review of the North Central Philadelphia race riot of 1964, and a study of the social unrest which led to the temporary breakdown of law and order.

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15. "Crisis Without Violence" (The Story Of A Hot Summer), Alexander F. Miller
Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
315 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10016

A detour around violence -- how a local Human Relations Commission used good sense to enable good will to prevail.

National Citizens' Committee
for Community Relations
April 21, 1966

National Citizens Committee
c/o Community Relations Service
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Please send me a copy of the following: (circle items requested)

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) (14) (15)

NAME: _____

STREET: _____

CITY: _____ STATE: _____ ZIP: _____

Readings and References in Intergroup Relations

A Basic Library for Intergroup Relations Officials

National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials
2027 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C., 20036

NAIRO
Commission on Research Services

Helena Bailie	**Arthur J. Levin**, Chmn.
Paul Cooke	Frederick B. Routh
Nathan M. Greene	Seymour Samet
Eunice Grier	Benjamin D. Segal
Ruth B. Harris	Morton J. Sobel
John Hope II	Hans Spiegel
Irene Hypps	Donald F. Sullivan

With appreciation to Margaret Price
for editorial assistance

September 1965

Readings and References in Intergroup Relations

Over the last few years, the escalation of civil rights has been nothing short of phenomenal. Headlines on the subject are daily fare, borne on a torrent of type in books, magazines and newspapers, and accompanied by vocal reverberations from countless radio and television speakers. Hardly less prolific has been the spawning of federal, state and local agencies, commissions, committees, boards and councils, each with its nostrum to balm the social unrest.

As a consequence, many officials and staffs without specialized knowledge or experience have been catapulted into advisory and decision-making positions in the human rights arena of conflicting aims, blames and claims. While no one can promise a panacea for complex intergroup problems, decisions based on proper understanding of the deeper issues can at least avoid costly mistakes and bitter, festering aftermaths. Even when officials seek the advice of seasoned intergroup practitioners, the decision-makers themselves still must have sufficient background to understand and judge the alternatives of suggested actions.

Therefore, for the edification and guidance of officials responsible for the resolution of intergroup problems, and of their staff associates, the NAIRO Commission on Research Services has diligently compiled a basic library of readings and references in intergroup relations. For the professional, there are basic texts of established principles, pragmatic experiences and theories yet untested. For the lay leader, there is a more palatable potion of background, insights and information.

Several caveats must be observed in using this listing. First, many useful works of distinguished authors were pared from this list for the sake of brevity. This is a minimum, basic library which hopefully will encourage rather than limit reading on the subject. Secondly, although an attempt was made to include works on the various facets of intergroup relations, some aspects such as police-community relations and "the war against poverty" do not as yet have definitive texts that could be recommended. Lastly, published lists are perishable and need updating periodically. It is the commission's hope that this beginning will provide readers with incentive to continue the process on their own initiative.

BASIC READING LIST FOR LAY LEADERS

ABRAMS, CHARLES, *Forbidden Neighbors:* A Study of Prejudice in Housing, Harper & Bros., 1955.

The link between discrimination in housing and the growth of prejudice in American communities is examined. Abrams deals with what actually happens to real estate values when minorities move in, bombings and burnings in some cities North and South, "exclusive" suburbs, and restricted hotels. A crusading Program for Action is outlined.

CLARK, KENNETH B., *Dark Ghetto:* Dilemmas of Social Power, Harper & Row, 1965.

An excruciating documentation of the myriad ways in which society cheats Negroes, by the author of *Prejudice and Your Child* (Beacon Press, 1955; revised 1963) which was cited by the U. S. Supreme Court in its school desegregation decisions. Examines the ghetto in terms of the social dynamics, the psychology, the pathology, the schools, the power structure, and suggests strategy for change.

HARRINGTON, MICHAEL, *The Other America:* Poverty in the United States, Macmillan, 1963.

Poverty in the midst of postwar plenty, particularly in the ghettos and Appalachia, is described as an almost forgotten part of the affluent society. With an assist from a long essay-review in the *New Yorker* magazine, the book is credited with providing part of the stimulus for the anti-poverty program of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson.

HIRSH, SELMA, *The Fears Men Live By*, Harper & Bros., 1955.

This slim, provocative book tells what science has learned of prejudice in America and what can be done about it. It is based upon the series of *Studies in Prejudice*, which brought together the findings of psychiatrists, psychologists, and social and political scientists on the origins of prejudice and on the nature of the prejudiced person. Miss Hirsh has translated and distilled this highly technical material into lucid and useful terms. Of special interest is a discussion of positive methods that can be applied to reduce the fears and dispel the stereotyped images that distort our national values.

HUGHES, LANGSTON, and MELTZER, MILTON, *A Pictorial History of the Negro in America*, Crown Publishers, Inc., 1963.

Names and events important in the Negro past are given, from the first slave ships to the present. The simple text makes this a useful reference, but more noteworthy are the 1,000 illustrations from prints, engravings, and photographs.

KING, MARTIN LUTHER, JR., *Why We Can't Wait*, Harper & Bros., 1963.

This brief book emphasizes Negro disappointment over the slow pace of racial change. The author explains his philosophy of nonviolent protest and his belief in its use as an effective weapon in the struggle for social change. Included is the text of the memorable letter written by Dr. King in a Birmingham jail.

OVERSTREET, HARRY and BONARO, *The Strange Tactics of Extremism*, W. W. Norton & Co., 1964.

The Overstreets, who have written previously of Communism, in this book discuss the extreme right. The first part presents an analysis of the John Birch Society; the second section examines other groups of like persuasion. The authors' thesis is that extremists of both left and right threaten the security and integrity of the nation and they offer ways to meet the threat.

ROSE, ARNOLD, *The Negro In America*, Harper & Row, 1964.

The condensed version of Gunnar Myrdal's monumental *An American Dilemma*, by one of the collaborators on the parent volume. In a foreword, Myrdal says the condensation is expertly done and true to the spirit of the undertaking. It contains the important ideas, theories, and facts on race relations in the original study.

ROSE, PETER I., *They and We:* Racial and Ethnic Relations in the United States, Random House, 1964.

A quick, well-balanced introduction to the sociology of intergroup relations. Covered are basic concepts of race, ethnic groups, minorities, immigration, origins and consequences of prejudice and discrimination.

SILBERMAN, CHARLES E., *Crisis in Black and White*, Random House, 1964.

The 250 years of slavery in America and the 100 years of humiliation of Negro citizens at the

hands of their white compatriots are outlined as background to the current racial crisis. This history, Silberman argues, has left too many Negroes unwilling or unable to compete in a white man's world. He demonstrates the need for Negro economic and political power and the means by which they may be achieved.

WESTIN, ALAN F., editor, *Freedom Now!*, Basic Books Inc., 1964.

This deals with the history, techniques, and areas of tension within the civil rights movement. There are articles on segregation in education and housing, discrimination in labor unions, politics and economics, fair employment, white liberals and Negro militants. Contributors include A. Philip Randolph, Burke Marshall, James Baldwin, Louis Lomax, Malcolm X, Roy Wilkins.

YOUNG, WHITNEY M., JR., *To Be Equal*, McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1964.

The executive director of the National Urban League proposes a program of special effort in employment, education, housing, and welfare to aid Negroes. He sees this program as an essential step in helping Negroes overcome the crippling effects of generations of deprivation. Young argues that the elimination of inequities is not enough, that a special effort must be made by white and Negro citizens to close the discrimination gap, thereby benefiting the entire economy.

BASIC READING LIST FOR PROFESSIONALS

The basic library for intergroup professionals includes all the books on the foregoing list recommended for lay leaders, and *in addition* the following:

ALLPORT, GORDON W., *The Nature of Prejudice*, Addison-Wesley Press, 1954.

A comprehensive account of human prejudice: its roots in individual psychology, its history, traits, and impact on the individual and the community. The author believes that only through a knowledge of the roots of hostility can intelligent efforts be made to control its destructiveness. The concluding section suggests how our growing knowledge can be used to reduce group tensions.

BURMA, JOHN H., *Spanish-Speaking Groups in the United States*. Duke University Press, 1954.
This is a well-organized introduction to problems of the Spanish-speaking people, the Hispanos of New Mexico, the Mexican Americans, the Filipinos, and the Puerto Ricans of New York. Major emphasis is given to the largest of these groups, the Mexican Americans. It describes the important aspects of life of each of these groups and provides a basis for comparisons among them and with other minorities. Factually, content is severely dated. It is based mainly upon special studies and reports, many of which were published in the early forties and late thirties.

FRAZIER, E. FRANKLIN, *The Negro in the United States*. Macmillan Co., 1949; revised 1957.
Both a history and sociological treatment of the Negro American by the late Howard University sociologist. The book covers the African background and slavery period, Civil War and Reconstruction, and racial segregation into the twentieth century. The major portion describes and analyzes all aspects of Negro life in the United States—family and organizations; business, social, and economic stratification; education and intellectual life, crime and delinquency.

GILES, H. HARRY, *The Integrated Classroom*. Basic Books, 1959.
This contains broad documentation of the legal and social changes that took place after the 1954 and 1955 Supreme Court school desegregation decisions. It discusses the conflicts and problems in integrating varying racial, religious, socio-economic, and national groups within the classroom. Examples of how this is handled around the nation are given. Teaching aids for human relations education are spelled out in some detail, making this a useful reference text.

GREENBERG, JACK, *Race Relations and American Law*. Columbia University Press, 1959.
This is a basic text of race relations law in the United States. Moving from a philosophical dissertation upon the "Capacity of Law to Affect Race Relation," the author treats race

in legal contexts ranging from public accommodations to domestic relations. It is replete with discussions or citations of legal theories and cases which have been adopted and adapted for use by civil rights advocates.

HAGAN, WILLIAM T., *American Indians*, University of Chicago Press, 1961.

A history of the relationship between the white man and the Indian, which Hagan finds has too often been a story of callous disregard of Indian rights. He reviews what has been done in the past 60 years to redress old wrongs.

KONVITZ, MILTON R., and LESKES, THEODORE, *A Century of Civil Rights*, Columbia University Press, 1961.

The first half of the book is a short history by Konvitz of Federal civil rights law and cases which offers an excellent grounding for the understanding of the controversies which accompanied the 1964 Civil Rights Act. In the second half, the late Theodore Leskes has given the same treatment to state anti-discrimination laws. The attempt to cover a great number of states hampers its utility more severely than the Konvitz piece, but a good measure of background information on state civil rights laws is included.

LEWIS, ANTHONY and the staff of the New York Times, *Portrait of a Decade*, Random House, 1964.

This is the story of the 10 years following the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court ruling on segregation in schools. Compiled from reports of the *Times*, it places the decade in perspective and serves as a reminder of the momentous civil rights events of the period.

McENTIRE, DAVIS, *Residence and Race*, University of California Press, 1960.

A comprehensive analysis of housing problems of minority groups in the United States, prepared for the Commission on Race and Housing. It presents the findings of a nationwide study between 1955-58 by more than 40 social scientists working under the direction of McEntire.

MYRDAL, GUNNAR, *An American Dilemma*. Harper & Bros., 1944; revised 1962.

If there is a single, classic account of the Negro in America, this is it. It is the outgrowth of a five year study directed by Myrdal, distinguished Swedish social economist, and sponsored by the Carnegie Corporation. Myrdal assembled a staff of scholars who presented him with facts and studies of all major phases of Negro life. He wove these together and interpreted and related them to the American community as a whole.

NORGREN, PAUL H., and HILL, SAMUEL E., *Toward Fair Employment*. Columbia University Press, 1964.

A scholarly, carefully documented treatment of the institutional characteristics of employment discrimination and their negative impact upon the Negro minority. Consideration of various government approaches (laws and executive orders) and agencies designed to combat such discrimination, and a proposed program of public fair employment policy and action, make up major sections of the book. Findings derived from a detailed analysis of local, state, and Federal FEP programs and agencies are summarized. It serves as a valuable reference on developments up to 1962 and perhaps 1963.

PASSOW, HARRY, editor, *Education in Depressed Areas*. Columbia University Press, 1963.

Fifteen articles concerning the role of the school in impoverished areas. Psychologists Kenneth Clark and Martin Deutsch, educators John Fischer and Carl Marburger, sociologist Alan Wilson are among contributors. The concluding section deals with pioneer remedial education programs.

PETTIGREW, THOMAS, *A Profile of the Negro American*. D. Van Nostrand Co., 1964.

This is a report on the Negro American today—his personality, mental and physical health, intelligence, crime rate, and current protest. Pettigrew discusses the prejudices, ideas, and fallacies concerning the Negro American and demonstrates that many characteristics thought to be racial are, rather, the result of poverty and discrimination.

RIESSMAN, FRANK. *The Culturally Deprived Child*. Harper & Row, 1962.

An analysis of the problems and needs of culturally deprived children who are taught by middle class teachers in schools managed by school boards drawn from the upper strata. He challenges the public school system to adapt its programs to help and encourage these children, denied an equal chance because of their background. Concluding chapters suggest how this can be done.

SIMPSON, GEORGE E., and YINGER, J. MILTON. *Racial and Cultural Minorities*. Harper, 1953; revised 1958.

A study of prejudice and discrimination in general, with special attention to Negroes and Jews in the U. S. It covers psychological, sociological, legal, family, and religious factors, and includes statistical summaries and a section on strategies for change.

WOODWARD, C. VANN. *The Burden of Southern History*. Louisiana State University Press, 1960.

Details the excess baggage the South has toted down through history, the burden of racism. In eight essays the noted Southern historian examines the experiences of the South which made its people somewhat different from their Yankee brothers.

BASIC PERIODICAL LIST

One of the aims of the NAIRO Commission on Research Services is to make the findings of current research more useful and used tools of the intergroup relations practitioner. As a step in that direction, the members of the commission compiled a list of periodicals they found consistently most helpful and relevant for the entire field. Some of these periodicals report research or field studies; others carry factual data or inferential commentary. All, in the opinion of the commission, should be on the subscription list of every professional—pedagogue or practitioner.

AMERICAN EDUCATION, U.S. Office of Education publication, 10X/yr./$3.00, Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

INTEGRATED EDUCATION, bi-monthly/ $4.00, Teachers for Integrated Schools, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois 60604.

JOURNAL OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS, quarterly/$6.00, National Association of Intergroup Relations Officials, 2027 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

JOURNAL OF NEGRO EDUCATION, quarterly/$4.00, Howard University Press, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20001.

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL ISSUES, quarterly/ $5.50. Association Press, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues, 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007.

RACE RELATIONS LAW REPORTER, quarterly/$5.00, Vanderbilt Law School, P.O. Box 6156, Nashville, Tenn. 37212.

SOCIAL FORCES, quarterly/$6.00, University of North Carolina Press, Box 510, Chapel Hill, North Carolina.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS, quarterly/$5.00, Dr. Frank F. Lee, Dept. of Sociology, Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts.

SOUTHERN EDUCATION REPORT, bi-monthly/$2.00, Southern Education Reporting Service, P.O. Box 6156, Nashville, Tennessee 37212.

TRANS-ACTION, monthly/$3.50, Community Leadership Project, Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri.

TRENDS IN HOUSING, bi-monthly/$2.00, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, 323 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

OTHER USEFUL RESOURCES

Government

Federal government publications are excellent sources for factual data in a variety of fields. To keep abreast of these publications, ask to be put on the mailing list for:

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS, Bi-weekly Index, Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

You can also get material from specific government agencies on request. Those of interest to the intergroup relations field include:

U.S. COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20425

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SERVICE, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION, 1800 G Street, N.W., Washington 25, D.C.

HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY, 1626 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20410.

PRESIDENT'S COMMITTEE ON EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN HOUSING, Executive Office Building, Washington 25, D.C.

Some state and local commissions on human relations and agencies administering anti-discrimination laws issue newsletters and periodic reports. Those in your area will usually honor requests to be included on their mailing lists.

Private

National private human relations agencies, including social action arms of religious groups, maintain mailing lists for catalogues and publications. Also, regional, state and local private organizations issue newsletters and reports to interested persons in the areas they serve, on request. Of especial interest are the "L Reports" and field studies on the South, obtainable from the Southern Regional Council, 5 Forsyth Street, N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30303.

Audio-Visual Materials

There are a number of excellent sources for films, filmstrips and other audio-visual aids. Among these are the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee, the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the National Urban League, the local school system and public library, and the adjacent University Audio-Visual Center. Write to the national organizations for catalogues, and make inquiries locally for listings.

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15 cents per copy

File
SRC Pubs
v Commendation,"

Southern Field Service
National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
8017 Palm Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70125 • 482-5792

Director
John P. Sisson

June 3, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Your new booklet, THE CONTINUING CRISIS: AN ASSESSMENT OF NEW RACIAL TENSIONS IN THE SOUTH, is excellent, and I am going to send it to all the Catholic bishops in the South and Southwest as well as to all our key contacts.

Please send me 200 copies as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Jack Sisson
RO
John P. Sisson

(sent in dup. orig.)

INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION • AFL-CIO

SOUTHEAST REGION

457 PLASTER AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30324
TELEPHONE (404) 872-8161

Louis Stulberg
PRESIDENT

•

Martin J. Morand
DIRECTOR

File
SRC
"Commendations"

June 8, 1966

Mr. Emery Via
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emery:

I don't know what your reaction to the Conference was, but I am anxious to hear. As for myself, I was more than pleased. The Saturday morning session which you moderated brought out some deep seated problems, but at least it got them to the surface where we can begin to deal with them. Apparently some of our Negro members were encouraged for the first time to raise some grievances, not only at the session, but privately following the session. And these things we certainly need to know about.

Perhaps, more significant was the comment made to Maida Springer by a couple of our Atlanta members (well in their beers at the time) that for the first time the Union had convinced them that there is a reason why they should be concerned about the rights of Negroes. Of course, balancing out such testimonials was the negative comment of some of our Klansman members who were present. And then, there is Billie Solesby! Billie, I am told, is insisting that her local COPE committee send a letter of protest to the bus company which brought them down because of a statement by the bus driver on the return trip that the "coon" was not with them.

The reactions are multiple, and various, and multi-famous. "Justice thou art afoot, take what course thou wilt!"

Thank you for your magnificant, catalytic effect. I think we may be able to promote some broader interests in SRC and its interest in the Labor Movement out of this Conference.

Fraternally yours,

Martin J. Morand

Martin J. Morand
Director

MJM:f

File - Commendations

Director of
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia, USA

Institute of Social
Science, University o
Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo
June 11, 1966

Dear sirs:

I have sent you two books about one month ago by sea. They are : a Japanese version of M.L.King Jr.'s new book, Why We Cann't Wait which I translated into Japanese together with my frined, Mr. Furukawa, and a book, Kokujin Kaihō Undō (MM (Negro Liberation movements in the USA) which I joined to write and also translate Mayfield's writing on the case of Robert Williams. Although these are written in Japanese, most of the contents except my own writing are translated from esseys written by negro leaders of your country. I hope these books have already reached to you by now.

I would like to, by sending them, express my deep appreciation to you who have been so kind and helpful for me to broaden and deepen my understanding on racial situation in the South not only for a period I was in Atlanta but also for these four years after returning to Japan (you have kindly sent to me your every publications).

I would be very happy if

Because of their language, you may not find any value to keep them in your library, but they may help Japanese visitors to your Council to get some fundamentally necessary orientation toward southern situation. ~~kindly be very happy~~

Please give my best regards to the members of your council especially to Dr. L. Dunbar.

Yours sincerely

Yoriko Nakajima

Yoriko Nakajima

Rec'd 6/20/66
file - SRC projects
field activities
please keep copy & file in a SRC Commendations"

THE FORD FOUNDATION
477 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10022

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

MJ - file

June 17, 1966

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

Many thanks for Ed Stanfield's new Field Activities Newsletter. As you have seen, I do have my share of papers crossing the desk, but if they were all as concise and interesting as the newsletter there would be no problem. I vote yes.

Sincerely,

Jane

Jane Hinchcliffe

P.S. I thought the Information Center meeting went extraordinarily well. Ask Eliza to fill you in.

File
Src Commendations
Cr. ref: Src Projects - Labor Educ.

KENTUCKY STATE AFL-CIO

DEPARTMENT OF RESEARCH AND EDUCATION

583-7761 706 EAST BROADWAY LOUISVILLE, KY. 40202

July 21, 1966

Emory Via, Director
Southern Regional Labor School
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Emory:

This brief note comes to thank you for all that you did to help make the 1966 Kentucky Labor School a success.

We are all deeply grateful and indebted to you, not only for your help and excellent teaching services, but for your promotion of good fellowship in the group. I truly hope your services will again be available to us for future schools or institutes.

Since returning to the office, I have received numerous letters and telephone calls of congratulations upon having a fine school this year. A great portion of this usccess was due to the very fine work of the faculty.

Again I say thanks for a job well done and a fine contribution to the labor movement in Kentucky.

Sincerely and fraternally,

Henry C. Lake

Henry C. Lake
Director

HCL:jb

~~Suff - Sou~~ SRC

NEW YORK TIMES, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1966.

NEW LAW SPURS NEGRO VOTE ROLLS

Registration Advances 16% in Six Southern States

Special to The New York Times

ATLANTA, Aug. 4—Voter registration in six southern states has increased from 30 per cent of the eligible Negroes to 46 per cent in one year since the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Southern Regional Council reported today.

The council, a nonprofit group seeking racial equality, said the results in the first year indicated a need for assignment of more Federal examiners to the South.

Negro registration in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia was said to have increased from 837,000 to 1,289,000.

Under the act, Federal examiners may be sent under certain conditions into these states as well as into a part of North Carolina to supervise voter registration. The act suspends literacy tests in these areas.

Impact of Examiners

As yet no examiners have been sent to Georgia, Virginia, or to the 26 counties in North Carolina to which the act applied.

Examiners have been certifying voters in 24 counties in Mississippi, 11 in Alabama, two in South Carolina and five in Louisiana.

Through its Voter Education Project, the council reported that the examiners had certified 64,155 persons in Alabama, 41,595 in Mississippi, 13,689 in Louisiana and 4,542 in South Carolina. Almost all of these were Negroes.

There also were substantial increases in registration in these states through local registrars.

Vernon E. Jordan Jr., director of the Voter Education Project, noted a substantial difference between the increases in states with Federal examiners and those without them.

In Georgia, for instance, the increase was 33,949, all through local registrars. In Alabama, Federal examiners certified 64,155 persons and 70,352 more were added by local registrars, a total increase of 134,507.

Mr. Jordan gave the council's analysis of this development:

"The figures clearly demonstrate the need for more Federal examiners. This includes parts of the two states to which they have not been sent and many counties in the four states to which they have been sent. There also is a need for more concentrated private efforts to increase registration and voting in the South."

He noted that the foundation-financed Voter Education Project was backing such private efforts over a wide area of the South.

The project's figures for the six states are:

Alabama—248,000 Negroes registered, 51.5 per cent of eligible Negroes, up 134,507 in the past year, of which 64,155 was through Federal examiners.

Georgia—267,000 registered, 43.6 per cent, up 33,949.

Louisiana—243,000 registered, 47.2 per cent, up 89,219, of which 13,689 was through Federal examiners.

Mississippi—139,000 registered, 32.9 per cent, up 113,735, of which 41,595 was through Federal examiners.

South Carolina—187,000 registered, 50.4 per cent, up 44,198, of which 4,542 was through Federal examiners.

Virginia—205,000 registered, 48.7 per cent, up 36,000.

Wilkins Lauds Result

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said yesterday that the increases in registered voters reported by the Southern Regional Council were "a source of encouragement to those of us who believe that the ballot is an essential instrument for racial advancement."

"This important gain was achieved not by speech-making, sloganeering or demonstrations," he went on, "but by hard work at the precinct level. The unglamorous day-to-day task of getting Negroes to register made this increase possible."

Mr. Wilkins said the N.A.A.C.P. had "contributed mightily to this gain through consistent and persistent work at the grass roots level in all of these states and particularly in Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina."

"We are firmly convinced," the Negro leader said, "that the continuing increase in Negro registration will bring about a wholesome regeneration and liberalization of Southern politics."

MJ
Sret
Comments to his file

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

R. W. McFALL
PRESIDENT

SYMBOLS

DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is LOCAL TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is LOCAL TIME at point of destination

file Sre Community Relations

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A LLY850 LLZ36 LLZ36 NL PD 3 EXTRA ATLANTA GA 15

PAUL ANTHONY, AL ULMER,

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL

5 FORSYTH ST ATLA

THANK YOU FOR INVALUABLE ASSISTANCE IN FORWARDING THE WILCOX AND LOWNDES COUNTY EDUCATIONAL OEO EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS FOR DISADVANTAGED SEASONAL FARM WORKERS. PLEASE HONOR WITH YOUR PRESENCE OUR OPENING CEREMONIES AT ANNIEMANIE AUDITORIUM ANNIEMANIE ALABAMA 3 PM SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 18TH

JOHN COOK AND CHARLES SMITH CHAIRMAN.

Commendation file

SF1201(R2-65)

Alabama LABOR COUNCIL, AFL-CIO
324-5648 • 604 LYRIC BLDG.
BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA 35203

BARNEY WEEKS, PRESIDENT
A. G. TRAMMELL, SECRETARY-TREASURER
WM. E. MINTZ, EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT

File
SRC Commendations

October 18, 1966

File
SRC Commendations

Mr. Emory Via, Director, Labor Program
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Emory:

I can't begin to tell you how much I appreciate your taking the time to come down to Alabama and address the delegates to our 6th Biennial Convention.

You did a terrific job, and all of our delegates appreciated and enjoyed your address. We heard many fine remarks about your talk.

Thanks so much.

Fraternally and sincerely,

Barney
Barney Weeks
President

mw

OPEIU-18

file
Bre Commendations

PA -

DONALD S. FREY
COUNSELLOR AT LAW
1514 ELMWOOD AVENUE
EVANSTON, ILLINOIS 60201
TELEPHONE 328-1321-1322

24 October 1966

Mr. Al Ulmer
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Ulmer:

Thank you for your excellent paper entitled "A Proposal for a Cooperative Action Program for Southern Low-Incom Groups." I found it extremely stimulating.

I am glad you liked my booklet, "How a Legal Cooperative Structure (A Co-op) Can Help Guide You." I agree with you that the booklet would be more helpful if it could be further simplified and possibly be put "into slides."

I would like to use your plans with a group of about ten thousand Negro citizens in a rural area just east of Kankakee, Illinois. Some of the citizens have already formed a co-op, which is chartered under the District of Columbia Act, known as the Pembroke Township Citizens Equal Opportunity Community Cooperative Association, Inc.

Thank you again for your help. I will be writing further to you in the near future.

Sincerely,

Donald S. Frey
DSF:llg
cc: Mr. George Washington, Sr.
Mr. Ike Runnels
Mr. Lorenzo Smith

AU
PA
BE

COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF VANDERBURGH COUNTY, INC.

Joint Planning for Health, Welfare and Recreation

210 LOCUST STREET • Telephone HA 4-0959 • EVANSVILLE, INDIANA 47708

November 2, 1966

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

Your special report, "A City Slum - Poor People and Problems", was exceptionally well written. I regret it didn't show the writer's name. Not only was the report readable, but the content presented useful information and analysis to the technical reader.

Sincerely,

Carl Martin

Carl Martin,
Executive Director.

CM:vb

URBAN RENEWAL AGENCY

OF THE CITY OF FORT LAUDERDALE

file
src Commendations

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
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446 N.W. 7TH AVENUE
FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA 33311

JAMES B. HIBBEN
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

TELEPHONE: 522-0598

November 1, 1966

Mr. Moreland Griffith Smith, Director
Urban Planning Project
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Smith:

We would like to thank you and the members of your organization for their participation in the past few months and particularly at the public hearing on October 25, 1966.

We have stated in the past that without your support and the support of the community that the realization of urban renewal in the northwest section would be difficult if not impossible. The public hearing confirmed this statement by the overwhelming support of your organization and the entire community in urging the approval of the plan.

We hope that we have developed a continuing and strong relationship with your organization and we welcome any suggestions or observations you may have. Again, we thank you for your support and participation.

Sincerely,

James B. Hibben

James B. Hibben
Executive Director

JBH/gbh

Feb - Commentation - Sec

THE NEW YORK TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1966.

School Integration Found Up in 11 Southern States

By ROBERT B. SEMPLE Jr.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—The Office of Education has nearly doubled the rate of desegregation in Southern schools, according to a Government survey that is close to completion.

The survey will not be officially released for several days, but authoritative sources said today that it showed a substantial over-all increase in the number of Negro children attending schools with whites in 11 Southern states.

Among the most arresting findings of the survey was that hard-core resistance appeared to have narrowed to five Deep South states—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—and that progress had been much greater in the six others—Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas.

The survey showed that between 10 and 12 per cent of Negro schoolchildren, between 300,000 and 350,000, were attending classes with whites.

This compares with 5.2 per cent, or about 150,000, attending desegregated classes in the region last year.

Last year's figures were compiled by the Southern Regional Council, a civil rights organization based in Atlanta. The Office of Education also conducted its own survey, which showed that 7.5 per cent of Negro children were attending school with whites in 1965.

However, officials here have since acknowledged that their 7.5 per cent figure had been inflated by certain reporting procedures and that the 5.2 per cent figure had been more accurate. This year, the Office of Education has brought its reporting methods in line with those used by the council.

On a state by state basis, the Government survey shows that Texas ranks at the top, with about 30 per cent of its Negro pupils attending desegregated classes, and that Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana are clustered near the bottom, with between 2.5 and 3 per cent.

Georgia shows about 6 per cent, and though the preliminary figure for South Carolina could not be obtained, it is apparently 4 or 5 per cent.

After Georgia, there is a large gap, a "quantum jump," as Administration officials describe it, to the six other states of the old Confederacy.

North Carolina, Arkansas and Florida have 12 to 13 per cent. The figures for Tennessee were not yet available, but about 15 per cent of Virginia's Negro pupils are attending school with whites and in Texas the figure is about double that.

Officials say they are greatly encouraged by the general progress across the region. But they also appear intrigued and disheartened by the gap between the five Deep South states and the six others.

One consequence, in the opinion of some Administration sources, will be an increase in terminations of Federal school aid in those districts where desegregation records are poorest.

Officials point out that although a 2 per cent figure in Mississippi represents an increase over last year's performance, it still means that only about 6,200 of the state's 312,000 Negro pupils are attending desegregated classes.

The basic weapon the Office of Education may wield to compel desegregation is Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Title VI relieved the Government of the necessity of proceeding through the courts on a district-by-district basis by banning discrimination in federally assisted programs. This enabled the Government to cut off the flow of Federal funds where discrimination was found to exist.

The weapon was first used in the school year beginning in September of 1965 and ended in June of 1966. The first-year results were much less spectacular than those promised by the Johnson Administration—5.2 per cent, compared with slightly less than 3 per cent in 1964-65.

But the Government succeeded in coming close to eliminating overt segregation by school authorities, and it brought the first integration to many rural areas of the South where resistance had been greatest.

In contrast with the school openings of the late 1950's and early 1960's increased integration was carried out without violence or widespread disturbances.

Officials reported today that once again this year there was little overt harassment but that overt pressures continued in many areas. In the past, some Negro children have reportedly been threatened with the loss of units if they transferred to white schools and Negro families have been threatened in various ways.

The Southern Regional Council's survey, according to sources in Atlanta, is only about one-quarter finished.

However, the figures where surveys have been completed—Louisiana, Georgia and Mississippi—appear consistent with the results of the Government survey. The figure in Mississippi is 2 per cent, for Louisiana 2.9 per cent and for Georgia 5.7 per cent.

Governor Will Combat Virginia Cross Burning

RICHMOND, Dec. 7 (UPI)—Gov. Mills E. Godwin Jr. declared war today on cross burning, a practice long associated with the Ku Klux Klan.

"I will offer, beginning Thursday morning, a standing reward of $1,000 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any person illegally burning a cross in this state," he declared.

"Men of faith know that throughout history the crimes committed in liberty's name have been exceeded only by those committed in God's name," the Governor said in a speech prepared for the Richmond chapter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

"In our own time, and in our own state, the most reprehensible of these is the desecration of the most sacred Christian symbol, the burning of a cross," he said.

GRANVILLE HICKS
GRAFTON, NEW YORK
12082

file Commentaries 167

January 2, 1967

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Thanks for the copies of NEW SOUTH, which is an impressive magazine. I was particularly interested in the discussions of Black Power in the summer issue - this being a matter with which I am deeply concerned.

I shall watch for an opportunity to mention the magazine in SR.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Granville Hicks

Not filled.

File Commendations

Route 2, Box 29-A
Lexa, Arkansas
January 26, 1967

Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Gentlemen:

Miss Myrtle Glascoe of the Westside Voters League in West Helena, Arkansas, has encouraged our community to set up a kind of library for our children; I took a great interest in the idea and have taken the responsibility as the leader of the project. I am concerned primarily with the elementary and junior high school age groups, though I would like to have other books for the adult. I would like to contribute to their education by having them become acustomed to books. Some children in the community have never seen a book until they go to school. By this time, they cannot readily adapt themselves to the idea of reading. Books on their level, I believe, will help to remedy this situation.

When the project is set up, I shall send you a follow-up report showing the community's reaction to the books.

Thank you for your help in enlightening the Negro in these "hard-to-get-to" areas.

Very sincerely yours,

Juanita J. Eldridge

Mrs. Juanita J. Eldridge

Enclosure

P. S. Please send one copy per title unless otherwise indicated.

File Commendations

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

JAN 26 1967

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Dr. Emory F. Via
2255 Lanox Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Via:

This note expresses the deep appreciation of my fellow Commissioners and myself for your excellent participation and cooperation in connection with our Textile Employment Forum. From all reports, it appears the Forum was a constructive effort. We are studying the record and will have our follow-up proposals in order very soon.

You will hear from us as our plans develop.

Again, thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Stephen N. Shulman

Stephen N. Shulman
Chairman

The Ledger

Opinion

ROSE ALLEGATO
Editor

CLEVE HAMM
Managing Editor

C. W. JACKSON
Assoc. Managing Editor

EMMETT PETER
Editorial Page Editor

Filling a Void In the Community

While many another Florida community was undergoing tragic racial turmoil in the last three years, Polk Countians quietly and peacefully adjusted to the new epoch brought about by the U.S. Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The absence of major violence in Lakeland was a tribute to the good sense of our citizens, both white and Negro.

But it was also remarkable — because there existed at the time no real line of communication between the races.

This void is being filled by a hopeful new organization, the Human Relations Council of Greater Lakeland. The Council chairman, the Rev. Caxton Doggett, says the organization will seek to "be a force in our community for expanding opportunities for Negro citizens, — expanding opportunities in employment, education, housing, and participation in government."

Lakeland's Council joins a Florida network of 18 others ranging from Miami to Panama City — and will work in concert with councils in St. Petersburg, Tampa and Winter Park.

We are pleased to report that nearly 50 leading Lakelanders already are members of the Council. We join with Mr. Doggett in the hope that the organization will capture the imaginations of educators, businessmen, professional people — and just plain citizens. There is great need for an "open line" of communication between all the people of our community. With the support it deserves, the Council can fill that need.

MJ —
file Commendations
See Commendations

File SRC - Commendations

File

Rec'd 2/27/67

NAIRO

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. • WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 • 387-7050
JOHN A. BUGGS, PRESIDENT FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

24 Feb 67

Mr. F. W. Woolsey
The Courier-Journal & Times
Louisville, Kentucky 40202

Dear Mr. Woolsey:

Many thanks for sending me a copy of the Sunday Magazine in which your article on the Southern Regional Council appeared. You captured something of the spirit of SRC as well as chronicled its past. As you probably know, I was assistant director of SRC from 1954-59 -- five very exciting years in the history of the South. It was my responsibility to assist in developing and staffing the thirteen State Councils on Human Relations. Many's the mile I drove about the South with George Mitchell or Harold Fleming -- two unusually able but quite different men.

Fleming, who became executive director in 1957, was the first of the "young pragmatists" -- though he had been on the staff for ten years as director of information. The quotation you attribute to him, "The Council has been a middle ground...." sounds more like something George Mitchell would have said.

Of course, categorizations are never absolutes; Fleming, in addition to being a pragmatist, was also idealistic; Mitchell, in addition to being a "pioneer idealist," was also pragmatic. The same may be said for my two good friends Leslie Dunbar and Paul Anthony. It's a matter of degree, of emphasis and of style not of kind that identifies the differences among these men.

The title of your piece , "Georgia's Apprehensive Liberals," is rather intriguing. SRC has lived and been effective under previous Governors who were hardly in accord with its goals: I remember, particularly, the scurrilous canards issued by the Griffin administration. SRC will not only survive but will continue to progress even though Lester Maddox is in office.

All in all, you have done a first rate job and have contributed to a better understanding of the perils and promises under which those who believe in a democratic society must labor in the South.

Cordially,

Frederick B. Routh

Frederick B. Routh
Executive Director

FBR/mtf

THE COURIER-JOURNAL & TIMES MAGAZINE
Louisville, Ky.
SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1967 21

Georgia's Apprehensive Liberals

Groups concerned with race relations, such as the Southern Regional Council, feel uneasy with Lester Maddox in the governor's chair

By F. W. WOOLSEY, Magazine Staff Writer

WHATEVER it was that put segregationist Lester Maddox in the governor's chair in Georgia—white backlash; fear of "Black Power" or a kind of late-blooming Populism—the subsequent change in political climate has brought some cold shivers to liberals in the Peach State.

There's an uneasy feeling that Governor Maddox is going to be unpredictable about a number of issues, including the future of Georgia-based organizations fostering interracial cooperation.

In liberal circles, one of the most respected of these is the Southern Regional Council (SRC), which for years has been publishing sober appraisals of the South's economic, moral, sociological and educational recognition of the Negro.

The SRC hopes that the governor doesn't do to its fact-finding office what he did to his fried-chicken restaurant: Get rid of it. Maddox closed his restaurant in Atlanta rather than serve Negro customers, as was required by the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

The day after the election last November, some wags in the SRC office were saying that maybe the staff ought to move to Birmingham, Ala., for a more favorable working climate.

In the new governor's simplistic philosophy, the Scriptures uphold segregation. "I believe it to be Christian," he once said.

From selling fried-chicken dinners Maddox went into the furniture business, and the right-wing Let Freedom Ring organization—which espouses the John Birch Society line—has been sending out its telephone messages from the Maddox store. In his inaugural address, the elevated tone of which sounded good even to liberal ears, Maddox disclaimed extremists. But the fact that he said on inauguration day he had no plans to divorce his business from those phone spiels cast doubt on whether the governor knows what extremism is.

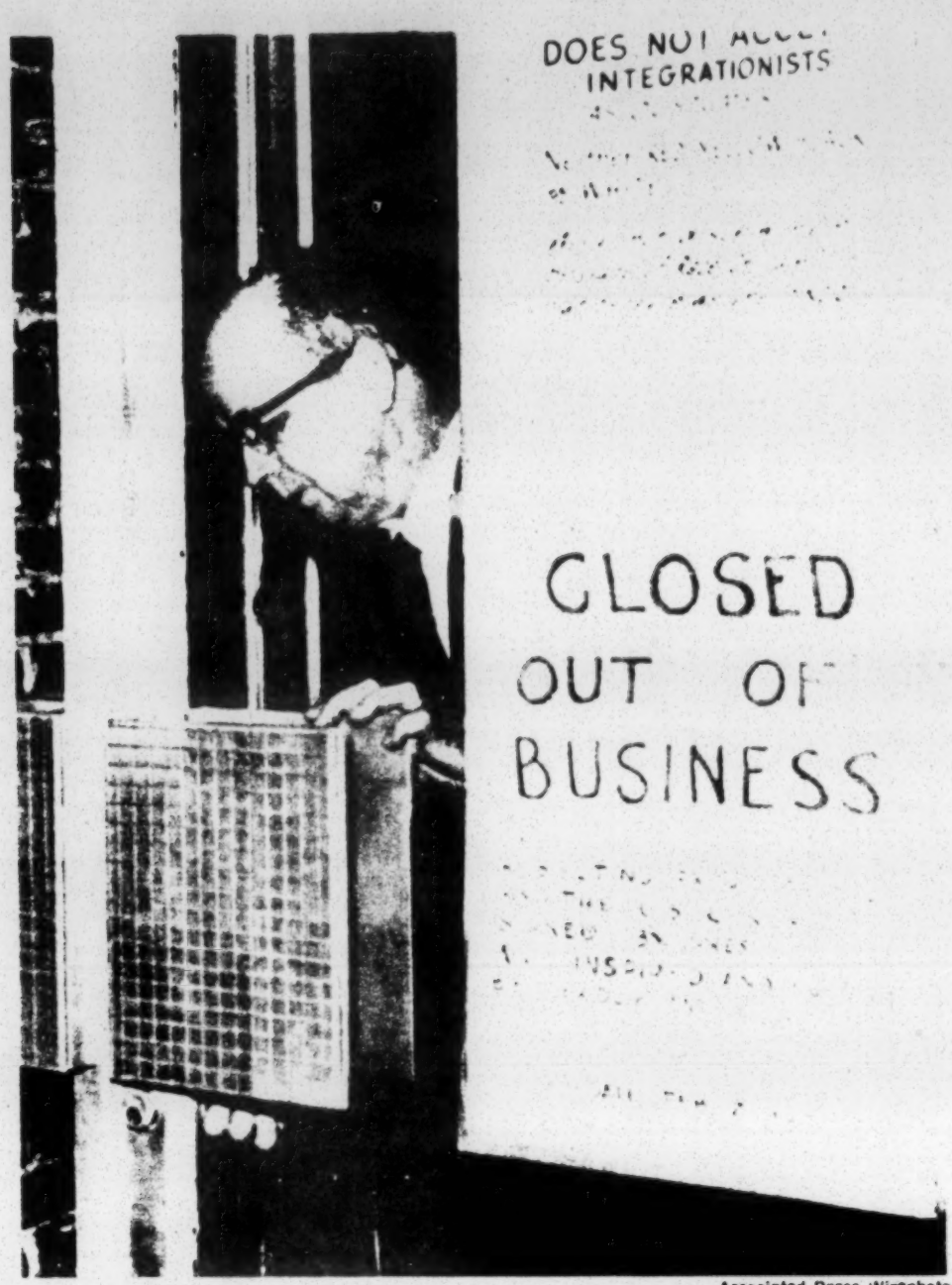
To his own satisfaction, however, the governor has ascertained the forces behind the integration movement. It was some time ago that Maddox said he thought the big-money people — "Maybe the Carnegies and the Mellons and the Fords"—are behind the civil-rights movement in order to curry favor with African nations "where there would be almost a virgin market for heavy industry, for appliances for homes, for furnishings, for clothing. . . ."

The capitalists' instrument, he said, is "the Southern Regional Council. Various foundations have contributed hundreds of thousands of dollars to that particular organization, and in turn it is a kind of forefather over many other organizations—helps to finance various interracial movements—and Atlanta has turned into a headquarters for such organizations."

The part about the financing is fact. The interracial board of SRC couldn't have put it better than Maddox did. The council receives foundation funds and uses the money for information and research, supports state human-relations councils, and encourages registration by Negroes qualified to vote.

The council contends that it is a charitable organization. But last year the Georgia Department of Labor called it a propaganda outfit attempting to influence legislation. The state agency presented a bill for $17,993 it claimed SRC owed for unemployment-compensation assessments, penalties and interest. SRC had never joined the compensation system, and contended in court that it was exempt. A Superior Court found for SRC, but the Labor Department took the case to the State Supreme Court, where it awaits a review.

On the fifth floor of the old Journal building in the heart of down-



Associated Press Wirephoto

BEFORE TURNING POLITICIAN, Lester Maddox closed his restaurant rather than serve Negroes. Now that he is governor, liberals fear that he would like to close down organizations fostering racial cooperation.

town Atlanta, SRC's paid staff members go about their business with the optimism of people who know their outfit has been in deep trouble before and has come through with flying colors. There are SRC alumni who recall the era of vicious telephone calls to their homes, anonymous letters of scurrilous and even obscene content, and the ever-recurrent investigations by legislatures in the Deep South states where never-proved charges of Communist leanings were leveled at the then-young Southern Regional Council.

Space in desirable office buildings in downtown Atlanta was denied the organization. (Today it is lodged in the midst of smart shops and restaurants; its neighbors across the street are The Atlanta Journal and The Constitution.) It made do in an old, out-of-the-way building owned by The Methodist Church. The volume of "hate" mail increased

Continued

Georgia's Liberals *Continued*

every time an individual on the SRC staff or board was quoted in newspapers.

Mrs. M. E. Tilly, now 83 and active every day with SRC's "Fellowship of the Concerned," a church-related project, found a satisfactory means of retaliation against abusive, anonymous telephone callers. As a member of President Truman's Civil Rights Commission, she was a target. She had a recording of a tenor singing "The Lord's Prayer" on a player near the telephone. When callers became hateful, she flipped on the record player. "I don't know about them," she said recently, "but it sure helped me."

In a variety of ways—some too subtle for statistics and others as evident as the 11 Negroes who sit in the Georgia State Legislature—the South has changed very much since SRC was born.

It was 25 years ago that some Southern Negroes—mostly educators and ministers—broke the silence from below the Mason-Dixon Line with an appeal to whites of the South to join an interracial campagin against segregation. The appeal was heard and acted upon by a group of whites, many of them nationally known, who agreed that "understanding, cooperation and a mutual respect" were badly needed.

One of the outcomes of the so-called "Durham Conference Statement" by the Negroes and the answer to it from whites who gathered at Atlanta in April, 1943, was the creation of the Southern Regional Council, a source of information and statistics about the segregated South for a generation. It began operating under a charter from the State of Georgia in 1944. Dr. Rufus Clement, a native of Louisville and son of a bishop in the A.M.E. Zion Church, was one of the charter applicants. Another was Ralph McGill, the Atlanta newspaper man and columnist.

A concern for racial justice and democracy has always been present in the Southern tradition. The Council thinks it has been the embodiment of this element. In the words of one of its past leaders, "It can never exceed—though of course it can fall short of—its environment of men and ideals and intelligence."

Dr. Robert Coles of the psychiatric staff of Harvard University Health

A PIONEER was Will W. Alexander who started an interracial mission in the years after World War I.

Service, who spent two years on SRC studies of Southern schools and migrant farmers, believes "the Southerner exists psychologically . . . across the barriers of race and class." Negro or white, says Dr. Coles, the Southerner "is the one American . . . whose ancestors, generation after generation, lived at cross-purposes to every political principle of this nation."

The two races, he theorizes, share a sense of shame. In the white, it manifests itself in nostalgia or in angry self-pity. In the Negro, it has produced acquiescence or numb rage.

This grim generalization seems to downgrade an outgrowth of the sense of shame: A determination to bring about change. Every once in a while, the South was swept by a liberal wind; and in those brief bursts of benign climate, a few seeds of racial cooperation sprouted.

After World War I, a Methodist preacher named Will W. Alexander began an interracial mission. He went ahead despite the fact that public opinion as yet wasn't even mobilized against lynching. His mission turned into the Commission of Interracial Cooperation. Recently, a noted Negro educator recalled the gravity of that mission:

"Negro soldiers coming back to the South were lynched because they dared to wear the uniforn and the insignia of rank they had worn in France."

The speaker is the president of Atlanta University, Rufus Clement. Dr. Clement was dean of the old Louisville Municipal College for Negroes from 1931 to 1937. His father was Bishop George Clement of the A.M.E. Zion Church. Dr. Clement's picture of the Rev. Mr. Alexander is of "a liberal Southerner—outspoken and evangelistic. He and my father were contemporaries and served on the commission together."

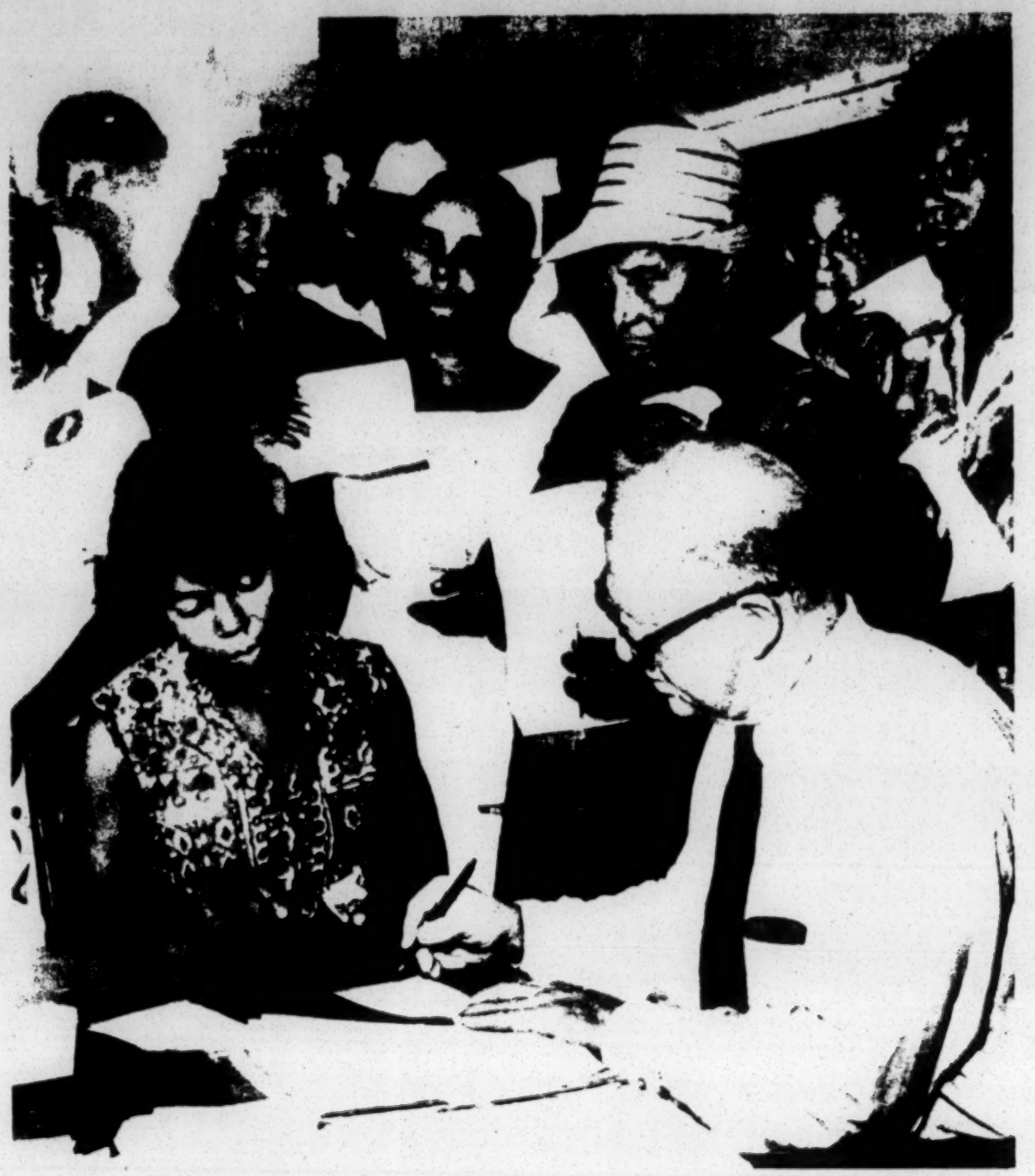
In the 25 years of its existence, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation spent $2.5 million in foundation funds, mostly Rosenwald, Rockefeller and Carnegie. One of the most important adjuncts of the commission was the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, which grew to 40,000 members. Except for this manifestation of outrage against terrorism, the commission and its affiliates never approached a mass movement. Many local units (they once numbered 604) of the commission met once and never again.

Gunnar Myrdal, in the United States preparing his landmark volume, "An American Dilemma," noted a decline in support for the commission in the late 1930s and criticism of it among young Negroes for its paternalism. "We never treated them (the Negroes it set out to help) as equals," said a white commission member.

Ironically, the Durham Manifesto that came out of the 1942 meeting of Negro ministers and educators seemed to accept the separate-but-equal concept. But Lillian Smith, white and from an old Georgia family, would have none of this philosophy. From the moment she became nationally famous for her novel "Strange Fruit," there was no mistaking her as anything but an implacable foe of segregation by law or by custom. When the Southern Regional Council was in the making, she refused a place on the board of directors in the belief that the new organization was not prepared to call segregation evil and to attack it directly.

SRC was criticized by others, too,

Continued



United Press International Photograph

ENCOURAGING NEGROES to register to vote is an example of the Southern Regional Council activities frowned on by segregationists.

for allegedly acquiescing to "gradualism." Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director from 1947 to 1957, once felt pressured enough to respond sharply: "We have never made it a point to be so far in advance of surrounding custom that our people lose effectiveness in pushing for a change."

By 1951, SRC was ready, as its then-president said, to make "the frontal attack, without evasion, without apology" on segregation and to take the stand that segregation must go. In the next two years, 1,600 members quit. By 1954, membership was under 1,000 and SRC was in terrible financial shape.

The cherished dream of Dr. Mitchell was that state human-relations councils would rise up in strength. Eventually, he predicted, the central SRC office could fold up.

A hefty grant from the Fund for the Republic (Ford Foundation money) materialized in 1954 and grants-in-aid were made to groups in various states. These groups never became strong enough to cut adrift, however, let alone dictate to the central office. The concept of strong state-level organization was crippled by deteriorating race relations in the late 1950s, especially in the hard-core segregationist states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Georgia.

By 1957, the Fund for the Republic money had run out. SRC was broke. Dr. Mitchell—who on an earlier occasion had come to the rescue of SRC by borrowing on his life insurance—wanted to retire to the academic life he had left years before.

The end of an era of pioneer ideal-

Continued

Georgia's Apprehensive Liberals

ism was at hand. Now a new school of young pragmatists took over, with a new grant from the Fund for the Republic to support the research, inquiry, public relations and administrative service which became the hallmark of SRC.

The earlier era to which Dr. Mitchell belonged had been one in which the liberal movement in the South coalesced around a few personalities, white men and women mostly with backgrounds in social service and with wide acquaintance on the fringes of the power structure.

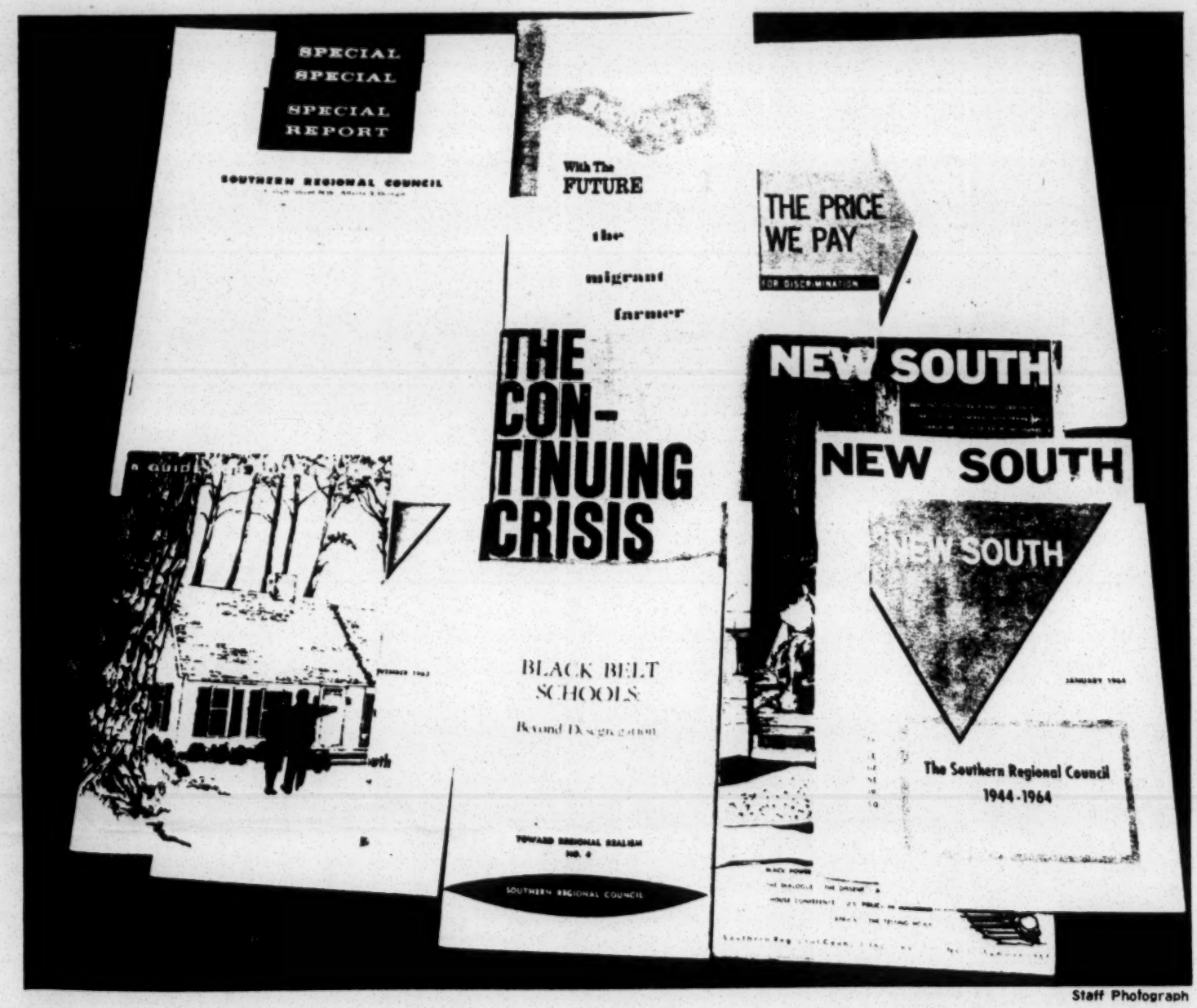
Typical of this era was the way in which Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, field secretary for the old Commission on Interracial Cooperation, stage-managed the events that led up to the formation of the Southern Regional Council. Mrs. Ames, called by a contemporary "a splendid tactician and a good organizer," wrote to a leading Negro educator suggesting the all-Negro meeting that later materialized at Durham, N.C. "The initiative should be taken by Southern Negroes. I can promise you cooperation from Southern white people."

She made good the promise. There were 292 signers of the statement issued by prominent white Southerners at Atlanta in April, 1943, agreeing with the prominent Negroes at the Durham Conference that "it is a wicked notion that the struggle by the Negro for citizenship is a struggle against the best interests of the nation. . . ."

Dr. Mitchell went into public service from the faculty of Columbia University. He was the son of a university president and grandson of a president of Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville. Education was in his bones. He had been a professor of economics at Columbia; he believed that support for changes in the South would come from the grass roots. In this, he shared a concept of the great Southern sociologist, Howard Washington Odum of the University of North Carolina, who has been called "the intellectual midwife of the Southern Regional Council."

Odum wanted SRC to be "an immense catalyst furthering his dream of regional development." Leslie Dunbar, SRC executive director from 1961 to 1965, made this assessment of what Odum, a charter board member of SRC, gave to the organization:

"True to Odum's view that the racial relations of the South could not be changed and perfected by a frontal assault, but only by encountering and solving them in the context of the other political, social, educational, and economic problems of the region, the council set out in its early days with all these interests.



Staff Photograph

THE COUNCIL issues many publications, and the Georgia Department of Labor calls it a propaganda outfit.

Very soon, however, its program focused on race, and has stayed there. Odum's great strategy was artificial; race so undercuts and overhangs every Southern problem that none can be rationally treated without first wresting it from enslavement to a debilitating system of race relations."

In the 1940s, when the burgeoning membership of the SRC was called by one writer "a 3,000-member network for the prevention of race riots and lynchings," there were many persons on the roster who thought of race relations in terms of the absence of violence rather than of the presence of justice. In was inevitable they would quit one day. Dunbar's evaluation was: ". . . . The liberal moment (of the Atlanta Statement by whites in 1943) passed and prestigious names deserted the infant (SRC) they had helped birth. . . . Negroes turned to the more immediately productive leadership of the NAACP lawyers to advance their cause. . . ."

SRC was forced by circumstances to look inward, to become pragmatic and to embark on a highly centralized program of fact-finding and synthesizing. It went to work on the decision-makers, North and South: Big businessmen, top political leaders, editors, educators.

THE OLD "network" was gone. In its place was a board of lay members, about 100 of them, comprising a very large chunk of the progressive leadership of the South, and from SRC headquarters a growing array of publications.

Pat Watters, a former Atlanta newspaperman who is director of information for SRC, says that the publications fall somewhere between day-by-day reporting and the footnoted theses of scholarship.

Watters can check facts and interpretations in manuscripts he reads with board members all over the South, in many walks of life. He does, often.

Unless present plans change, the diversity of SRC endeavors will intensify, not diminish, with the years. The current executive director, slim, amiable, bespectacled young Paul Anthony, who has been on the scene since 1956, presides over a staff that grew by 60 per cent in a single year, 1965-66, and over a budget that tops $1 million. More than half that sum

PAUL ANTHONY, the present executive director, came on the staff in the late 1950s with a group of young pragmatists. George Mitchell, right, executive director from 1947 to 1957, typified the pioneer idealists.

was used for grants to support the work of other groups and agencies.

The voter-education project, budgeted for $325,000, is a cooperative, nonpartisan effort. Grants to national and local organizations and even some individuals are contingent upon their actually being in the field, working to educate Negroes about registration and getting them actually signed up to vote.

Some of the organizations in the field are of the boldly militant stripe. However, SRC isn't a civil-rights body in the classical sense of the word. As a former executive director, Harold C. Fleming, now of the Potomac Institute in Washington, D.C., says: "The council has been a middle ground, and that has been important. The council has avoided being just one more 'polarized' civil-rights group."

He might have added that SRC doesn't fling money around indiscriminately. When it does make a grant, SRC's bookkeepers take careful account of where the money goes. So does the auditing firm which SRC keeps on a retainer basis. Undoubtedly this sense of financial responsibility has encouraged the foundations—Ford, Field, Taconic, Rockefeller Brothers Fund and others—to support SRC projects.

But Anthony worries lest his organization develop the image of a rich uncle to be tapped for occasional, sizable advances by its "family." Nor does he want SRC's good reputation for handling foundation money to turn it into simply the "banker" for civil-rights projects. "We should be doing pilot research," he says. "We're not a program agency; we ought to concentrate on showing what can be done—then let others use our ideas as springboard for their particular needs."

On SRC's staff are people with specialized backgrounds, and they are looking into the South's penal system and studying urban planning and urban renewal in Southern metropolitan centers. The judicial system has been under scrutiny. The voter-education project has been renewed to provide citizenship and leadership training. Ways and means of stimulating poor people—both urban and rural—to help themselves are being tried in actual situations. Support of the state human relations councils continues, although the hostility of racist groups in some states is still so strong that councils there have never been able to get off the defensive long enough to work creatively in race relations.

Paul Anthony sees this conspicuous alteration in the situation: There is resistance to Negro demands on the part of many "defiant and confused whites" who thought the Negro had achieved equal opportunity. Now many Negroes are questioning whether integration can be achieved within our democratic society.

In this atmosphere of—tension and distrust—epitomized by the presence of Lester Maddox in Georgia's governor's office—the council has its work cut out. "It isn't that our audience backslid," Anthony said a trifle ruefully. "It's rather that we overestimated their understanding." □

Southern Field Service

National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice

8017 Palm Street • New Orleans, Louisiana 70125 • 482-5792

Director
John P. Sisson

File Commendations

March 10, 1967

Mr. Moreland Griffith Smith
Director, Urban Planning Project
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Moreland:

It wasn't apparent until you sent me a copy of your Guide to Programs for Better Homes and Neighborhoods, how badly such a handbook was needed.

The Guide is a tremendous piece of work. May I suggest that it be made the basis for adult education courses at colleges and junior colleges. I know, for example, that Pensacola Junior College would sponsor a course with a competent real estate man or banker to take interested citizens through all the well-organized material in the handbook. Intelligent use will take real study and guidance.

I am sending out information on the Guide to 150 people on our key list in the South and Southwest.

Shouldn't we hold a seminar, or a number of regional seminars, for church and union people on this. (Perhaps a seminar could be governmentally funded.)

For the most part I don't see that the book is any more applicable for the South than the North, and I would urge that you seek to make it available nationwide, even if it means adding to your list of governmental offices to contact.

Textual suggestions:
(1) how to secure federal or state consultants.
(2) some specific references to open occupancy or fair housing pledge campaigns, such as have been run in Oklahoma City, Northern Virginia, and Little Rock.
(3) a bit more stress on the role of savings and loan associations.

(4) it might be pointed out that demonstration city program has no money to speak of and will not have until there is widespread support for it.
(5) in Section III refer to the ways to help listed in the CAC program, page 40.
(6) on page 54 f.f. the text goes on at length about city human relations commissions, whereas in fact there are hardly enough of them to take notice.
(7) about urban renewal, page 59: isn't it true that in the past decade the bulk of money spent under the program has gone toward commercial and downtown district improvement rather than basic housing?
(8) in your list of agencies to write for information, page 81, would you also include National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice, 1307 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 60605 (perhaps also Urban America).

I am going to suggest that one of the next Southern Interagency Conference meetings be devoted to a summary of the Guide, and a consideration of how all agencies might secure citizen participation.

Since we want to get church groups involved in providing or assuring adequate shelter, I wonder if it would be possible to secure a list of church sponsors of housing from FHA or other governmental sources? I know, for example, that FHA has approached the dioceses of New Orleans, Mississippi, and Virginia to erect rent supplement housing. However, it has been very difficult to draw up these plans suitably and to receive a final funding, commitment or approval from the government. This will create a tremendous stumbling block to future involvement.

If you have extra copies of this edition, I wish you would send them to the names listed on the attached sheet; but please let me know what you do.

Again, congratulations to you and Miss Bresler for a job well done.

Sincerely yours,

Jack

John P. Sisson

Attachment
cc: Mr. Mathew Ahmann
Mr. Emil Seliga

Rev. Eugene P. McManus, S.S.J.
St. Augustine High School
2600 London Avenue
New Orleans, La. 70119

Rev. Emile J. Farge
St. Joseph's Church
1505 Kane Street
Houston, Texas 77007

Mr. Edwin Tucker
Office of Community Service
240 Security Trust Building
119 East Flagler Street
Miami, Florida 33131

Rev. William A. Jones, Jr.
Office of the Bishop
Episcopal Diocese of Tennessee
692 Poplar Avenue
Memphis, Tennessee 38105

Mr. Joseph S. Wholey
4419 Vacation Lane
Arlington, Virginia 22207

Rev. Thomas M. Nunan
Director of Catholic Charities
Post Office Box 230
Mobile, Alabama 36601

Rev. Walter B. Clancy
St. John's Seminary
2500 North Tyler Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72207

Mr. Herbert W. Robinson, Jr.
5038 William Arnold Road
Memphis, Tennessee 38117

Mr. Fred Langham
213 Bush Street
Covington, Kentucky 41011

Mrs. Essie McBride
2015 N.E. Grand Blvd.
Oklahoma City, Okla. 73111

Rev. John E. McCarthy
Bishops' Committee for
the Spanish Speaking
401 International Building
San Antonio, Texas 78205

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April 10, 1967

Mr. Moreland Smith
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

Dear Mr. Smith:

My apologies for keeping the draft for so long. It seems that from January to April I am swamped with work, what with a changing administration et al.

Our congratulations to Susan Bresler. Those of us who read this draft (and I gave it to Dr. Anderson, our President who is very much interested in the subject) feel it is perhaps the most comprehensive and concise handling of the information we have yet to come across.

I recently completed a six week course given by the Philadelphia Housing Association on just this subject, and I found that Miss Bresler had covered the entire course in her book. I have already taken the liberty of alerting the Philadelphia Housing Association to its future publication and I am sure they will want some copies from you.

Inside the front cover of the draft I attached the only question that came to mind while studying it.

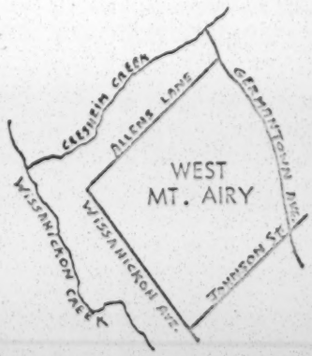
Again, congratulations. We in West Mt. Airy are gaining great admiration for SRC and its work. In particular, your booklets are quite worth reading and most helpful to community groups.

Sincerely,

Ruth Steele

Ruth Steele
Executive Director

encl.



See U.S. Govt — "Exec. Branch"

file

TELEGRAM: February 28, 1968

Sargent Shriver

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

We wish to emphatically express our support of the Ad Hoc Committee to Save the Children of Mississippi in its efforts to remedy the Headstart crisis presently facing Mississippi.

The nine Headstart agencies represented in this coalition, who operate programs in 34 counties in the state for 14,000 children are threatened with emasculation as the result of the Green Amendment and the $25 million cutback in Headstart funds.

Of the $25 million transferred from OEO to the Department of Labor for crash job training in urban ghettos, $7 million -- or nearly 30% -- is coming from Mississippi. Programs there are faced with cutbacks of 20 to 50%. We feel the special circumstances which justified OEO's expenditure of 10% of its Headstart funds to Mississippi still apply. We are convinced that the cutbacks will both return to despair and arouse to new bitterness thousands of Mississippi parents and their children.

We urge you, together with the committee and the thousands of poor who met Saturday, February 24th in Jackson, Mississippi, to immediately seek restoration of Headstart cutbacks by requesting supplemental anti-poverty appropriations from Congress.

Finally, we urge you to insure that the Friends of Children of Mississippi, a private organization which for more than 18 months has operated Headstart centers on a volunteer basis for more than 1,600 children, be funded. This self-help effort which has been denied funds despite unending patience and reasonable negotiation, must receive the support it so richly deserves if the integrity and good intentions of the federal government are to be preserved in the eyes of Mississippi's poor.

Raymond M. Wheeler, M.D.
Chairman, Executive Committee
Southern Regional Council

Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council

file: Soc - Commentations

SRC

Calm Appraisal After Violent Storm

At this point in a week of violence, it would be well for Americans to place into perspective the violence that engulfed a score of U.S. cities in the wake of Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination.

The rioting and pillage that flared around the country was caused by a small fraction of the country's 22 million Negroes. The vast majority of our largest racial minority was as shocked and distressed as were the whites at this wanton destruction.

Responsible leaders for the Negro community, local and national, spoke out vigorously against the disorders, which did such a disservice to the memory of Dr. King, the revered apostle of non-violence.

By far the largest effort to ease tensions was launched Tuesday by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. Its aim: to reject "the shrill contention of the militants that they are taking over the Negro community."

Through its 1,500 branches, the NAACP is distributing stickers which declare with pithy eloquence: "ALIVE, you can fight—DEAD you're dead," "HOT HEAD—HOT LEAD—COLD DEAD." "NO YOUNG BLOOD on the PAVEMENTS." Each sticker concludes: "Prevent Riots!"

NAACP executive director Roy Wilkins said his association's campaign is aimed especially at its youth groups, which number 60,000.

At the same time, he added, the NAACP will step up its nationwide drive to find jobs for the unemployed of the urban slums, and to work toward improved community relations.

The Southern Regional Council, a coalition of white and Negro civil rights workers based in Atlanta, has properly urged white Americans to quit lecturing black Americans on the subject of non-violence. "Let white America for once concede to black America strength and dignity sufficient to make that decision without advice or admonishment," said the council.

What the white majority must do, rather, is to make the vast effort now required to cure the grievous ills that afflict our society, and which spring primarily from racial injustice.

BIBLE THOUGHT—*We have fellowship, one with another.—1 John i, 7.*

Editorial Los Angeles Times 4/11/68

file - Commentation

file
Publications file
"Commendations"

December 3, 1968

Professor Gary Bickel
Department of Economics
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14850

Dear Professor Bickel:

Thank you for your generous comments about New South and for your order of materials. Please call on us any time we can be of assistance, and do not be too concerned about the cost of materials. While we like to expand our publications budget by collecting some funds from the sale of them, our first objective is to get them to the right people.

Regrettably, there is no formal structure for the placing of students or recent graduates, and as you well know, there are all too few jobs available. However, I quite agree with you that we must encourage the interest of young people and, where possible, provide them with additional experiences.

If, in the early spring, you would send me a listing of individuals seeking employment, either for the summer or on a permanent basis, and any particular interests they may have, I will see that this is reproduced and circulated to some 30 or 35 private agencies in the region. Needless to say, most of these agencies or programs are quite small.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Dept of Economics
Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y.
(14850)

22/Nov/68

Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

New South is splendid. Having discovered this, I am most ruefull never to have sought you out before!

Enclosed is my check for $32.00. Please send me the following:

15 copies	Winter '68 issue	$15	(any discount on this ?)
1 set	1966 issues	$3	
1 set	1967 issues	$3	
15 copies	"Public Assistance: To What End?"	$3	
15 copies	"Hungry Children	$3	
1 copy each:	"Memphis .... Garbage Strike"		
UR 68	"The Delta Prisons..."		
KYR	"Events at Orangeburg"		
BB	"Black Youth in Southern Metropolis"		
LHD	"In Their Own Words"		
PA	"Neighborhoods ..."		$5.25
VC How to Conduct	"Slum Ghettos ..."		
old PL	"The Continuing Crisis"		
11-26-68 js	"School Desegregation, 1966..."		
please include info	op — "A Home Of Our Own"		
	op — "Southern Justice ..."		
	"Racial Discrim. in Southern Fed. Courts"		

11-26-68 KM

(OVER)

Actually, perhaps you could just send me a copy of every Special Report you have available, and bill me for any balance owing.

While I am writing, may I please inquire about another matter. I am conducting a seminar at Cornell on "economics & poverty", and among the students involved, almost all are seriously concerned with the subject. Several are looking for jobs to do this summer &/or upon graduating. I'm aware, having worked with young people in Appalachian Volunteers, how inadequate or perhaps inappropriate many ex-student idealists are for the kinds of skills + work needed. Nevertheless, experiences as in VISTA and other even more pertinent projects provide tremendous educations for the volunteers (whatever else they may do?) who in some cases at least mature into effective + realistic social activists.

At any rate, I wonder if anyone on your staff, or that you otherwise may know, could let me know of the current possibilities along these lines in the deep South - that is, jobs, volunteer needs, etc. that could be usefully filled by some Cornell students or graduates.

Thank you, Sincerely,

Gary Bickel
Dept of Economics
Cornell University
Ithaca, N.Y. 14850

NATIONAL COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING

323 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y. 10016
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31 December 1968

Dear Mr. Smith:

One needs but to pick up the newspaper to read and appreciate the tremendous job your organization is doing.

That you would strive to help the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing serves to make your gift even more meaningful. It is deeply appreciated.

Sincerely,

Arthur D. Wright
Treasurer

ADW.w
cc: Mr. Paul Anthony ✓

Mr. Moreland Griffith Smith, FAIA
Director, Urban Planning Project
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Contributions to NCDH are tax deductible

February 17, 1969

Mr. Harrison Wellford
Teaching Fellow in Government
Harvard University
106 Lake Street
Arlington, Massachusetts 02174

Dear Mr. Wellford:

It was thoughtful of you to write about your experiences here. I am sharing your letter with Mrs. Morgan and Dr. Wheeler.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj
cc: Dr. Raymond M. Wheeler
Susan Morgan

106 Lake St.
Arlington, Mass. 02174

Feb. 5, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth St.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Anthony:

I had the pleasure of using the research resources of the Southern Regional Council office in Atlanta last month. I was impressed by how friendly and efficient everyone in the office was but I want to single out Susan Morgan for special thanks. She not only knew where all the information I needed was located in the SRC files but she was also familiar with key people in the Atlanta area who could answer my questions. Through all my requests, she remained calm and gracious.

I first learned about the work of the Southern Regional Council from Dr. Ray Wheeler in Charlotte. My visit left me very impressed with the whole outfit.

Sincerely,

Harrison Wellford

Harrison Wellford
Teaching Fellow in
Government, Harvard
University

File
Communication

World Press Institute

February 18, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Anthony:

The fifteen international journalists of the World Press Institute have just completed a most significant five-week tour of the South. Looking back, there is no question that their meeting and discussion with you in Atlanta on January 30 was a chief highlight not only of the recent trip, but of the entire year they have thus far spent in this country. We are all most grateful to you for giving so generously of your time and expertise. We particularly appreciated the distribution of all your literature requested by the men. I'm afraid we rather decimated your supply!

Without the interest and cooperation of persons like yourself, the World Press Institute dream would be just that--a dream only. But you and others like you throughout the country make it a reality. You give the program meaning and strength. Thank you very much, and we look forward to being with you with our next group of Fellows in 1970.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Jim Dunlop

James N. Dunlop
Program Director
(Southern Tour Coordinator)

JND:jr

P.S. Our subscription to New South is being ordered via separate mail.

Macalester College Saint Paul, Minnesota 55101 Telephone (612) 647-6310 Cable: WORLDPRESS

February 19, 1969

Mr. Johnnie H. Weaver
754 E. 93rd Street
Los Angeles, California 90002

Dear Mr. Weaver:

Thank you so much for your thoughtful note.

We appreciate it very much.

Sincerely,

Paul Anthony
Executive Director

PA/mmj

Mr.
Johnnie H. Weaver
754 E. 93rd St.
Los Angeles, California
90002

sent with N.S.
subscription

Los Angeles
Feb 12, 1969

Dear Fellow Americans

I am allways happy to rite, Praise and Encourage All of you in your Determination to "Let your "Light" (God Self) "Shine" Helping to Improve Race Relations and Make America a Better Place for All of Us to Live In.

I still Have "Faith" in Americans Growing in Wisdom and Intellegence and Out of "Mistaken Beleifs about each other

I read in one of our dailies of the Passing of Mr. McGill and He will be Remered by Many Americans for His Efforts to Create a Better Place for All to hive and Work In.

I followed His riteing for years I think He was a University in the South.

He "Did" His Part in Helping All Americans March On the Goal of Love (like) ye One Another.

Again I Praise All of you and may All of you continue to enjoy the Blessings of Good Health, Happ--iness, Success and Devine Guidance in All your Efforts.

Sincerely yours.

Johnnie Hetzeder,
754 E 93 St.

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Phone: (703) 644-2996

March 10, 1969

Mr. Emory F. Via
Director Labor Program
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Emory:

A check in the amount of $213.63, payable to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., is enclosed.

Julian and I thank you again for your excellent contribution to our Weekend Institutes, both as a speaker and as a friend returned for too short a while to our midst.

We hope to see you more frequently in the years to come.

Sincerely,

Brewster

Brewster Snow
Secretary-Treasurer

BS:rp
Encl.
cc; Julian F. Carper
OPEIU 334, AFL-CIO

Check for 213.63 received 3/12/69 KM

TEXAS AFL-CIO

Box MM, Capitol Station 308 W. 11th Austin, Texas 78711 GR 7-6195 GR 2-0600

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March 10, 1969

Mr. Emory Via
Director, Labor Program
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Emory:

You did indeed present the topic just as I hoped you would. There were many favorable comments -- no doubt the majority now view the problems of welfare from an entirely different slant.

We are grateful for your contribution, not only for the fine manner in which you presented the subject, but also for taking time from a busy schedule to come to Texas.

If we can ever be of service to you or your organization, please let us know.

With best wishes and kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

H. G. Tate
Education Director

HGT:sc
opeiu 298
afl-cio

check for 139 75
rec'd 3/12/69 (air travel, etc.)
K.M.

Build Texas—Go Union

GEORGIA STATE COLLEGE
33 GILMER STREET, S. E. • ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30303
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

March 10, 1969

Mr. Emory F. Via
Director, Labor Program
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Emory:

Let me thank you for the excellent presentation you made to my Labor Problems class last Wednesday. On Friday the class wanted to continue the discussion. It was apparent that they had gotten a great deal from your remarks both in respect to labor education and the broader issues we discussed.

By the way, Mike, Don Crane and I plan to discuss the possibility of a labor education activity at Georgia State this week.

Thanks again.

Cordially,

James Crawford

JFC/mf

University of Missouri - Columbia

115 Switzler Hall
Columbia, Mo. 65201

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
Department of Speech and Dramatic Art

Telephone
314 449-8089

file

April 1, 1969

Dr. Leslie W. Dunbar, Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
Five Forsyth St. N. W.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Dr. Dunbar:

I surely appreciate your generous response to my request for civil rights speeches several weeks ago. The study can take shape only as rhetorical materials are made available. Your contributions are a special encouragement to work enthusiastically at what is turning out to be a challenging project.

Sincerely yours,

Carol Capp

Mrs. Carol Capp
Assistant Instructor

I have the check, uncashed. Should it be def. Hunger? Shall I answer Janet

Janet: yes, please answer, thanks Carl

R. 1,
Straughn, Ind. 47387,
May 17, 1969,

New South,
Southern Regional Council,
5 Forsyth St., N.W.,
Atlanta, Ga., 30303,

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed please find ~~$3.00~~ 5.00 as per enclosed reminder. But we would appreciate it if you removed our names from your subscription list. We have "retired." I have gone on Social Security, and we are interested in having our money go for something besides subscription: (1), because we do not get as much reading done in our "old age," and second because we have New South Available to us.

So, use our $3.00 for anything else- send New South to some "needy" library etc, or just use the $3.00 for something else.

We have appreciated the work of The Southern Regional Council since the early days of George Mitchell; and want to say "thank you" for the important contribution you have made to a better America and better Humanity.

Wishing you many more years of service in behalf of Justice, Brotherhood, and Peace.

Sincerely,
Carl J. Landes
Carl J. Landes

See Commendations

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF INTERGROUP RELATIONS OFFICIALS
2027 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N.W. ⊙ WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 ⊙ 387-7050
LLOYD DAVIS, PRESIDENT FREDERICK B. ROUTH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

30 June 69

Mr. Paul Anthony, Exec. Dir.
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia
30303

Dear Paul:

Greetings, good friend, from the Capital City on the Potomac where we are having highs at the 100° mark ! Woweee, it's somethnin !

As I mentioned to you, Ramsey Clark spoke today at the National Civil Liberties Clearing House; he did right well, as you would expect. The most frightening thing he said was that some legislation dealing with foundations would obviously be passed; he did add that the language used by IRS and the House Ways and Means Committee was not "legislative language" and would be modified; he urged all groups to stay in close touch on this matter and to make their positions known lest we lose by default.

One other thing he said that should gladden your heart was,

> "I see Wiley Branton is here. If the proposed legislation is passed the Voter Education Project would be killed. The VEP had greater impact than the '65 Voting Rights Act itself. Without it, the Voting Rights Act would have failed; the mere naked right to vote is far from adequate. There is a very real question if government may work at voter registration or education; VEP can and did a great job."

Not bad praise from the former Attorney General of the United States.

Mary Alice Baldinger said that she had also written you about coming up for Clark's talk; she asked me to say that she, too, was sorry you couldn't make it.

When I called t'other day, Mildred said you were at the doctor's taking some tests ? What's up ?

Warmest and best. As ever, Fred

file

local 1199
drug and hospital union
affiliated with RWDSU, AFL-CIO
709 eighth avenue
new york, n. y. 10036
JUdson 2-1890-1-2-3-4

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William J. Taylor, Exec. Vice President
Edward Ayash, Treasurer
Moe Foner, Executive Secretary
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Jesse Olson, Vice President
Armando Ramirez, Vice President
Doris Turner, Vice President

July 22, 1969

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Paul:

It isn't often these days that the good guys win. But when they do, as in the Charleston hospital strikes, it's because so many decent people are willing to pitch in and lend a hand.

So on behalf of the Charleston hospital strikers and their union, Local 1199B, I want to offer our very profound appreciation and thanks.

Very sincerely,

Moe Foner

Moe Foner, Secretary
National Organizing Committee
of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees
RWDSU, AFL-CIO

MF:eg
coe:1199

205

PA
file
Comments

PETER BOMMARITO, President
KENNETH OLDHAM, Vice President
I. GOLD, Secretary-Treasurer
UNITED RUBBER, CORK, LINOLEUM AND PLASTIC WORKERS OF AMERICA
AFL-CIO,CLC
87 SOUTH HIGH STREET
AKRON, OHIO 44308
Area Code 216
376-6181
376-6182
376-6183
376-6184

August 11, 1969

Mr. Emory Via, Director
Labor Program
Southern Regional Council, Inc.
5 Forsyth Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Dear Emory:

Mere words are inadequate to express our sincere thanks and appreciation for the excellent job you did for us as instructor at our District 8 Summer School or the pleasure all of us derived from our association with you and your lovely wife and fine son.

I also appreciate deeply the kind words contained in your recent letter. I shall always treasure the memories of the various occasions when I have been privileged to be associated with you.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes for your continued good health and happiness, I am

Sincerely and fraternally yours,

John D. House

John D. House
Education Director

JDH:jjb
opeiu 339
Enclosure
cc: Int'l. Executive Officers

file - commendations

PA

THE COLUMBIA RECORD

Columbia, South Carolina

JOHN A. MONTGOMERY, Editor — H. HARRISON JENKINS, Associate Editor

16-A — Wednesday, August 13, 1969

More Negroes Elected In South

Anyone with a fundamental sense of American history knows that over our checkered history we have not always been a "democratic" people. We have dispossessed and disenfranchised, ingeniously and ingenuously, various segments of our society from time to time, by economic, social and ethic blockades.

Thus, the American Negro is far from unique in his current quest for full representation in the democratic process. Struggles of the past have not been won overnight nor are they to be concluded today, "now!" Faith in the American process of government should not be, and cannot be, diminished by patient understanding of the past and the orderly process of justice in the present.

Extension of the normal power of the ballot to large segments of the black population of the South was certain to transform the political behavior of portions of the region; some, immediately; others, in due time. Both the nature and direction of the change will vary, as it has varied, from state to state, from community to community.

"Voteless people are a powerless people" is, indeed, a truth. All citizens of South Carolina, regardless of skin coloration, who are qualified to vote should be registered; and we encourage all organizations which seek to get prospective voters on the poll lists. Beyond that, we also encourage all organizations — public and private —which seek to educate all voters, regardless of color, in the subtleties of modern government. A more enlightened electorate will produce a government that serves with an enriched responsibility.

Election of Negroes to public office in the region and in South Carolina, ultimately, should become a matter of merit alone. Such is not the case at present. Many voters now are constrained to cast their ballots because of the coloration of skin and they will do so in the immediate future. Political contrivances and public acts which polarize the races at the polls, and do so indefinitely rather than for short-range objectives, are ultimately destructive.

Black elected officials in the South now number 473, according to the count of the Voter Education Project. This marks an increase of 85 over the figure produced in January. Of this total, 218 are at the city level, 84 are law enforcement officials, 88 are school board members, 53 are county officials and 30 are members of state legislatures.

There are 5 Negro state senators: two in Georgia; two in Tennessee; and one in Texas. There are 25 Negro House members: one in Florida; 12 in Georgia; one in Louisiana; one in Mississippi; one in North Carolina; six in Tennessee; two in Texas; and one in Virginia.

There are, significantly, none in South Carolina. That will change. When, and how, few can tell. But the time certainly has arrived when Negro Carolinians deserve representation in the General Assembly.

According to the VEP, South Carolina does have 2 Negro mayors; 18 members of City Council; 3 members of county governing boards; and 2 school board members.

South Carolina, which is smaller than many of its Southern neighbors in total population, has more Negro elected officials than Florida (26), Texas (22) and Virginia (23); but fewer than Alabama (73), Arkansas (55), Georgia (34), Louisiana (64), Mississippi (72), North Carolina (41) and Tennessee (34).

The historical fact is that election of Negro officials has grown in the South, is proceeding, and will continue to justifiably enlarge.

care of Governmental affairs institute
1726 Massachussetts avenue
Washington D C

Chicago December 15

Dear Mr. Anthony,

Many thanks for your letter of December 1 and for the map. It is most useful and I am grateful to your for the trouble you have taken.

With good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Victor Norton

Victor Norton

Mr. Paul Anthony
Southern Regional Council

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C
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Y

Ellen B. Armstrong
63 Canal Street
Port Jervis, New York

November 27

Mr. Harold Fleming
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Harold:

I want to tell you, and all the Southern Regional Council, what an excellent issue this October 1957 New South is. I thank all of you for it.

May God give you continued insight into His purpose & plan for this world.

Yours cordially,

/s/Ellen B. Armstrong

For surpassing all human philosophies and ideologies, is an imperishable Reality: the Love of God in Christ Jesus our Lord.

Leader and People (in unison): Being thus rooted and grounded in his love we bow our knees before the Father, from whom every family in heaven and on earth is named, that he may grant us the power to comprehend what is the breadth and length and height and depth of the love of Christ, that we may be filled with all the fullness of God.

Leader: Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall famine?

People: Lord, we thank thee for our daily bread. Thou hast taught us to take it no longer simply for granted by having made us taste physical hunger. Glory to thee that at the same time thou hast also evoked the hunger and the thirst of our soul for thy eternal Word.

Voice: I am the bread of life; he who comes to me shall not hunger, and he who believes in me shall not thirst.

Leader: Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall nakedness?

People: Lord, we have lost many things. All that we called "life" before has fallen from us like an old cloak. We find ourselves shivering and naked in a changed world. Yet, O Lord, thy mercy has turned our loss into gain by stripping our life of flimsiness and cheap decoration as well, so that the X-rays of the Truth should freely penetrate us.

Voice: My word is living and active as it discerns the thoughts and intentions of your heart. And before me no creature is hidden but all are open and laid bare to my eyes.

Leader: Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? Shall peril?

People: Lord, have mercy upon us when the cold hand of fear grips our hearts. Gorgive us when the brainwash of tense days and wakeful nights puts the reproach on our lips: "Our God, do you not care if we perish?" Assure our fainting faith that in

PAGE (s) MISSING

Alexander city

Stuff

succeeded if these court indictments had not been threatening.

A Sudden Deafness

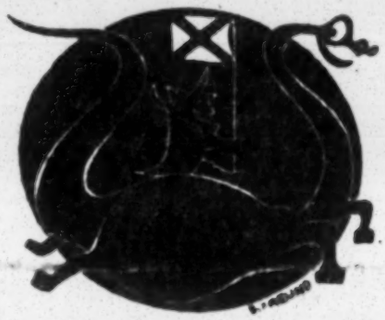
As the painful weeks have passed, the facts of the situation have become more rather than less obscure. There is, for example, the recurrent rumor of goon squads operating among the Negroes to force them to obey the boycott. Thus far only one arrest has been made on this count—a Negro youth picked up for preventing a Negro woman from boarding a bus. She testified in court that he was helping her cross the street and the charge was dropped. If there has been widespread intimidation among Negroes, the police have been unable to get evidence of it.

There have been rumors in the Negro community that white employers were going to discharge them on a certain day, and rumors in the white community that all the Negroes were going to quit on a certain day.

Businesses have been damaged severely by rumors circulated among white people that they had contributed to the N.A.A.C.P. or rumors among Negroes that they had contributed to the white Citizens' Council. In a few cases businesses have been caught in a crossfire of rumor. Some say that competitors have been starting these rumors.

If there is anything universal in our community it is fear. The businessman's fear lest his business be destroyed by some false move or baseless rumor. The Negro's fear for his safety and his job. The clergy's fear that their congregations may be divided by the tense feelings generated by our situation. The politician's fear that he may do something disapproved by the majority of voters. And finally the whole community's fear that we may be torn asunder by a single rash act precipitating interracial violence.

Time after time during these past weeks I have felt as if I were living in a nightmare, one of those where you speak and nobody hears, where you wave your arms and nobody pays any attention. This nightmare extends to the whole community. White and black stand on opposite sides of an invisible line, and there seems no possible way of communicating across the barrier, a barrier which is there and isn't there, which in a sense both of us have made and of which we both are victims. The Negroes are people who have helped us, taught us, nurtured us, made us laugh, made us weep, and have given us depth of understanding. But the patterns of our past communication are breaking, and new patterns are not yet formed. We know them, and yet in our knowing we are aware



that we know them not. The nightmare persists even when we hear words and see gestures. They speak. We do not understand.

As I look at this tragic situation involving me and my fellow Southerners of both races, I can only ask God's mercy and pity on us all. No one of us is wise enough to predict what our relationships will be or how they will be worked out. There is only one thing of which I am fully certain. It is that there must be a mutual facing of our common problem. We must get at the facts of our situation and not simply believe any rumor that happens to fit our prejudices. Having gotten the facts, we must then sit down together and negotiate practical solutions.

THE MISSING element in our community's attempts to cope with the situation has been the lack of recognized agencies for interracial communication, co-operation, and understanding. In the past a dreary fate awaited any person or group who made even tentative steps in this direction. One of the encouraging recent developments has been the growth of our Alabama Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council, which provides a meeting point for men and women of good will from both races.

I am not Pollyanna enough to think that the Alabama Council can meet and effectively deal with such crises as the recent ones in our state. We are too few and too weak. However, we are fully convinced that the fundamental method we propose—that white and Negro must sit down together—is the only way to avoid recurring crises of even greater severity. This may sound like a simple point but sometimes in complex situations the simple points are overlooked.

As a Southerner born and bred, I am deeply moved by the plight of all Southerners of both races. All of us know that no easy, pat solutions will solve our problems. Our experience in Montgomery, a city known in the past for its good race relations, shows us that change, any change, will be painful for some of us, and that sudden change may operate in reverse and bring about what is not wanted. The Negro is surely regretful to see his bus boycott contribute to the growth of the white Citizens' Council.

The white Southerner cannot be indifferent to the feelings and aspirations of the Negro, for though he is politically impotent here, we are beginning to see that he is exceedingly important humanly and economically to the maintenance of "our social fabric."

OUR SITUATION in Montgomery gives strong evidence of the need for patience in negotiation. Sometimes in labor-management disputes the only thing the two groups have in common is a belief that negotiation should continue. We have not even had this much in Montgomery. There is much to be learned of the art of negotiation, but mainly we need a will to find a solution.

The most disturbing factor in the whole situation is the growth of the white Citizens' Council, an organization pledged to nonviolence but dedicated to thwarting the Supreme Court decision on integration. Its main argument seems to be that if vigilance is relaxed in any measure there will be wholesale intermarriage across racial lines. The situation is complex enough without muddying the waters with such arguments as these. The question before us is not intermarriage but simple human rights for a vast section of the human family.

VOTE RIGHTS ACT GETTING RESULTS

Negro Registration Is Up Dramatically After Its First Year

Special to The Chattanooga Times

ATLANTA — The first full year of the historic 1965 Voting Rights Act has produced dramatic increases in Negro voting registration, the Southern Regional Council's voter education project reported Saturday.

The report was released on the first anniversary of the federal government bill which was signed by President Johnson on Aug. 6, 1965.

At this time a year ago, Negro registration in the six Southern states affected by the Act was just over 837,000, or less than 30 per cent of the Negro voting-age population.

At present, Negro registration in the same six states is estimated at 1,289,000, or nearly 46 per cent of the Negro voting-age population.

The increases have been most pronounced in the four states to which federal examiners have been assigned—Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

No examiners have been assigned in Georgia or Virginia, or in 26 North Carolina counties to which the Act applies.

Thus far examiners have registered voters in 24 counties in Mississippi, 11 counties in Alabama, two counties in South Carolina and five counties (parishes) in Louisiana. As of July 16, examiners had registered 64,155 persons in Alabama, 41,595 in Mississippi, 13,689 in Louisiana and 4,542 in South Carolina.

Virtually all of these new registrants have been Negro. Only a few have been white.

The Voting Rights Act suspends literacy tests and has eliminated poll taxes and other devices which have discouraged voting in states with low registration.

"The figures clearly demonstrate the need for more federal examiners," said Vernon E. Jordan Jr., director of the voter education project. "This includes parts of the two states to which they have not been sent and many counties in the four states to which they have been sent.

"There also is a need," Jordan added, "for more concentrated private efforts to increase registration and voting in the South. The voter education project is doing all it can to encourage such efforts."

The voter education project, a program of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., of Atlanta, supports projects in voter registration, citizenship education and leadership training in the 11 Southern states.

of Chattanooga, is a of Jehovah's Witnesses.

MJ -
1 copy
correspondence
1 copy - me

Dear Paul:

These are for your files...

Regards

Johnny Popham

file
see Pubs. "Commendations"

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Wash. Post

Darkness Before Dawn

There is powerful support for the Administration's new civil rights bill in a thoughtful report issued today on continuing racial tensions in the South. The report, prepared jointly by the Southern Regional Council and the American Jewish Committee, was released here by the latter group at the outset of its annual four-day meeting. The current situation was characterized, hopefully, as suggesting "darkness before dawn." An admonition was added, however, that "it is important to know, though, that the new day is not yet here."

Assertion of the rights extended by Congress in the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 has evoked resistance in parts of the South—particularly in rural areas; and this resistance has often expressed itself in shootings, burnings, beatings and bombings. Voting registration drives especially have led to violent forms of intimidation.

Like the shocking report on law enforcement in the South issued last fall by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, today's study placed heavy emphasis on the failure of local law enforcement authorities to protect Negroes and on "inadequate Federal enforcement of civil rights legislation." The President's Message to Congress early this month cited "the danger that recently secured rights may be violently denied by a relatively few fanatics." To this danger the survey by the Southern Regional Council and the American Jewish Committee adds a warning of rising Negro anger and a mood of retaliation. "Only the signs that the anger is closer to the surface, nearer to exploding, are new," the report declares. "That it has not exploded in the past is but a dim hope that it will not explode in the future." The warning is a useful jar to complacency. It should serve as a spur to Congress.

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MS: Commendation file

SEEK TO QUALIFY NEGROES TO VOTE

Rights Groups Have Plan to Increase Numbers on Ballot Books

Special to The Chattanooga Times

ATLANTA — An expanded "Voter Education Project" that will focus on the estimated two million unregistered Negroes in the 11 Southern states along with the two and one-third million Negroes already registered was announced here Thursday by the Southern Regional Council.

The project is a continuation of a smaller endeavor operated by the council from 1962 to 1964. It is estimated that programs associated with the project registered 700,000 Negores in the 11 Southern states during a two-and-a-half-year period.

The project will work cooperatively with the five major civil rights agencies as well as with certain nonaffiliated local organizations.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, the Congress of Racial Equality, and the National Urban League have expressed support for the aim of the "Voter Education Project."

Jordan to Be Director

The project will be headquartered in Atlanta and will have Vernon E. Jordan Jr., an attorney and native of that city, as director. Jordan was formerly assistant to the director of the Southern Regional Council. He served as consultant to the Community Action Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity, Southeastern Area, while on leave from the council during 1965.

What has been accomplished to date in the South, according to Jordan, is "largely middle-class enfranchisement."

"We need to reach down deeper into our communities and register people who have not been reached by past efforts," Jordan added.

"We need to remember that political participation does not end with registration and too many Southerners do not vote because they do not know how to relate their vote to the subsistence issues of their lives."

The special interest of the project will be fuller participation in citizenship for all persons in the South, but primarily Negro southerners. To encourage this, local programs of voter registration, citizenship education and leadership training will be sponsored.

In addition, a program of scholarships to students for involvment in voter activities is planned. The resources of numerous colleges and universities in the southern region will be involved in both the student programs and leadership training institutes.

The project has been endorsed by the Democratic National Committee and the Republican National Committee. Endorsement has also been given by a number of private groups interested in the functioning of democracy.

The Southern Regional Council is a nonprofit, nonpartisan organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

MEMO FROM THE DESK OF:

Rev. John Morris

PAUL ANTHONY

F.Y.I.

Kenneth Clark in his keynote address to Institute of Black Elected Officials, Washinton Hilton, Sept. 11:

".....probably the most important development on the civil rights front in the past few years has been the quiet and effective work which had been done by the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council in encouraging southern Negroes to register and participate in the political process of their communities and states."

Comments da his file

FEAR CONTINUES AMONG NEGROES

SRC Sees Vote Wariness From the Deep South to Virginia

Special to The Chattanooga Times

ATLANTA — The Southern Regional Council's voter education project reported Sunday the ambush wounding of James H. Meredith on June 6 in Mississippi was "at least the 17th incident in connection with registration and voting in the South since the new voting rights act was made effective last August."

The project supports scores of efforts in voter registration, citizenship education and leadership training in 11 Southern states. The parent council is widely recognized as the South's foremost interracial organization to improve human relations and help adjust community tensions.

No Safety Guarantee

"The Meredith incident," the project leaders reported, "demonstrates the fact that while the voting rights act guaranteed rights of registration and voting, it did not guarantee the safety of those who are trying to see these rights are exercised.

"The shooting of Meredith took place on the eve of the Mississippi primary in which thousands of Negroes were voting for the first time.

"Largely because of threats, reprisals, intimidation and fear, Mississippi's Negro registration remains the lowest in the South. The figure now stands at approximately 125,000, which is 29.6 per cent, or less than one-third of the Negro voting age population."

The project leaders pointed to a report received from field workers at the end of May from Mississippi County, which has one of the 62 programs the project is assisting in various Southern communities.

"Twenty-five persons had refused to register," the report noted, "because they are afraid of being kicked out of their homes. Some say they will go to register if everyone on the plantation goes."

'Boss' Wife Watched

The report also explained that "the boss'" wife watched out the window in order to report to her husband any laborers seen talking to registration workers.

Meredith, the project leader noted, had been quoted as saying a major purpose of his march was to "get rid of" similar fears of intimidation among Mississippi Negroes.

The project spokesmen said it had received many other reports of registration and voting fears on the part of Negroes, ranging from the Deep South to Virginia.

for SRC Communications
Cr. ref
Chet Jones & V.E. Prof.

M J
Commendation
PVG

Dear Paul:

This is for your files. Best to wishes to all at SRC

Johnny Popham

Interpretations

Memphis Is Hailed as Beacon of Reason and Decency

Memphis "has begun to shine as a beacon of reason and decency for the Deep South" in the advancement of race relations, says the Southern Regional Council.

The council was organized by Southern white and Negro leaders years ago to study the South's economic and racial problems and to recommend improvements.

In a special report titled simply, "Memphis," Benjamin Muse, director of the Council's Southern Leadership Project, writes:

"The cotton capital of song and story, the great port of 'Ole Man River,' is moving into the new era in race relations irrevocably and with a speed which almost startles anyone returning to the city after a lapse of years. The change in three years has been striking, that in 20 years almost unbelievable."

Muse came to Memphis, interviewed scores of citizens, checked the newspapers' published reports, and wrote 49 pages telling the progress Memphis has made and how it made it.

A Prevailing Policy of Quiet

"A certain unity in the movement toward equal opportunity for Negroes, the prevailing policy of quiet, unsensational advance, and the rigorous but generally fair law enforcement have been mainly responsible for the accomplishments," says Muse.

The "high caliber of the leaders of the white community" had a lot to do with Memphis' progress, Muse thinks.

He names former Mayor Edmund Orgill; E. B. LeMaster, who was Chamber of Commerce president "when desegregation was getting under way;" Arthur McCain,

Editorial on Page 6

retired president of Union Planters Bank; Edward J. Meeman, editor emeritus of The Press-Scimitar; Squire George Grider and City Commissioner Hunter Lane Jr.

"It is noteworthy," writes Muse, "that the most conspicuous champions of racial justice in Memphis today, with a few exceptions, are more than 50 years of age."

NAACP Branch Is Praised

There is praise for the Memphis branch of the NAACP:

"The Memphis branch, with approximately 7000 members, boasts the largest membership of any Southern city . . . it completely dominates the field" among Negro action groups, and the NAACP is "ably led."

The NAACP's "well-ordered Memphis office is run by Mrs. Maxine Smith, executive secretary, with several as- [illegible] . . . it is the busy office of a busy organization. The pr[illegible] of the NAACP among the public in Memphis, both white and colored, is enhanced by the personality and stature of its president, Jesse H. Turner . . . firm but militant in the Negro cause, yet courteous and understanding."

Commissioner Armour Is Lauded

Fire and Police Commissioner Claude Armour and the Memphis police won Muse's highest praise: "In some cities, the police have won notoriety . . . In Memphis the police and their commissioner have won distinction of a different kind.

"In few cities have the police been so largely and so favorably identified with the civil rights advance. . . . Order has been maintained, police brutality has been absent, but the police 'mean business,' and the public knows it."

The Memphis Committee on Community Relations, "a voluntary and unofficial group . . . has accomplished more than some so-called 'Mayors Committees,'" Muse reports. It has been the principal organization through which city officials, Negro leaders and the business community have negotiated the desegregation that makes Memphis a "beacon of reason and decency."

COMMERCIAL APPEAL

Memphis--'Beacon of Reason and Decency'

Rarely has a report on Memphis so kindled our enthusiasm as does the Southern Regional Council's just-released report on the progress of race relations in our city. (See story on Page One.)

Memphis provides, in the opinion of the Council's director of its Southern Leadership Project, "a beacon of reason and decency for the Deep South."

The Southern Regional Council is itself qualified as almost no other organization is, to pass on the performance in race relations not only of Southern cities but cities anywhere. It is an old and experienced organization, Southern in origin and leadership.

Its report on Memphis was written by Benjamin Muse, a mature man, a former diplomat, a candidate for governor of Virginia on the Republican ticket 20 years ago.

Certainly, Muse says, Memphis cannot rest on its accomplishments. But it has the leadership—white and negro, public and private—to do an outstanding job thus far and to continue until the job is done.

Memphis seeks industry. We cannot think of a factor more important today to potential investors—not just in the South but in any American city—than a racial climate such as the Southern Regional Council credits to Memphis.

The Chamber of Commerce, the City Commission, the County Commission, Future Memphis—all these, collectively or separately—would be very well advised to digest and distribute the "Special Report" of the Southern Regional Council on Memphis' progress in race relations.

PRESS SCIMITAR

PAGE PARTIALLY ILLEGIBLE

Thank you for sending me a copy of the bulletin "Wanted: An Educated South". I have examined the bulletin and am very much impressed with its authoritative data, unusually attractively set out.

- Frank L. Grove, Secretary
Alabama Education Association
21 Adams Avenue
Montgomery 4, Alabama

This office is actively engaged in studying the extent of participation by Negro veterans in various Veterans Administration programs. In this connection your publication, "A Survey of Veterans Services for Negro Veterans in Mississippi," has come to our attention. We believe much information contained therein will be very helpful to the Regional Offices within our organization, therefore we shall appreciate receiving ten copies of your publication for distribution.

-M. D. Bingham
Chief, Research Division
Coordination & Planning Service
Veterans Administration
420 Locust Street
St. Louis 2, Missouri

As treasurer of the Young People's League of All Saints Episcopal Church, I have been asked by Mr. Green to allocate funds raised by contribution at the last two meetings to our service committee. They have decided that due to the existing conditions that we can best be of service by supporting an organization such as the Southern Regional Council which supports our ideals. This is one way in which we hope to be of service to our community and our country.

-Roger D. Harrington
Treasurer
Young People's League
All Saints Episcopal Church
Atlanta, Georgia

I am just in receipt of your letter of March 13 enclosing a number of copies of your survey of services for Negro veterans in Mississippi prepared by Harry L. Wright, your field representative, and have read this survey with a great deal of interest. I have likewise taken the opportunity of distributing these copies among the officials of my staff who are directly responsible for operating activities of the Veterans Administration throughout this Branch area which includes the State of Mississippi.

You may rest assured that it is the policy of this office to administer the laws and the regulations promulgated under these laws as they affect veterans' benefits without discrimination and to provide such benefits to our veterans according to entitlement and available facilities regardless of race, creed or color.

-T. G. Lamphier
Deputy Administrator
Veterans Administration
Branch Office No. 10
Dallas 1, Texas

In behalf of more than eighteen thousand tenant and sharecropper families who have become farm owners through the Farm Security program in the Southeastern Region and the thousands of others striving toward ownership in the Rehabilitation Program I want to sincerely thank you for all that you have done in helping them and this agency.

-E. S. Morgan
Regional Director
Farm Security Administration
Montgomery 4, Alabama

I wish to thank you for yours of January 29th and for the publications sent under separate cover. I have very thoroughly read these publications and enjoyed them very much.

I think that the Southern Regional Council, Inc., should certainly be commended for the splendid work they are doing in behalf of a better South.

-Price C. McLemore
The Oaks
Waugh, Alabama

Dear Mr. Wright:

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for your excellent work as recorder at the Second National Conference on Veterans Education while in Detroit, January 14-17, 1947.

I fully realize the magnitude of your contribution and the demands that the time made upon you. You can feel, however, that the success of the entire conference is in large measure a result of your efforts.

I hope to have the opportunity to work with you again.

Cordially yours,

Leland P. Bradford
Executive Secretary

Veterans Education Council,
Department of Adult Education,
National Education Association,
1201 Sixteenth St., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

Your magazine New South is excellent. Keep the information circulating. I take my copies to Bethlehem Center and to Interracial Commission meetings and give them to others to read in study groups.

-Mrs. James V. Reid
2912 Meadowbrook
Fort Worth, Texas

We asked Dr. Eleazer what group was doing the best educational job in race relations in the South and he indicated that the Southern Regional Council is it, in his opinion. We shall be happy to join in support of your efforts to make our country a more democratic and Christian nation.

-Helen and Larry Eisenberg
Youth Department
Genl. Board of Education
of the Methodist Church
Nashville 2, Tennessee

May I say briefly that I think the meeting just closed was far more encouraging than any that I have attended in the last twenty-five years, including of course the old Interracial Commission and now the SRC. I think Dr. Johnson and others of your staff have a clear mandate now to go ahead, particularly with research of vital importance and such action as your Executive Committee may deem wise.

-N. C. Newbold
Department of Public Instruction
Raleigh, N. C.

Thank you for sending me the publications relating to the South's socio-economic problems. They came at a very opportune time, as I am to make a talk, "Southern Industry and its Future Development," on April 1 and much of the material will be useful.

-E. W. Palmer
President
Kingsport Press, Inc.
Kingsport, Tenn.

It is with great pleasure that I am herewith enclosing my application for membership in the Southern Regional Council and herewith enclose check for $11.00, one dollar to cover my dues for the year 1945 and ten dollars as an additional contribution toward the fine work that you are doing.

I assure you that I realize the importance of your work and I wish you would call on me any time you desire to do whatever you may think necessary to further your work.

- Arthur J. Mandell
Mandell & Wright
Attorneys & Counselors
State Natl. Bk. Bldg.
Houston, Texas

We appreciate the copies of literature which have recently been sent to us. We are particularly glad to know of the increased Staff personnel. It seems that the Council is moving into a more effective, wide-reaching service for the Southern region, and we share with you the sense of satisfaction that comes from this.

- Annie Tait Jenkins
Director, Christian Relations
Committee on Woman's Work
Presbyterian Church, U. S.
Atlanta, 3, Georgia

Congratulations on New South. This seems a very sensible change considering the type of material you plan to print. It is so much better for filing and preserving.

I think the general editorial tone is good, especially the positive handling of news on race discrimination. Don't overlook the opportunity to increase reader interest with an occasional chart or map to illustrate statistical material.

-George M. Stephens, Publisher
The Southern Packet
Asheville, N. C.

I have just noticed a copy of New South, and am intrigued with the publication. I wonder whether you could put me on the mailing list. If it isn't too presumptuous, I would like to get the back numbers including Vol. 1, Numbers 1-5.

-Jos. B. Gittler
Assoc. Professor of Sociology
Iowa State College
Ames, Iowa

(formerly with the
University of Georgia)

I follow with great interest your publication New South and was particularly interested in the December issue reporting your annual meeting.

With appreciation for the excellent leadership that you are giving in the Southeastern region, I am

Sincerely yours,

Galen R. Weaver
Director
Committee on Church and Race
General Council of the
Congregational
Christian
Churches
New York 10, N. Y.

My husband and I are Northerners who are down here with the Army, and expect to be here for six more months.

Since we found out about the"Patrick Henry's" - a Columbus fascist, anti-Negro organization - we have been itching to "do" something. The best course of action we feel is to join your group to lend a little more strength to the liberal organizations who promote the ideals we believe in.

Please send us two membership blanks which we will fill out and return.

-Mrs. Anne Sonis
Columbus, Georgia

I am writing now primarily to include a paragraph which has just come in to this building and which indicates to my delight a tendency on the part of our people to look to some of yours for guidance and support. I hope similar cooperation will take place in other states and always suggest it where I have the opportunity:

Minutes of the
South Carolina
Public Affairs Committee
of the YWCA

"Local race relations should be studied and the local YWCA's should inform themselves of the state program of The Southern Regional Conference of which Mr. Marion Wright is chairman. It was suggested that Mrs. Henry Havens, one of the white representatives of the Southern Regional Conference, be asked to meet with each public affairs committee and explain the aims and purposes of the Southern Regional Council. Mrs. Havens attended the State Conference and was a delightful asset and will be gracious in all of her discussions and will inform people intelligently."

-Miss Myra A. Smith
Dept. of Data and Trends
National Board, YWCA
New York, N. Y.

I am deeply indebted to you for your suggestions, to say nothing of the additional booklets you sent under separate cover. I am especially grateful for the pamphlet describing the Southern Regional Council, since it gives me and the others studying the question of interracial justice in the South a clear insight into the splendid work you all are doing. All in all, there are about fifteen Southerners in our seminar group, studying the different phases of the problem and its solutions. To come across so well organized a group was really an encouragement and further spur to our own study. We will certainly profit from the plan set down and now incorporated from the Durham, Atlanta, Richmond conferences.

- C. Franklyn Lynette, S.J.
St. Mary's College
St. Marys, Kansas

file copy
(Please Return)

Not to be made public or otherwise
used by S. R. C. or State Councils

STATEMENT OF NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE TRUSTEES RELATIVE TO THE PRESENCE OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IN WESLEY MEMORIAL CHURCH.

From time to time some one raises a question about the occupancy of offices in the Wesley Memorial Church building by the Southern Regional Council. In order to quiet minds disturbed because of charges of Communistic activity on the part of the organization or those who have the direction of its affairs in hand the Trustees of the North Georgia Conference are hereby issuing a statement regarding the situation.

1. The Southern Regional Council was admitted to the building in 1944. It is an Organization founded by Southern leaders interested in better racial understanding. Among its present directors are educators, churchmen, business executives and outstanding leaders in other fields. The Council has been a center of research creating materials which might be used by those concerned for educating the people of our section in race relations. It's record has been very creditable.
2. As tenants in the building the conduct of its staff has no mark of unseemly conduct against it. The organization has been prompt in handling all financial obligations and pleasant in all dealings and relationships.
3. Recently in the Fall of 1957, we as Trustees have gone into the matter of charges and innuendos about the Council with reference to its Communistic connections, and we have found nothing to substantiate such statements.
4. The Council is engaged in a research and study program in the field of Race Relations. This area of concern is a controversial nature in the United States just now. However, we feel that the creative nature of the type of work they do is not inconsistent with their continued occupancy of space in Wesley Memorial Church.

Needed . . . A Southern Charter For Race Relations

By
GORDON B. HANCOCK
Dean of the Theological School
Virginia Union University
Richmond, Virginia

Reprinted from
THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER
April, 1942

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

May, 1942

Needed . . . A Southern Charter For Race Relations

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

When the forefathers of our Nation conceived and wrought the Declaration of Independence, they achieved a political consummation that was at once a tribute to their own greatness and a challenge to all succeeding generations. At the very heart of this great instrument is the incipient spirit of isolationism, akin to that which motivated the Monroe Doctrine. Yet after only a hundred and sixty years we find Great Britain and the United States drawing up the "Atlantic Charter," which is a virtual "Declaration on Inter-dependence." A comparison of the two "declarations" makes more dramatic the irresistible truth that nations, like individuals, cannot live unto themselves. Even the wars of today are not wars between individual nations but between combinations of nations; and it follows that any prospects of a lasting peace must be predicated upon a combination of peace-loving nations. In other words, the limited combinations of nations for war is a prelude to the unlimited combination for peace.

Education Undermines Racial Isolation

Just as isolationism among the nations is outmoded, so is it among the races of mankind. Three major influences which are operating against isolation among the nations are calculated also to negate isolation among the races. The first of these is education. Education has a liberalizing effect upon human minds everywhere and all the time. In its expansion, its program and its processes, it broadens narrow minds and creates in them a desire for truth. Seekers after truth are like spokes of a wheel—the nearer they come to the hub, the nearer they come to each other. So it is that a kinship is established among educated people which tends to transcend conventional limitations. The white youth who drove an ambulance to the scene of a South Carolina accident and then refused to help the dying because they were Negroes would not have been guilty of such inhumaneness had he been educated. Education is undermining such spirit among men.

Our nation today is set to the grim task of winning a war we tried so hard to avert. So opposed were we to war that even when its threatenings had blackened our national horizon, we refused to face the ugly facts. Only the tragedy of Pearl Harbor could drive home to us that our country was endangered; that everything we love and hold dear was threatened with destruction. The unanimous response that the educated leadership gave at this critical time is one of the finest tributes that can ever be paid to the cause of education in these United States. Negro leadership no less than white leadership rose to the emergency with the firm resolution to fight Nazism to the last ditch! White and Negro leaders alike called for an "all out" against the Nazis. Negro leadership is epitomized in this statement by the National Urban League:

> "It will help us if we are guided by this principle: that no special racial objective at this time is more urgent than accomplishing the defeat of the Axis powers and preserving our American form of government. This does not mean that we shall retreat from positions we have already won in our quest for citizenship; neither does it mean that we give over seeking new gains, even in the midst of war, for many improvements in the Negro's situation are essential to the successful prosecution of the war. . . . But at no point must we allow the Negro community to forget that its future safety and its sole chance of attaining democratic equality lies in defeating the aggressor nations that now seek to enslave all the peoples of the world."

The nation should be proud of a group that could make such a statement in the face of such great emergency. The educated white man and educated Negro are together.

Religion Nourishes Racial Brotherhood

Religion breaks down isolation. Just as seeking minds evolve a sympathy and kinship with each other, so it is with seeking souls. Though slow the processes, religion is making men more tolerant toward each other, bringing them closer together. One of the early examples of the functioning of religion as the solvent of isolationism is that of the establishment of schools in the South by the religious foundations of the North during Reconstruction days. Today Catholics, Protestants, and Jews recognize a community of interests transcending race and national boundaries which is but the prelude to their gradual mergence into one grand religious whole.

Science Knows No Racial Lines

Science tends to destroy isolation. Facilitated communication and improved transportation are death-knells to isolation. What is more, we are now only in the dawn of science, and therefore of the intertwining of human relationships. What is in store for a world where the barriers of time and space are forever crumbling has not yet entered into the minds of men.

If nations and races in distant parts of the earth cannot be isolated how much less can the Negro and white races of the South. Segregation is an attempt at isolation; but when a white orchestra exudes jazz and swing music of Negro derivation and Negroes render the music of Brahms and Mozart and Beethoven, they demonstrate the difficulty of attempted isolation. The Negro, semi-isolated physically, is spiritually so integrated into the heart of the South and the Nation that it is impossible to separate the one race from the other. We may well consider seriously the problem of making racial contacts mutually profitable.

If I Were a White Man of the South

The rise of the Negro in the South, gratifying as it has been, is only the prophetic outline of greater achievements of the future when the Negro will realize more completely his aspirations and the white man will understand and value him more fully. If I were a white man of the South, I would be proud of the late Dr. E. E. Just and of Dr. George W. Carver who have made history as scientists; I would be proud of Congressmen DePriest and Mitchell, all of whom hail from Alabama —to say nothing of Joe Louis, the Nation's idol. These Negroes are a compliment to the white race no less than the Negro race. They are not liabilities but assets to their section and their Nation. If I were white I would feel ashamed of the dreadful odds they had to surmount in order to bring credit to my Nation! They are convincing proof that it is not the "let up" Negro but the "kept down" Negro that constitutes "the white man's burden."

With isolationism being swept away and with Negro worth increasingly exemplified, the time is now ripe for planning a greater tomorrow in race relations. Just as the Negro is ready and willing to help win the war, he is ready and willing to help win the peace by assisting to make the South a better place in which to live. The time is at hand when the leadership of the South, white and Negro, must go into a "huddle" and plan the future of race relations. It is not too early for Negroes to be thinking in terms of concrete goals such as greater skilled industrial employment in the South. Negroes need larger measures of New Dealism as it pertains to agriculture and agricultural rehabilitation. The knotty problem of labor unionization that is going to take deep hold on the South is a challenge to both the Negroes and the lowly whites. How can the labor union that has so stubbornly opposed the Negro be made to open its doors to him? How can the exclusiveness be replaced by inclusiveness in labor ranks?

Needed—A Southern Charter For Race Relations

As the "Atlantic Charter" was needed to prepare for post-war times and problems, so also is needed for the South a "Southern

Charter" that will chart an interracial course for the post-war period. The Negro must help draw up such a charter. In it must be set out specific demands such as the moral right to work for an honest living; the right to share equitably in the educational opportunities, without which he cannot function in a democracy; the right to vote for the mayors and governors, law makers and law enforcers, officials who control his daily life, as well as for the President who is powerless in local affairs. To draft this "Southern Charter" and to direct its course, there should be a central planning committee preferably headquartered in Atlanta, where close cooperation could be had with the Interracial Commission. From this, a pattern plan could be disseminated throughout the South. On this planning committee should sit white men and women who are not afraid to be called "Nigger Lovers" and Negroes who are not afraid to be called "Uncle Toms"! The time is at hand for the white and Negro leadership of the South to rally to an unparalleled opportunity.

JDA - 11/11/42

[Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames]

If the Executive Committee, after working out its reorganization plans covering budget, program, and personnel, decides that either I do not fit into the plan or that there is someone who will be more able, then there is no need to do more than notify me to that effect, indicating the date on which my resignation is to become effective.

If, on the other hand, the Executive Committee, after working out the plans for the future, decide that I can serve the work or that no one else is at present in sight who can do better, then I want the Committee to tell me what is being or has been planned, how and where it believes I can be most useful and give me the opportunity to decide whether or not I believe that I can serve in the place and manner indicated.

A simple refusal to accept my resignation and official notification to this effect without my knowing except through unofficial channels what the plans are, would constitute a too casual treatment of my work and of me as a person. It would put me on the outside of the Commission and make of me a person employed to do what I am told to do without knowledge of the purpose in mind or the objects to be attained. Whether or not I should be willing to go on under these conditions, is unimportant. I know that I could not work that way and whatever value the Executive Committee thought I had to the work, I would know that I would have no value. My interest would be destroyed and my creative ability paralyzed.

The greatest handicap that I have carried during the 13½ years that I have been in the office here has been the feeling that as Director of Woman's Work I was occupying a position created to placate women, but without value or importance to the whole Commission; as Director of Field Work, that I am occupying an office restored to placate the Negroes but of no importance in fact. The last four years, I have come to believe, have been spent working to keep alive a movement which the few who stand in the public as the Commission believed had performed its functions and should be quietly but definitely allowed to die and would be allowed so to do at the end of this year. It has been more than a handicap to carry on in the face of utter neglect of the work by those who speak for the Commission.

That the work I have done has been a source of embarrassment to officers of the Commission is not altogether the fruit of imagination. That I personally have come to be a source of emba rassment and a cause for resentment because of my work is not feminine sensitiveness. Neither encouragement nor counsel has been given me; neither advice, counsel, nor opinion has been asked of me. With the work abandoned by the identifiable persons responsible for the Commission, not enough interest has survived in them to insp re a desire to find out what I had in mind to accomplish by promoting this project; by launching the other project. For all those who were held by the public as responsible for the Commission, there has been no need to know.

In the last four years, I have had one conference with Dr. Odum and no conference with Dr. Alexander. All that I have known about the Commission itself has come to me second-hand by way of Miss Clay, Mrs. Tilly, and Mrs. Newell. Except in the case of Miss Clay, the information has been negative. The only effective contact I have had with either Dr. Odum or Dr. Alexander has been through Miss Clay. Because she has been the only person who has been able to reach them, I have had to depend on her to act as interpreter or informant

on the projects undertaken.

I have carried on throughout these past four years under conditions which at times have seemed intolerable. I have kept on because through Miss Clay I have known for the last two years the Commission would end in 1942 unless money was raised to continue. Because I have shared Miss Clay's and Mrs. Tilly's belief that it should go on but that it would not unless in 1942 it showed sufficient vitality to justify its going on, I have put all that I have had to put in seeing to it that the vitality would be evident; that anything as alive in the life of the South as the Commission could not be disposed of with a gesture.

Now that the racial conflicts caused by war demand the continuance of the Commission in a new and more vital manner; now that interest in the work of the Commission has been renewed, it is well that the Executive Committee can build on a live and vigorous movement. It is all to the good that the Commission, out in the states, does not have to be raised from the dead.

This period is finished. Another begins. But I cannot go on into this new period, as a hangover, I must go on, if I do, as a new member of the staff, in full knowledge of what is planned and why and what part I am to be responsible for. I have earned a full partnership, if only as a junior partner, and only as a partner can I continue.

Appendix

DURHAM STATEMENT

A Basis for Interracial Cooperation and Development in the South

By Southern Negro Leaders Attending Conference on Race Relations, Durham, North Carolina, 1942

The war has sharpened the issue of Negro-white relations in the United States, and particularly in the South. A result has been increased racial tensions, fears, and aggressions, and an opening up of the basic questions of racial segregation and discrimination, Negro minority rights, and democratic freedom, as they apply practically in Negro-white relations in the South. These issues are acute and threaten to become even more serious as they increasingly block, through the deeper fears aroused, common sense consideration for even elementary improvements in Negro status, and the welfare of the country as a whole.

With these problems in mind, we, a group of southern Negroes, realizing that the situation calls for both candor and wisdom, and in the belief that we voice the sentiments of many of the Negroes of the Nation as well as the South, take this means of recording our considered views of the issues before us.

(1) Our Nation is engaged in a world-wide struggle, the success of which, both in arms and ideals, is paramount and demands our first loyalty.

(2) Our loyalty does not, in our view, preclude consideration now of problems and situations that handicap the working out of internal improvements in race relations essential to our full contribution the war effort, and of the inevitable problems of postwar reconstruction, especially in the South where we reside.

(3) The South, with its twenty-five million people, one-third of whom are Negroes, presents a unique situation, not only because of the size of the Negro population but because of the legal and customary patterns of race relations which are invariably and universally associated with racial discriminations. We recognize the strength and age of these patterns.

We are fundamentally opposed to the principle and practice of compulsory segregation in our American society, whether of races or classes or creeds, however, we regard it as both sensible and timely to address ourselves now to the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect, and to ways in which we may cooperate in the advancement of programs aimed at the sound improvement of race relations within the democratic framework.

(4) We regard it as unfortunate that the simple efforts to correct obvious social and economic injustices continue, with such considerable popular support, to be interpreted as the predatory ambition of irresponsible Negroes to invade the privacy of family life.

(5) We have the courage and faith to believe, however, that it is possible to evolve in the South a way of life, consistent with the principles for w hich we as a Nation are fighting throughout the world, that will free us all, white and Negro alike, from want, and from throttling fears.

Political and Civil Rights

1. We regard the ballot as a safeguard of democracy. Any discrimination against citizens in the exercise of the v oting privilege, on account of race or poverty, is detrimental to the freedom of these citizens and to the integrity of the State. We therefore record ourselves as urging now:

a. Abolition of the polltax as a prerequisite to voting.
b. The abolition of the white primary.
c. The abolition of all forms of discriminatory practices, evasions of the law, and intimidations of citizens seeking to exercise their right of franchise.

2. Exclusion of Negroes from jury service because of race has been repeatedly declared unconstitutional. This practice we believe can and should be discontinued now.

3. a. Civil rights include personal security against abuses of police power by white officers of the law. These abuses, which include wanton killings, and almost routine beatings of Negroes, whether they be guilty or innocent of

an offense, should be stopped now, not only out of regard for the safety of Negroes, but of common respect for the dignity and fundamental purpose of the law.

b. It is the opinion of this group that the employment of Negro police will enlist the full support of Negro citizens in control of lawless elements of their own group.

4. In the public carriers and terminals, where segregation of the races is currently made mandatory by law as well as by established custom, it is the duty of Negro and white citizens to insist that these provisions be equal in kind and quality and in character of maintenance.

5. Although there has been, over the years, a decline in lynchings, the practice is still current in some areas of the South, and substantially, even if indirectly, defended by resistance to Federal legislation designed to discourage the practice. We ask that the States discourage this fascistic expression by effective enforcement of present or of new laws against this crime by apprehending and punishing parties participating in this lawlessness.

If the States are unable, or unwilling to do this, we urge the support of all American citizens who believe in law and order in securing Federal legislation against lynching.

6. The interests and securities of Negroes are involved directly in many programs of social planning and administration; in the emergency rationing, wage and rent control programs. We urge the use of qualified Negroes on these boards, both as a means of intelligent representation and a realistic aid to the functioning of these bodies.

Industry and Labor

Continuing opposition to the employment of Negroes in certain industries appears to proceed from (1) the outdated notions of an economy of scarcity, inherited from an industrial age when participation in the productive enterprises was a highly competitive privilege; (2) the effect of enemy propaganda designed to immobilize a large number of potentially productive workers in the American war effort; (3) the age-old prejudices from an era when the economic system required a labor surplus which competed bitterly within its own ranks for the privilege of work; (4) the established custom of reserving technical processes to certain racial groups; and (5) craft monopolies

which have restricted many technical skills to a few workers.

Our collective judgment regarding industrial opportunities for Negroes may be summarized as follows:

1. The only tenable basis of economic survival and development for Negroes is inclusion in unskilled, semi-skilled, and skilled branches of work in the industries or occupations of the region to the extent that they are equally capable. Circumstances will vary so as to make impossible and impracticable any exact numerical balance, but the principles enunciated by the President's Fair Employment Practice Committee are regarded by us as sound and economically essential.

2. There should be the same pay for the same work.

3. Negro workers should seek opportunities for collective bargaining and security through membership in labor organizations. Since there can be no security for white workers if Negroes are unorganized and vice versa, labor unions of white workers should seek the organization of Negro workers, on a fair and equal basis.

4. We deplore the practice of those labor unions which bar Negroes from membership, or otherwise discriminate against them, since such unions are working against the best interests of the labor movement. We hold that only those labor unions which admit Negroes to membership and participation on a fair and democratic basis should be eligible for the benefits of the National Labor Relations Board, Railway Labor Act, State Labor Relations Acts and other protective labor legislation.

5. It is the duty of local, state and federal agencies to insist upon and enforce provisions for the industrial training of Negroes equal in quality and kind with that of other citizens. We believe, further, that Negroes should have equal opportunity in training programs carried on by industries and by labor organizations.

6. We urge Negro representation on regional organizations concerned with the welfare of workers.

7. We regard the wage-and-job-freezing order of the War Manpower Commission as holding the seeds of a distinct disadvantage to Negroes and other marginal workers. Most of these workers are now employed in the lowest-income job brackets. The "freeze" order can remove the opportunity for economic advancement. There is as yet no assurance that under existing circumstances the War Manpower Commission can deal more equitably by the Negro in the future than it has in the past.

8. We are convinced that the South's economic and cultural development can be accelerated by increasing the purchasing power and skills of Negro workers.

Service Occupations

Any realistic estimate of the occupational situation of Negroes supports the view that Negroes will be employed in greatest proportions for a long time in service occupations. We see, however, possibilities of making of these fields scientifically guided areas in which training and organization will play a greater part in bringing about results mutually beneficial to employer and employee. We believe that greater service will be rendered and greater good will be engendered in the service fields if the following principles are observed:

1. More thorough training should be provided workers who plan to enter the service field, but the reward of the job and treatment on the job should be such as to make the workers feel that their training is justified. Opportunity should be given the service worker to advance through the opening up of additional opportunities.

2. A wholesome environment, living accomodations, food, uniforms and rest rooms, all of an improved standard, should be provided service workers.

3. Opportunity should be given the service worker to live, after his stipulated hours of work, as an individual undisturbed in his private life by the whims and caprices of his employers.

4. In view of the strides made by labor in general, while the service worker's lot has remained about the same, service workers should be organized into unions with recognized affiliations.

5. Service workers should be included in the provisions for old age insurance, unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, the wage and hour act, and other benefits of Social Security legally provided to workers of other categories.

We believe that these provisions will help to insure some intelligent service and wholesome loyalty (which will improve both the quality of labor and personal relations) in service occupations.

representation and to secure maximum benefits to our common wealth.

Military Service

We recognize and welcome the obligation of every citizen to share in the military defense of the Nation and we seek, along with the privilege of offering our lives, the opportunity of other citizens of full participation in all branches of the military service, and of advancement in responsibility and rank according to ability.

Negro soldiers, in line of military duty and in training in the South, encounter particularly acute racial problems in transportation and in recreation and leave areas. They are frequently mistreated by the police. We regard these problems as unnecessary and destructive to morale.

Social Welfare and Health

1. We believe that some of the more acute problems of Negro health, family and personal disorganization are a reflection of deficiencies in economic opportunity, but that social and health services for Negroes will continue to be neeessary in considerable amounts even with improvement of their economic status. As a means of reducing the mortality and public contagion resulting from inadequacies of medical attention and health knowledge, this group believes that minimum health measures for Negroes would include the following:

a. Mandatory provisions that a proportion of the facilities in all public hospitals be available for Negro patients;
b. That Negro doctors be either included on the staff for services to Negro patients, according to their special qualifications, or permitted as practitioners the same privilege and courtesy as other practitioners in the public hospitals;
c. That Negro public health nurses and social workers be more extensively used in both public and private organizations.

2. We advocate the extension of slum clearance and erection of low-cost housing as a general as well as special group advantage. The Federal government has set an excellent precedent here with results that offer much promise for the future.

It is a wicked notion that the struggle of the Negro for citizenship is a struggle against the best interests of the Nation. To urge such a doctrine, as many are doing, is to preach disunity and to deny the most elementary principles of American life and government.

The effect of the war has been to make the Negro, in a sense, the symbol and protagonist of every other minority in America and in the world at large. Local issues in the South, while admittedly holding many practical difficulties, must be met wisely and courageously if this Nation is to become a significant political entity in a new international world. The correction of these problems is not only a moral matter, but a practical necessity in winning the war and in winning the peace. Herein rests the chance to reveal our greatest weakness or our greatest strength.

(Signed)

Gordon B. Hancock
F. D. Patterson
Benjamin E. Mays
Rufus E. Clement
Horace Mann Bond

James E. Jackson
Wm. M. Cooper
P. B. Young
Chas. S. Johnson
Chairman Sub-Editorial Committee

Agriculture

The South is the most rural section of the Nation, and Negroes, who constitute 33 percent of its population, are responsible for an important share of the agricultural production on southern farms. We recognize that the South is economically handicapped and that many of its disabilities are deeply rooted in agricultural maladjustment. To win the war, there is need for increased production of food, fibre, and fats. In the present organization of agriculture, Negroes are a large part of the sharecropper and tenant group and a great majority of the rural Negro workers are in this class. Circumstances deny the Negro farmer sufficient opportunity to make his full contribution as a citizen. We suggest the following measures as means of increasing the production of the area, raising the status and spirits of Negro farmers, and of imppoving the region's contribution to the total war effort.

1. Establishment of sufficient safeguards in the system of tenancy to promote the development of land and home ownership and more security on the land by:

a. Written contracts
b. Longer lease terms
c. Higher farm wages for day laborers
d. Balanced farm programs, including good and feed crops for present tenants and day laborers.

2. Adequate Federal assistance to Negro farmers should be provided on an equitable basis. The war effort can be materially aided if adequate provisions are made now for the interpretation of governmental policies to rural Negroes.

3. The equitable distribution of funds for teaching agriculture in the Negro land grant colleges to provide agricultural research and experimentation for Negro farmers.

4. The appointment of qualified Negroes to governmental planning and policy making bodies concerned with the common farmer, and the membership of Negro farmers in general farmers' organizations and economic cooperatives, to provide appropriate

Education

As equal opportunity for all citizens is the very foundation of the democratic faith, and of the Christian ethic which gave birth to the ideal of democratic living, it is imperative that every measure possible be taken to insure an equality of education to Negroes, and, indeed to all underprivileged peoples.

1. Basic to improvement in Negro education is better schools, which involves expenditures by States of considerably more funds for the Negro schools. This group believes that a minimum requirement now is (a) equalization of salaries of white and Negro teachers on the basis of equal preparation and experience; (b) an expanded school building program for Negro schools designed to overcome the present racial disparity in physical facilities; this program to begin as soon as building materials are available; (c) revision of the school program in terms of the social setting, vocational needs and marginal cultural characteristics of the Negro children; and (d) the same length of school term for all children in local communities. Our growing knowledge of the effect of environment upon the intelligence and social adjustment of children, in fact leads us to believe that to insure equality of educational opportunity it is not enough to provide the under-privileged child, of whatever race, the <u>same</u> opportunities provided for those on superior levels of familial, social, and economic life. We feel it a function of Government to assure equalization far beyond the mere expenditure of equivalent funds for salaries and the like.

2. The education of Negroes in the South has reached the point at which there is increased demand for graduate and professional training. This group believes that this training should be made available equally for white and Negro eligible students in terms defined by the United States Supreme Court in the decision on the case of Gaines versus the University of Missouri.

3. Where it is established that States cannot sustain the added cost of equalization, Federal funds should be made available to overcome the differentials between white and Negro facilities and between southern and national standards.

4. It is the belief of this group that the special problems of Negro education make demands for intelligent and sympathetic representation of these problems on school boards by qualified persons of the Negro race.

5. The education of Negro youth can be measurably aided by the use of Negro enforcement officers of truancy and compulsory education laws.

[Durham Statement]

[1942]

PROGRAM AIMED AT BETTER SOUTH MAPPED BY GROUP

Interracial Commission Seeks More Balanced Economy

1942

(The Associated Press)

Atlanta, Dec. 25.—A program aimed at development of a "better South with a better balanced economy and a more equitable participation by all the people of both (Negro and white) races" was announced Thursday by the commission on interracial co-operation.

The commission, which is made up of educational, religious and business leaders representing both races, has operated for several years seeking to improve racial relations in the South.

Its new plan, the announcement said, seeks to make the organization "a more effective all-Southern institution committed to regional development as well as to better race relationships."

This program has been under study for a year. Its adoption by the commission's executive committee was announced by Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina economist, president, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, chairman of the board.

Seeks Better South

"The work of the commission will not only continue in one of its main programs of improving race relations," Dr. Odum explained. "It will also seek to develop a better South with a better balanced economy and a more equitable participation by all of the people of both races."

Members of the executive committee who were present, it was announced, when the new plans were voted included Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. David D. Jones, Dr M. Ashby Jones, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Miss Florence M. Read, Dr. W. A. Smart, Dr. R. L. Russell, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, A. T. Walden, Forrester B. Washington, Kendall Weisiger, Dr. Alexander, and Dr. Odum.

"The plans of the commission will look to the future even more than the present," Dr. Odum said. "The next six months will be devoted almost entirely to the development of the best possible Southern institution for the improvement of race relations and for regional development.

Professor Cole Named

"To this end, Professor William E. Cole of the University of Tennessee, former president of the Southern Sociological Society and chairman of the Conference on Children of Tomorrow, has been appointed director and is charged with the development of future plans. To aid him, an associate directorship has been offered to Professor Ira Reid of Atlanta university.

"To strenghten a better balanced program," Dr. Odum continued, "a more equitable representation of the two groups has also been sought. Professor Charles Johnson, head of the division of social sciences at Fisk university, has been made chairman of the executive committee. A special advisory committee is also being formed to assist the directors and the executive committee. A special advisory committee is also being formed to assist the directors and the executive committee in developing the best possible program for the South in the next few years.

"It is recognized," Dr. Odum concluded, "that at this time the South, wishing to do its part in the present crisis and to be ready to take its greater part in the post-war reconstruction, is eager to devote its best intelligence and emotions to its problems of biracial civilization."

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to Stetson Kennedy

Here are a few comments, mostly minor — for whatever they may be worth.

I think it is a very good article,

GBJ

Ambiguity of construction only.

P. 7 – last two Pgs.
P. 8

"cooperate only with..." sounds almost as if Charter forbids cooperation with national groups, which is not the case. By-laws provide for a Nat'l Advisory Committee, which has been postponed in order to see what the new Amer. Council on Race Relations is going to do. The A.C.R.R is of course the logical body

vertical line no discrimination

theoretical not
revise: take discussion out of segregation?

segregation
not a question of the day

economic & cultural equal
basic attitudes

the insult remaining

also most of the majority

Dem Platform

1. fair, Crow, brave, not to be violated
question
2. matter support of tax
3. tax. Lowest matter of accep
all others.

Mémo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

for the S.R.C. to work with in the national picture, but the A.C.R.R. has not proposed any organic tie-up. However, we are cooperating with them and with other agencies such as The Council for Democracy, the Sharecroppers Fund, the N.A.A.C.P., etc.

X

The quotation from Board resolution (p.7) is a bit out of context. It was not in any sense a limitation on cooperation, but an explanation of structural relation. Several interracial groups had asked to become "affiliates" of S.R.C. as groups. There was nothing against this except that, since membership

Memo from GUY B. JOHNSON

to

in SRC is individual, we couldn't legally take over a group as such. Hence the Board resolution. However, we have now worked out a plan which has the O.K. of our lawyer whereby we can make agreements with other groups (similar to agreements which Nat'l Urban League makes with its branches) and can make them affiliates of the SRC.

P. 14 - Maybe "jobs for all" is not quite enough. Why not add "... and a rise in cultural level..."?

~~Politics ... Politics~~

~~undesirable ... color~~
~~[illegible]~~

~~attempt ... [illegible]~~
~~[illegible]~~

~~Wallace quotation from Lowell~~

~~[illegible]~~

II

Mrs. R. [illegible], [illegible]
~~[illegible]~~

III

"steady advance toward racial [illegible]
"but rapid"

~~[illegible] unity note~~

IV

~~given unity, the [illegible]~~
~~leads to inevitably~~

A Statement on the Race Problem In South Carolina

(For Release on March 16th)

The presence of two races in South Carolina means that this State has had, and has, a race problem. It will continue to have such a problem for as long as the two races live side by side. It is a problem of the adjustment of the two races to each other. Prior to the adoption of the XIV and XV Amendments to the Federal Constitution, this problem existed only in its social and economic aspects. Since the adoption of these, it has a political aspect as well.

The problem has always been nation-wide. In the days of slavery the people of one section of our country transported and sold the slaves while those of another section bought them. The evils of the system were shared by the North and by the South. From the earliest days the Negro was set apart from the whites in his economic and social status in all parts of America. As time has passed, wherever the Negro has congregated in significant numbers, barriers of one kind and another have been erected to maintain a virtual separation of the two races.

By-products of this policy of separation of the races and segregation of the Negro have been:

1. The Negro has been denied equal opportunity with the whites.
2. His economic advancement has been retarded.
3. His social status as a servant and a menial has remained relatively fixed.
4. He has been discriminated against in provision for public education.
5. He has not always been accorded unbiased treatment in the Court in spite of the efforts of many of our Judges.
6. He has not received his share of civic improvements, including play-grounds and general recreation facilities.
7. In the Southern States he has been denied any official part in the government under which he lives.

Some of this discrimination has been more or less inevitable, and is not as blameworthy as it sounds. Unless much of it is changed, it will be blameworthy enough.

In spite of these restrictions and handicaps, the Negroes of America, three generations removed from slavery, have made a phenomenal progress

which is a source of pride to them and should be a source of gratification to the whites. In the main the Negroes have been orderly and law-abiding. Annual reports of law enforcement agencies show that the percentage of arrests and convictions of Negroes during the past twenty years has decreased sharply as compared with whites. When occasion has offered, they have been patriotic. They have developed in the field of business, they have shown solid accomplishments in the arts and sciences, they are actively engaged in the major professions, and they are successfully carrying on educational endeavors. The pride that they feel in these attainments necessarily makes them restive under the restraints that are imposed upon them. It is our hope that the gratification which the whites should feel in this progress of the blacks will lead to a modification of these restraints as a means of advancing the interests of both races and of promoting a better feeling between the two races.

Social equality is not a part of the Negro problem in South Carolina. The Negroes disclaim any interest in it. And it must be obvious to any one who gives unprejudiced and fearless thought to the subject that social life is of individual making and is not to be determined by groups or races. Whatever advancement the Negro may make in an economic way, however far he may go in his intellectual accomplishments, and however much he may finally mingle with the whites in public, it is inconceivable that he could have any social relations with the whites that were not acceptable to both races. The emphasis that is placed on this subject is an unworthy one, an unreasoning appeal to fear and prejudice and is calculated to prevent a fair and just consideration of our race problem in its fundamental aspects. The use that has been made of it by candidates for public office has had unfortunate effects on our political standards, is based on error and misconception, and, if it be allowed to go unchallenged from this time forward, is certain to retard the necessary racial adjustments.

We ask the citizens of South Carolina to give thought to the following suggestions:

1. The white people of this State should take a serious interest in the race problem. If groups could be organized in different parts of the State to study and discuss the question, much good might result.

2. Provision should be made for Negroes to serve on juries. Negroes should be allowed representation on boards which have to do with administering affairs that involve Negro citizens and their property; Negro policemen should be provided in Negro residential districts; and public conveyances and facilities provided under our State segregation laws should be as safe, as hygienic, and as comfortable for one race as the other.

3. We should enlarge our educational efforts for the Negro. He should have better schools, better teachers, more adequate transportation, and provision for education at college levels, including graduate instruction.

4. The question of the Negroes' position in industry is more of a private than a public matter. His admission to membership in labor unions and his employment in association with white workers are matters that must be worked out on the basis of an employer-employee relationship. Such inhibitions as now exist for the Negro in this regard can be lifted only by time and, only then, by the white and Negro worker developing a mutual respect and understanding for each other.

5. Negroes employed in domestic service should receive wages commensurate with their training, experience and capacity to serve; their hours of employment should be agreed upon and adhered to; they should be provided with clothing suitable

to their employment; and they should be encouraged to look upon their work with dignity.

6. The problem of Negro suffrage in South Carolina has no immediate solution. Many Negroes in South Carolina are qualified by every standard to vote and to hold office. But the great masses of them have not advanced to the point which the white people are willing that they should play a dominant part in politics. We have ordered our political affairs so that we put no qualifications on white suffrage, so we can make no qualification as to the Negroes. It is all or nothing. The Negroes have been patient as to this, but some of them are impatient. We see no early solution. We do not believe that disenfranchisement of all Negroes in South Carolina can endure indefinitely, and we hope that a careful study of this problem may, in the end, result in a plan of suffrage for the State that will be to the better interests of both races.

Finally, we want to make it clear that we are prompted to this statement by our affection for and interest in our State. Our primary interest is in the white people. Their predominant position in this State imposes upon them the responsibility that they shall deal fairly, justly and even generously with the Negro citizen. The only white supremacy which is worthy of the name is that which exists because of virtue, not power. Good morals, to say nothing of religion or democracy, require that there shall be drastic revision in our attitude toward our colored citizens. Such revision will require the best thought and finest intention. It is to these that we appeal.

DR. H. C. BREARLEY
DR. FRANCES W. BRADLEY
G. A. BUCHANAN
MRS. J. L. COKER
J. S. DUDLEY
A. C. FLORA
DR. J. HEYWARD GIBBES
MISS WIL LOU GRAY
REV. F. CLYDE HELMS
R. BEVERLY HERBERT
L. P. HOLLIS
DR. A. T. JAMISON
H. G. KAMINER
MISS ERIN KOHN
REV. W. W. LEATHERS
MRS. C. P. McGOWAN
FITZ HUGH McMASTER
DR. H. N. SNYDER
DR. PATTERSON WARDLAW
M. A. WRIGHT

January 8, 1943

Dr. Rufus E. Clement,
Atlanta University,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Clement:

Thank you for the resolution on Mr. Eleazer, which you prepared at the request of the Executive Committee. This will be included in our official minutes, and the original copy, signed by you, is being sent to Mr. Eleazer.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

Memorandum FROM PRESIDENT CLEMENT

To: Miss Clay

Attached is the resolution which the Executive Committee requested me to prepare on Mr. Eleazer.

Rufus E. Clement

January 5, 1943

January 8, 1943

Mr. R. B. Eleazer,
892 Clifton Road, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

I am glad to send you the attached resolution which was prepared by Dr. Rufus E. Clement at the request of the Executive Committee, in session December 4, 1942.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

WHEREAS, Mr. Robert B. Eleazer has retired from the staff of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation after twenty years of service; and

WHEREAS, during these years Mr. Eleazer served as Educational Director, building up an appreciation of interracial problems in the minds of thousands of students, the majority of them being young white Southerners; and

WHEREAS, it is our conscientious belief that the work which he did was a most vital and definite contribution of the Commission in the area of interracial appreciation and accord,

BE IT HEREBY RESOLVED:

That the Commission express its deep gratitude to Mr. Eleazer for his untiring, unselfish and most faithful work. The Commission realizes that this work, done without fanfare and publicity, is likely to result in as great good and to have as permanent effect as any program which it has undertaken.

The Commission acknowledges its indebtedness to Mr. Robert B. Eleazer and desires to have this expression made a part of the official history and record of the work in this highly significant field of social adjustment.

For the Commission

(S) Rufus E. Clement

January 5, 1943

WILL W. ALEXANDER
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

C. H. TOBIAS
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR

M. ASHBY JONES, HONORARY PRESIDENT
HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
MRS. W. A. NEWELL, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-ASST. TREASURER

KENDALL WEISIGER
TREASURER

Commission on Interracial Cooperation

INCORPORATED
710 STANDARD BUILDING
Atlanta, Georgia

R. B. ELEAZER
EDUCATIONAL DIRECTOR

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF FIELD WORK

January 25, 1943

TO MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.

At the last annual meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, the Executive Committee was given certain instructions about providing leadership and a budget for the future of the Commission. The attached copy of a press release will indicate to you that Dr. William E. Cole, of the University of Tennessee, has been secured as the new Executive Director. The enlarged budget will be provided as rapidly as possible.

If you have not indicated the financial contribution which you can make toward the current budget, or if you wish to increase your pledge, I shall greatly appreciate it if you will do so on the enclosed blank.

Following the annual meeting, Mr. R. B. Eleazer submitted his resignation as a member of the staff. After serious consideration, the Executive Committee accepted Mr. Eleazer's resignation and for this year, at least, voted to make him a retiring allowance in recognition of the long-time services which he has rendered the Commission.

As other developments occur, you will be kept informed.

Sincerely yours,

Will W. Alexander

Will W. Alexander

PROGRAM AIMED AT BETTER SOUTH MAPPED BY GROUP

Interracial Commission Seeks More Balanced Economy

(The Associated Press)

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Seeks Better South

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"The plans of the commission will look to the future even more than the present," Dr. Odum said. "The next six months will be devoted almost entirely to the development of the best possible Southern institution for the improvement of race relations and for regional development.

Professor Cole Named

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COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.
Atlanta, Georgia

Date _____

I subscribe to the budget of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., the sum of _____ Dollars ($_____)

for the year ending December 31, 194__.

Payable _____

(Signed) _____

_____
Number Street

_____
City State

Please make check payable to
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.,
or EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY-ASSISTANT TREASURER,
and mail to
710 Standard Building, Atlanta, Georgia

January 26, 1943

Mr. Channing H. Tobias,
347 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Tobias:

Thank you very much for your generous letter of January 15. It has already been shared with Dr. Alexander and Dr. Cole who were in the office just after it was received, and we are grateful for your assurance of continued cooperation.

I especially appreciate your personal message. It has meant a great deal to me to have such expressions from you and other members of the Commission, particularly the Negro members. On more than one occasion you have given me encouragement when I have been on the brink of depression because of uncertainty as to the Commission's future. For this I am grateful, and I shall certainly count on your support in the future.

Dr. Alexander, Dr. Cole, and I spent two full days - Sunday and Monday of last week - working on the statement which is to accompany our financial appeal to the foundations. You will receive a copy as soon as the editing has been completed. We have made a good case, I think, and I hope that it will bring the needed financial support.

With kind regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

FRANK S. BAYLEY
PRESIDENT

HARPER SIBLEY
CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE

ELLIOTT H. LEE
TREASURER

EUGENE E. BARNETT
GENERAL SECRETARY

W. SPENCER ROBERTSON
CHAIRMAN NATIONAL BOARD

CLEVELAND E. DODGE
CHAIRMAN INTERNATIONAL BOARD

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CORPORATE NAME
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS

347 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

MURRAY HILL 6-1200

January 15, 1943

Miss Emily H. Clay
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

My dear Miss Clay:

I have your letter of January 8th, informing me of the action of the Executive Committee of the Commission bearing upon the 1943 budget. I had assumed that the reorganization plan would bring about this change, so that your word comes as a confirmation rather than a surprise.

I want you to know how genuine has been my pleasure in working with the Commission in the official capacity ~~as the~~ of Associate Director. While my functions were confined almost exclusively to attendance upon summer conferences for the purpose of building up better interracial attitudes, I have nevertheless felt very close to all the members of the Staff. I believe that in Dr. Cole we have secured a very high grade director, and I want you to convey to him and to the members of the Executive Committee the assurance of my whole-hearted cooperation in the future.

Finally, let me repeat in substance what I said to you at the Board of Directors meeting last October. I feel that your loyalty and efficiency have been the greatest forces in holding together both the membership of the Commission and the working staff during the years that Dr. Alexander has been forced to exercise leadership through remote control. Please count on my cooperation whenever it is needed.

With cordial good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Channing H. Tobias

Channing H. Tobias.

CHT:ERR

Atlanta, Georgia
February 18, 1943

This communication goes to approximately 300 leaders of the Southland who are known to be men and women of vision and courage; who desire to see all classes and races live a full, free, life. Knowing you to be the friend of good will and justice, we believe you will be ready to aid any wise effort which has for its objective the welfare of the colored race.

In October, 1942, a meeting of Southern Negro leaders was held in Durham, North Carolina. They issued the enclosed statement which is in essence a request for the cooperation of white leaders in discussing their position and arriving at some basis for solution. It is a calm, moderate, statement which the white people of the South cannot afford to overlook.

The sincere men in both races know that Southern intelligence and common sense can work out a basis for improving race relations in the South. For that reason, we are inviting and urging you to come to Atlanta on Thursday, April 8th to join with a group of white Southern leaders to consider the statement issued by the Negro leaders, and to make an effort to arrive at certain affirmations of good will and justice as they relate to the Negro race. We earnestly urge that you join with us in this important conference.

Please address your reply to:

The Committee on Cooperation
c/o Bishop Arthur J. Moore
1976 North Decatur Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Sincerely yours,

Signed
Ralph McGill, and others.

May 12, 1943

Dr. Charles S. Johnson,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

Dear Dr. Johnson:

In the past the Commission from time to time has sent letters to selected lists of people, asking for contributions. As a result, considerable sums of money have been raised, amounting to as much as two or three thousand dollars during the year. It would seem that at the present time there are perhaps even more people who would be willing to give to the work of the Commission, due to the fact that interracial work is more seriously needed than ever before and also because such gifts may be deducted from income taxes.

We are wondering whether you would be willing to formulate such a letter to be sent out by us over your signature. We would cooperate in preparing a list of prospective donors. Even though I were officially connected with the Commission as Executive Director on a full-time basis, to sign such a letter would put me in a position of asking for funds to pay my own salary. It would seem, therefore, that you as Chairman of the Executive Committee are the logical one to write the letter.

You may write me in Knoxville giving me your reaction to this suggestion.

Cordially yours,

William E. Cole

FISK UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
DIRECTOR

May 26, 1943

Miss Emily H. Clay
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

I have the copy of your letter of May 13th addressed to Dr. Howard W. Odum. While I returned to Nashville on the 12th, after an absence of some three weeks, on the 14th I was sent post haste to the hospital and was confined there for about a week, warding off what might have been a serious case of pneumonia and, at the same time, getting some much needed rest. This explains the delay in my reply.

Although I am planning to discuss the matter with Dr. Alexander when I see him in Chicago on the 31st of May, I might say, meanwhile, that the second of Dr. Cole's alternatives strikes me as the better of the two. My hope is, however, that we shall see ourselves soon in better position to guarantee the security of the program in a manner that would warrant his full time activities with the Commission

Sincerely yours,

Charles S. Johnson

csj-p

cc to Dr. Howard W. Odum

Re: Cole reprint "Relig. the Com." — etc

Mailed
July 6, 1943

Mr. W. A. Bell,
Miles College,
Birmingham, Alabama.

Dear Mr. Bell:

We are sending you a reprint of Dr. Cole's article recently printed in SOCIAL FORCES. We hope you will enjoy this excellent little statement and will write to Dr. Cole any suggestions which you may have to make with reference to any matters relating to the Commission.

Our best wishes,

Cordially yours,

Howard W. Odum

THE RICHMOND NEWS LEADER

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

Copy to HWO WEC

OFFICE
OF THE EDITOR

8th July, 1943

Dr. Howard W. Odum,
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Odum:

Thank you very much for sending me the reprint of Dr. Cole's article. I shall read it with much pleasure.

Faithfully yours,

D. S. Freeman

D. S. Freeman
Editor

DSF-c

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF
THE METHODIST CHURCH
DIVISION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
HARRY WRIGHT MCPHERSON
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
FOR NEGROES
M. S. DAVAGE, SECRETARY

810 BROADWAY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

1943 July 9

Dr. Howard W. Odom
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Odom:

Thank you for a reprint of Dr. Cole's article which appeared in SOCIAL FORCES. It is indeed a very fine statement and I shall write Dr. Cole concerning it.

With best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

M S Davage

M. S. Davage

MSD:w

COPY

Original returned to Dr. Cole 7/15

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION
OF
THE METHODIST CHURCH

Nashville, Tennessee

July 9, 1943

Dr. William E. Cole
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

My dear Dr. Cole:

Having lived in Atlanta from 1924 to 1941 as President of Clark College, I am fairly well informed concerning the work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Your article which appeared in the May number of SOCIAL FORCES is one of the clearest statements I have read concerning the aims and achievements of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. I am glad the Commission has reprinted it and hope that it will have wide distribution.

Sincerely yours,

M. S. Davage

THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 9, 1943

Mr. Howard W. Odum
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Odum:

I thank you for your letter enclosing me a copy of Dr. Cole's article on "The Role of the Commission In Interracial Cooperation in War and Peace." I shall read this at my earliest convenience. I appreciate your sending me a copy of it.

Very cordially yours,

Homer P. Rainey

Homer P. Rainey, President

HPR/eh

BARRY BINGHAM, President & Publisher

MARK F. ETHRIDGE, Vice President & General Manager

LISLE BAKER, JR., Treasurer

The Courier-Journal
THE LOUISVILLE TIMES

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Copy to
HWO
WSC
WWN

July 9
1 9 4 3

Mr. Howard W. Odum, President
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Odum:

Thank you very much for sending me Dr. Cole's article, which I have read and have sent on to our Chief Editorial Writer.

Sincerely yours,

Mark

Mark Ethridge

BROOKS HAYS
5TH DISTRICT ARKANSAS

HOME ADDRESS:
LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS

PAUL L. BARNARD
SECRETARY

BANKING AND CURRENCY COMMITTEE

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

July 10,1943

Mr.Howard W.Odum,
710 Standard Building,
Atlanta,Georgia

Dear Dr.Odum:

I am in receipt of your letter and the reprint of Dr.Cole's article.

Thanks greatly for sending this to me. Dr.Cole has done an excellent piece of work and I am glad to have this article.

With best wishes,I am

Sincerely yours,

BH:
PLB

Brooks Hays

Miles College

Birmingham, Alabama (8)

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 13, 1943

Dr. Howard W. Odum, President
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Odum:

I wish to thank you for copy of THE ROLE OF THE COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION IN WAR AND PEACE published in Social Forces. There is no doubt that this will prove a valuable statement for us.

Very truly yours,

W. A. Bell

W. A. Bell

WAB:mms

Copy to Odum

GENERAL EDUCATION BOARD

FOUNDED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER 1902

(INCORPORATED 1903)

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FLORA M. RHIND, ASSISTANT

July 13, 1943

Dear Odum:

Thank you for your letter and for the reprint of Mr. Cole's fine article on interracial cooperation which appeared in Social Forces.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J.D.

Dr. Howard Odum
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

JD:IS

COPY

MERCER UNIVERSITY
Macon, Georgia

July 13, 1943

Dr. Howard W. Odum
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Odum:

Thank you for the reprint of Dr. Colé's article which appeared recently in SOCIAL FORCES. I thought it was a clear and excellent statement of the whole matter.

I wonder what you are thinking about the racial situation in the states at the present time? Is it as critical as a recent article in the New Republic and many items in the newspapers are portraying it to be? If so, isn't it time that all of the agencies - the Interracial Commission, the various Foundations, church agencies, small groups, and governmental agencies - dealing with this problem should get together for common consideration of it? Maybe I am wrong in feeling that too many groups and agencies are trying to do something about it independently. I am frankly perturbed. I am not particularly proud of many things I have done but my work in the field of Negro education and race relations is probably the most satisfying experience of my whole life. Until two or three years ago I had felt that we had made substantial improvement in the field and I would be very unhappy to think that there was any permanent retrogression in the good relationships which had existed, though I realize that the war will, naturally, open up old wounds.

Following your suggestion, I am going to write Dr. Cole.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. Dixon

July 16, 1943

Dr. Howard W. Odum
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Odum:

I am sending you the enclosed letter from Dr. J. C. Dixon, commenting on Dr. Cole's article in SOCIAL FORCES, since it calls for a personal reply. I should be interested to know what you think of his suggestion.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

P.S. A note has just come from Mr. Jackson Davis, also, as follows:

"Dear Odum:

Thank you for your letter and for the reprint of Mr. Cole's fine article on interracial cooperation which appeared in Social Forces.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JD"

Copy to HWO & WEC 7/22

REV. IRL H. SELLS
Executive Secretary

MISS ALENE NICHOLSON
Director Children's Work

MISS LOUISE DENSON
Office Secretary

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Secretary

RAYMOND McCLINTON
Treasurer

Magnolia, Mississippi

July 16, 1943

Dr. Howard W. Odum,

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.,

Atlanta, Georgia.

Dear Dr. Odum:

I have read with appreciation the items lately sent to me, and find myself moved to write of my concurrence with Dr. Cole's conclusion, that there is a place of service filled by the Southern Commission on Interracial Cooperation which has been filled by no other agency, that will be filled by no agency of comparable usefulness. It has earned some healthy enemies, but anyone doing that work will earn the same enemies, so there is no point in change of name, and under its present name it has earned the confidence and respect of many people. I have been watching hopefully for the announcement of a plan of financing it since the expiration of its earlier contracts.

I have not been able to attend recent meetings of the Commission in Atlanta, but wish to register my sincere interest in its continuance in full strength for its work.

With highest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

R. L. Hunt

R. L. Hunt

Magnolia, Miss.

Copy to HWO + WEC 7/22

BISHOP THEODORE D. BRATTON, *Honorary Chairman*
Jackson

The Mississippi Council On Interracial Cooperation

508 LAMPTON BUILDING — TELEPHONE 2-3081
Vicksburg
~~Jackson~~, Mississippi

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Y.M.C.A., Vicksburg
Chairman

MRS. F. L. NICHOLS
Jackson
Vice-Chairman

F. B. WALTHALL
Jackson
Secretary-Treasurer

July 17, 1943

JUL 3

Dr. Howard W. Odum
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Odum:

I appreciate very much the re-print of Dr. Cole's article, and I have ordered 50 additional copies to be used with a selected group of Mississippi citizens. I have also received the first copy of Social Forces.

You might be interested to know that in Mississipi we believe we have made some progress in the promotion of Interracial work. Since taking the chairmanship for the state in March, we have organized two commissions, one called the Research Commission in the fields of education, health, civil rights, etc., and the other the Education Commission whose duties it will be to prepare the material of the above commission for use in newspapers, forums, church groups, and other groups in the state. In addition to this, we are organizing county units in as many counties as are prepared and ready for the organization of a local Interracial Commission. We completed in Warren County the organization of such a council yesterday. I am very much impressed with the enthusiasm of the white people in such an organization. I have never been in a meeting with a better spirit or keener interest than we had yesterday. We hope to organize several counties in 1943, and to increase this number to 15 or 20 in 1944, and continue until we have organized practically all of the counties in Mississippi.

Again thanking you for your interest, I am

Sincerely

F. C. Willcoxon

F. C. Willcoxon

FCW/f

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 20, 1943

Dr. Howard W. Odum
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Odum:

Thank you for sending me a reprint of Dr. Cole's recent article printed in SOCIAL FORCES. It is one of the things on my calendar for reading this week.

Again thanking you and with kind regards and best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Benjamin E. Mays

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM:J

Miss Gilroy -

July 22, 1943

Mrs. J. W. Downs
Board of Missions and Church Extension
of the Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Mrs. Downs:

I appreciate very much your letter, and I am especially delighted that you like Dr. Cole's article. We think in Dr. Cole we have a young man who has his feet on the ground, as we say, but he can also see somewhat toward the stars. We are working hard on the program of interracial affairs, and I still hope that the Commission program can be strengthened and integrated to be the united action agency.

Cordially yours,

HWO-m

HOWARD W. ODUM.

BOARD OF MISSIONS AND CHURCH EXTENSION OF THE METHODIST CHURCH

150 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y.
11,

WOMAN'S DIVISION OF
CHRISTIAN SERVICE

July 12, 1943.

Mr. Howard W. Odum,
710 Standard Bldg.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Mr. Odum:

Thank you for the copy of "The Role of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in War and Peace" by William E. Cole. I have read carefully Mr. Cole's article and find what seems to be in keeping with my opinion of the organization known as the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. I fully agree with him in his statement as the Commission has improved racial understanding and has been an important source of bi-racial education; and so on through the entire article, I find myself in accord with him.

I am of the opinion that it will be better if the Interracial Commission porgram is continued. I believe you are at the head of it now. Am I right in thinking this?

The interracial question is not confined to the South. It is different in the South because of the difference in conditions that we find there, and I am of the opinion that the people who live in that part of the country need to work out a program together with the two groups as they have been doing.

I appreciate your help in this matter.

Sincerely, Mrs J B Sloan

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Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune
Founder and President

Jeanetta Welch
Executive Secretary

July 24, 1943

Mr. Howard W. Odum
Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Odum:

Thank you for the reprint of Dr. Cole's article recently printed in SOCIAL FORCES. It is a very good article and I shall write Dr. Cole about it.

Sincerely yours,
Jeanetta Welch
Jeanetta Welch
Executive Secretary

JW:jas

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N. C. & St. L. Railway
Atlanta, Georgia

July 31, 1943

Mr. Nat G.Long
Peachtree Road Methodist Church
257 Rusmon Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Long:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter July 27, enclosing copies of letters April 10 and April 13 from Mr. C. C. Spaulding, President, North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. I failed to receive letter dated April 13, 1943 from President Spaulding, but I did receive a letter from Mr. W. A. Clement, Agency Supervisor, under date of April 7, 1943, to which I replied on April 17 and received Mr. Clement's acknowledgement April 28.

May I assure you that there has been no change in the policy of our Company and there is no partiality shown in the facilities and accommodations to passengers using the Atlanta Union Passenger Station.

As trains are ready to be occupied they are announced to all passengers at the same time and no preference is given to passengers in going to the trains and all of the coaches are in the Station and the trains are intact and I know of no time Negro passengers have been required to be exposed to weather co ditions any more so than White Passengers, neith are the Negro passengers held in the waiting room until all White passengers are on the coaches.

May I assure you that it is our earnest desire to afford the very best and most pleasant accomodations for all passenger travel that the present conditions will permit.

Yours truly,

R. M. Williams
Asst. Trainmaster

April 13, 1943

Mr. C. C. Spaulding,
P. O. Box 201,
Durham, North Carolina.

Dear Mr. Spaulding:

Thank you for sending us a copy of your letter to Mr. Toby Williams, Station Master at the Union Station here in Atlanta.

The matter to which you refer will be brought to the attention of the Executive Committee of our Fulton-DeKalb Interracial Committee when they meet on Friday, and I am sure that they will do everything possible to correct the situation concerning Negro passengers at the Union Station.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
FOUNDED BY JOHN MERRICK
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF
C. C. SPAULDING, PRESIDENT

April 10, 1943

Miss Emily Clay, Secretary
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Standard Bank Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

Many thanks for your fine letter with reference to the article in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. I appreciate your comments greatly.

I am enclosing copy of a letter I have written the Station Master in Atlanta which is a follow-up to a letter Mr Clement, our Agency Supervisor, had written him. It seems as if the Negro passengers are held in the waiting room until all white passengers are on the coaches and if there are not enough coaches for the whites, they use the Negro coach, thereby leaving no accommodations for Negroes.

It might be a fine gesture for you to look into this matter. I am bringing it to your attention for whatever help you might be able to render.

With all good wishes,

Very truly yours,

C C Spaulding

ccs eb
enclosure

April 10, 1943

Mr Toby Williams, Station Master
N C and St L Railway Company
Union Station
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of a copy of letter dated April 7 from our Agency Supervisor in Atlanta, Mr W A Clement.

I have made several trips to Atlanta and have often commented on the arrangements that are made for Negroes to board trains. To my knowledge, a similar situation does not exist anywhere in America. Under such conditions, Negroes are exposed to all kinds of weather in boarding trains.

The trouble Mr Clement speaks of is another unfortunate incident. It seems as if we are hustling backward along the lines of interracial understanding and goodwill. I have been through the gates in Atlanta many times and Negroes and whites have their tickets punched one after the other and I have never seen any semblance of trouble or friction among any of the passengers.

As President of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, which employs several hundred people in your State who use the railroad, I should like to know your general policy on such matters.

Very truly yours,

C C Spaulding
PRESIDENT

ccs eb

COPY

WILL W. ALEXANDER
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TREASURER

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.

710 STANDARD BUILDING

Atlanta 3, Georgia

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF FIELD WORK

August 10, 1943

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.

Dear Friend:

Nearly fifteen years ago the Commission issued a modest pamphlet entitled AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, the purpose of which was to make available in brief form the story of Negroes in American life. Twenty-one editions of the original pamphlet, with slight revision, have been published. A total of 230,000 copies have been distributed, most of them for use in schools and colleges.

As there is still a constant demand for the pamphlet, the twenty-second edition was issued in July, having been thoroughly revised by Dr. Ira Reid of Atlanta University. We are glad to send you a copy herewith and shall appreciate any suggestions which you may have concerning this new edition.

Sincerely yours,

Will W. Alexander

Will W. Alexander

WILL W. ALEXANDER
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

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SECRETARY-COMPTROLLER

KENDALL WEISIGER
TREASURER

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.

710 STANDARD BUILDING

Atlanta 3, Georgia

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF FIELD WORK

August 25, 1943

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.

My dear Friends:

We are enclosing a copy of the findings of the Atlanta Continuation Committee from Durham, Atlanta, and Richmond previous meetings. You will note that we followed two recommendations of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which voted to enlarge the Commission into a Council on Southern Regional Development. As you know, there have been so many difficulties involved that it never seemed possible to carry out these recommendations of the Commission. The prospect now looks better, and I know you will be happy to learn that we are working on this as faithfully as possible and hope to report to you further progress and suggestions at an early fall meeting.

We are working also with a number of southern agencies to see if we can all get together in this one larger group, which will come nearer combining all the interest of all the people than any yet undertaken.

This is just a little letter to report to the Commission and to say that we shall be reporting back to the Commission officially just as soon as any plan is definite enough.

Cordially yours,

HOWARD W. ODUM

ENCLOSURE:
Findings

Reprinted from SOUTHERN FRONTIER, AUGUST, 1943

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL IS ORGANIZED

. . . *Outgrowth of Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences*

A group of Southern Negroes, acting as individuals but holding positions of influence in their race, held a conference in Durham, N. C., October 20, 1942. They met to discuss the Southern Negroes' status and the changes which, in their opinion, would benefit not only Negroes themselves but the South and the Nation. In December, the results of this meeting were given to the public in a statement which has become known as the "Durham Statement."

Since only Southern Negroes had participated in the conference and in the drafting of the statement, Southern white people could not ignore it. Whether or not there was agreement on their part with what the statement contained, they were impelled to make some formal reply. This reply, signed by more than three hundred Southern white people, was prepared at a conference in Atlanta, April 8, by a hundred and fifteen citizens of ten states. Like the Negroes, they spoke only as individuals, though each held some position of influence in Southern life. Their reply is known as the "Atlanta Statement."

Out of these two conferences grew a third. This one differed from its predecessors in that it was bi-racial in character and composed of delegated individuals. The "Richmond Statement" was made by the Collaboration Committee of Negro and white delegates of the Durham and Atlanta Conferences meeting in Richmond, Virginia, June 16, 1943.*

The Collaboration Committee appointed twenty-two white persons and nineteen Negroes to act for them in deciding the next step to be taken. This committee meeting in Atlanta, August 4, recognizing that conditions growing out of the war called for a new approach to the problems of the South's bi-racial society, resolved itself into the Southern Regional Council and instructed the Co-Chairmen, Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. Howard W. Odum, to proceed immediately to perfect the organization. Something of the policy and the philosophy of the Southern Regional Council is found in the resolution adopted unanimously by the committee.

*These three statements printed in one pamphlet may be procured for five cents by writing to the *Southern Frontier*.

Resolution Launching the Southern Regional Council

We are gathered together here in solemn assembly, conscious of our heritage and opportunity. In the name and spirit of America and all her resources and institutions we covenant together in harmony and unanimity to make this day, or what this day should bring to pass, epochal in a new purpose, a new understanding, and a new fellowship.

In the name and spirit of America's science and education we seek to find and to tell the truth. In the name and spirit of America's democracy we seek the way of equal opportunity. In the name of America's patriotism, we strive for loyalty to the American dream, for leadership to guide, and for statesmanship adequate to carry the burden of the new America. In the name and spirit of America's Christianity, we search for the new faith of fellowship. In the name of humanity, we propose to substitute the measures of the good society for the old biological struggle for physical survival. In the name and spirit of all these and the living reality of a complex world, we dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

Four ways there are, and perhaps more, of approaching these laudable and attainable ends. First, we agree upon a new declaration of American principles and a new dedication of ourselves to the task of covenanting together with all regions and all races for the continued better ordering of our society. We recognize fully that in the present crisis this covenant is as important as the earlier compacts of the forefathers, and that the framework within which we covenant together must comprehend a concept and a charter which guarantees equality of opportunity for all peoples. This means more specifically as bearing upon the burden of our present counseling that the Negro in the United States and in every region is entitled to and should have every guarantee of equal opportunity that every other citizen of the United States has within the framework of the American democratic system of government.

Second, we dedicate ourselves unswervingly to the successful achievement of this task. Since in the order of all nature and creations and of the growth and development of the people and society there are always certain features peculiar to each society; since in the order of democracy there are certain elemental principles of self-government that are inherent in each folk and regional society; and since in both the physical and cultural heritage of the South there are certain cumulative and tragic handicaps that represent powerful factors in the situation, we appeal to the Nation, in covenant with the South, to exercise a wisdom and maturity through which methods, procedures, and rates of change may be worked out in the spirit of, and in conformity with, the principles of our American democracy.

Third, to the end that there will be actual realistic accomplishments rather than mere words and that there may be possible ways and means of actually insuring progress in all approaches to these goals of equal opportunity, we urge the South to pool its efforts and set up a strong, unified, Southern Regional Council, constituted of representatives of both races and of private and public groups. Such a council, in subscribing to the new declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all other available agencies and individuals in private and in public life and especially with a similar national group when established.

Fourth, since the crisis is not only southern but national, not only for whites but for Negroes and other races as well, and since the central purpose of the new council is cooperation and the building of active good will, we urge the formation of a National Committee on race and regional development, constituted of representatives of all races and of public and private groups. Such a committee, subscribing to the declaration of principles, would work with and utilize all available agencies and individuals in private and public life.

We recognize the sweep and power of the emotions in time of war and crisis and the rights and tendencies in the democratic way of life for thousands of individuals and groups to agitate, organize, and promote their own peculiar programs. This is and must be the essence of a democracy. But it is also the way of democracy to focus upon fundamentals and to give opportunity to responsible leadership through the orderly agencies of government and of private citizens. To this end no greater service can be rendered to the Nation than to covenant together in responsible organizations, to provide leadership and clearing house, and to avoid conflicts, waste and overlapping, on the one hand, and, on the other, to minimize the harmful influence of irresponsible forces in this great hour of need for good will and for effective ways of doing what is needed. We feel that in these councils may be approximated needs more nearly than in any other ways that now appear.

The Nation is committed now to what is generally called, both in private business and in public life, post-war planning to the end that we may be ready for the demobilization and reintegration of our millions of returning soldiers into the best possible American way of life. Recognizing that the problems of the folk and of race constitute a more difficult problem than that of physical planning, by the same token we urge all the more the obligation to apply to this great area of our democracy the best the sciences, social sciences, the humanities, and religion can do in the realistic working out of next steps.

To this end, the present membership of the Continuation Committees of the Durham and Atlanta Conferences is hereby constituted the nucleus of the new Council; and the officers are authorized (1) to take immediate steps for the legal incorporation of the Council; (2) to appoint immediately the necessary staff personnel to implement this program, and (3) to enlarge the present membership in order to make it fully representative of all the interests encompassed by this program.

It is also respectfully urged that the President of the United States appoint a National Committee such as is suggested above.

G2AX

-17-

AMS

ATLANTA, Dec. 24--(AP)--A program aimed at development of a "better South with a better balanced economy and a more equitable participation by all the people of both (negro and white) races" was announced today by the Commission of Interracial Cooperation.

The Commission, which is made up of educational, religious and business leaders representing both races, has operated for several years seeking to improve racial relations in the South.

Its new plan, the announcement said, seeks to make the organization "a more effective all-southern institution committed to regional development as well as to better race relationships."

This program has been under study for a year. Its adoption by the Commission's executive committee was announced by Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina economist, president, and Dr. Will W. Alexander, chairman of the board.

"The work of the Commission will not only continue in one of its main programs of improving race relations," Dr. Odum explained. "It will also seek to develop a better South with a better balanced economy and a more equitable participation by all of the people of both races."

more

interracial x x x races."

Members of the executive committee who were present it was announced when the new plans were voted included Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Dr. David D. Jones, Dr. M. Ashby Jones, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Miss Florence M. Read, Dr. W.A. Smart, Dr. R.L. Russell, Mrs. M.E. Tilly, A.T. Walden, Forrester B. Washington, Kendall Weisiger, Dr. Alexander and Dr. Odum.

"The plans of the commission will look to the future even more than the present," Dr. Odum said. "The next six months will be devoted almost entirely to the development of the best possible southern institution for the improvement of race relations and for regional development.

"To this end, Prof. William E. Cole of the University of Tennessee, former president of the Southern Sociological Society and chairman of the Conference on Children of Tomorrow, has been appointed director and is charged with the development of future plans. To aid him, an associate directorship has been offered to Prof. Ira Reid of Atlanta University.

"To strength a better balanced program," Dr. Odum continued, "a more equitable representation of the two groups has also been sought. Prof. Charles Johnson, head of the division of social sciences at Fiske University, has been made chairman of the executive committee. A special advisory committee is also being formed to assist the directors and the executive committee in developing the best possible program for the South in the next few years.

more

interracial x x x years.

"It is recognized," Dr. Odum concluded, "that at this time the South, wishing to do its part in the present crisis and to be ready to take its greater part in the post-war reconstruction, is eager to devote its best intelligence and emotions to its problems of bi-racial civilization."

HO449PEW

(copy:rw, 1/21/43)

[Press release on
"birth" of SRC]

One circular distributed in Chicago in 1943 said, "Different races cannot live on the same social plane any more than oil and water can mix. Intermarriage between races is unthinkable...The white race is in no mood to appease any other race...A Word Unto the Wise should be sufficient!"

"It is unnecessary to state that there are important Northern elements which desire drastic and revolutionary 'solution' of the Southern race problems..." quoth Dabney to the Cooperative Education Association in Charlottesville, Virginia, in 1943. "These are the elements which almost certainly will become the spokesmen for the Southern negro, if we Southern whites refuse to collaborate with him in granting concessions in the fields of health, welfare, employment, education, agriculture, and politics and civil rights."

I wpuld not feel comforatable as a member of any organization that does not deem it important to take a furm and public stand in opposution to segregation and in defense of human equality.

We have looked at the Negro problem long enough. We need to rucght -about face and study the prblem of the white man, and the deeprooted needs that have caused him to seek the strange, narcissistic satisfactions that are derived from worshippong h is own skinn color. The white man himself is one of the worlds most urgent problems today; not the Negro, nor other colored races.

Segreagation is not merely a Southern tradution, a result of poverty, of certain economic patterns, etc. etc. Segtegation is an ancient psychological mechanism used by men the world over, whenever they want to shut themselves away from problems which they fear and do not feel they have the strength to solve. When men get into trouble they ~~[illegible]~~tend to put barriers between themselves and their difficulties. We white people got into deep trouble long ago when we attempted to enslave other human beings. A trouble we have never faced fully and never tried with all our strength to solve.

Segregation is a way of life that is actually a form of cultural schizophrenia, bearing a curious resemblance to the schizophrenia of individual personality. It is a little chilling to note the paranoid symptoms of those among ius who defend segregation: their violence, their sensitiveness to criticism, their overesteem of themselves, their stereotyped reploes to critics, their desire to withdraw from everything hard to face.

Racial segregation, political ad economic isolationism cannot be considered apart from mans whole personality, culture, his needs.

Neither can mans needs be considered apart from the destroying effects of segregation...
To believe that he is is to ignore personality and cheapen the human sporit... A childs personality cannot grow and mature without self-esteem, without feelings of security, without faith in the world(d willingness to make room for him to live as a human being. Self-esteem and emotional security are to character what vitamins are to the body. No colored chiild in our South is being given today what his personality needs in order to grow and mature richly and fully. No white child, under the segregation pattern, can be free of arrogance and hardness of heart, and blindness to human need--and hence no white child can grow feely and creatively under the crippling frame of segregation.

We who do not believe in segregation must say so. we must say why segre gation is unedurable to the human spirit...A widespread denial of a belief in segregation will shake the pattern to its roots. Each of us, in our hearts, knows this. To remainsilent while the demagogues, the Negro haters, the racists, loudly reaffirm their faith in segregation and the spiritual lunching which this way of life inflicts, is to be traitoro us to eveything that is good and creative and sane in human values. I believe the time has come when we must take our stand.

We have good evidence certainly, that the Negro haters and demagogues do not believe in our futility. They flight the people they fear and at present a good many guns are being turned in our direction.

leader of SRC confided that presence "would be ahna icap" I am the saem Lillian Smith.

"as long as they refuse to come to gripts woth this urgent problem, I would not deem it wise to have any connection with it."

for all to do, each in his own way. " mutally destructive. negate.

WILL W. ALEXANDER
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WILLIAM E. COLE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

M. ASHBY JONES, HONORARY PRESIDENT
HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT AND
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. W. A. NEWELL, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-COMPTROLLER

KENDALL WEISIGER
TREASURER

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.

710 STANDARD BUILDING

Atlanta 3, Georgia

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF FIELD WORK

January 20, 1944

NOTICE OF SPECIAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the members of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., will be held in the Conference Room of the Administration Building of Atlanta University in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday February 16, 1944, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of voting upon the transfer of the assets of the corporation to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., which has been organized to take over the work of the Commission, in accordance with instructions of the members of the corporation on October 4, 1940; and also for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

The Charter of the Commission requires a two-thirds (2/3) vote in order to effect a transfer of its assets, and in case you are unable to be present at the meeting we request that you sign and promptly return the enclosed proxy in order to avoid delay and expense.

Emily H. Clay
Secretary

PROXY

The undersigned, a member of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., hereby constitutes and appoints Howard W. Odum, Rufus E. Clement, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Benjamin E. Mays, and R. L. Russell, or any one or more of them (with full power to act without the others), the proxy of the undersigned meeting of the members of the Commission to be held on February 16, 1944, and any adjournment thereof, and to vote on all questions at the Proxy's complete discretion, with all the powers the undersigned would posses if personally present at said meeting.

SIGNED _____

_____
Date

WILL W. ALEXANDER
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

WILLIAM E. COLE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

M. ASHBY JONES, HONORARY PRESIDENT
HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
CHARLES S. JOHNSON, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT AND
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MRS. W. A. NEWELL, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT
RUFUS E. CLEMENT, THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

EMILY H. CLAY
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KENDALL WEISIGER
TREASURER

Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc.

710 STANDARD BUILDING

Atlanta 3, Georgia

MRS. JESSIE DANIEL AMES
DIRECTOR OF FIELD WORK

January 20, 1944

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.

On October 4, 1940, the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., instructed the Executive Committee "to take whatever steps are necessary to carry out the plans for the development of a council on southern regional development," which would include in its program the work of the Commission and other activities connected with the economic, educational, and social development of the South.

After many months of work, the Council has been organized and on January 6, 1944, was granted a charter by the State of Georgia under the name Southern Regional Council, Inc. Its purpose, as stated in the charter, is "for the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

The officers of the Commission who have been working on the development of the new organization are encouraged by the fact that a five-year budget has been secured for the Council. Dr. Guy B. Johnson of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid of Atlanta University have accepted the positions of Executive Director and Associate Director, respectively, and have already begun their work. The program which has been carried on by the Commission can now be further developed during the difficult period which seems to lie ahead of us for the next few years.

It is desired that the Commission be continued as a corporate entity, but that its program be merged with that of the Council. Under the provisions of our charter, a two-thirds vote of the members is required in order to effect the transfer of the Commission's assets to the Council. At the direction of the President of the Commission, therefore, I am sending you the enclosed formal notice of the meeting to be held on February 16 for this purpose. Each member is, of course, privileged to attend in person. Our counsel advises, however, that the transfer can be effected without a full meeting, provided a sufficient number of proxies are received to insure the necessary two-thirds vote. This will not only be a saving in time and expense, but will also reduce the travel load of our overtaxed transportation system. In case you will not be present in person, therefore, please fill in the accompanying proxy blank and return it at once, so that the necessary legal steps may be taken to complete the merger.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

Secretary

(stamped return envelope enclosed, as mentioned suggestion)

COMMISSION ON INTERRACIAL COOPERATION, INC.

A special meeting of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Inc., was held in the Conference Room of Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia, on Wednesday February 16, 1944. The primary purpose of the meeting was to vote on the transfer of the assets of the corporation to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., which has been organized to take over the work of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in accordance with instructions of the members of the corporation on October 4, 1940.

The following were present in person or by proxy:

Mrs. L. W. Alford
R. B. Atwood
W. R. Banks
Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett
W. A. Bell
Wm. H. Bell
Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune
H. M. Bond
J. Max Bond
T. D. Bratton
Mrs. J. L. Brock
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown
Fred L. Brownlee
Nannie H. Burroughs
J. S. Clark
Rufus E. Clement
Wm. E. Cole
J. L. Cuninggim
M. S. Davage
Mrs. John W. Davis
Mrs. George E. Davis
Jackson Davis
A. W. Dent
Mrs. J. W. Downs
Henry M. Edmonds
R. B. Eleazer
Mark Ethridge
Clark Foreman
Douglas S. Freeman
Fred C. Frey
John M. Gandy
Frank P. Graham
B. A. Green
Leonard Haas
Mrs. John M. Hanna
George E. Haynes
Brooks Hays
Benjamin F. Hubert
Mrs. L. M. Hughes
Mrs. H. A. Hunt, Sr.
R. L. Hunt
W. C. Jackson
Charles S. Johnson
Guy B. Johnson
David D. Jones
M. Ashby Jones
Mordecai W. Johnson
Thomas E. Jones
Lloyd R. Killam
W. J. King
S. Truman Lewis
John Little
Mrs. G. W. Long
Lawrence T. Lowrey
J. R. McCain
Edward A. McDowell
Mrs. C. P. McGowan
Mrs. Attwood Martin
Lucy R. Mason
B. E. Mays
Mrs. J. W. Mills
George Fort Milton
William Mitch
S. C. Mitchell
Josiah Morse
Edward F. Murphy, S.S.J.
N. C. Newbold
Mrs. Bertha P. Newell
H. C. Nixon
Howard W. Odum
F. D. Patterson
J. W. Perry
Homer P. Rainey
Arthur Raper

Florence M. Read
R. L. Russell
W. A. Smart
C. C. Spaulding
Ludd M. Spivey
Edgar B. Stern
Thelma Stevens
Henry H. Sweets
Mrs. M. E. Tilly
Channing H. Tobias
H. Councill Trenholm
W. J. Trent, Jr.
Mrs. W. A. Turner
Forrester B. Washington
W. D. Weatherford
Kendall Weisiger
M. F. Whittaker
Mrs. M. R. Wilkinson
Fannie C. Williams
P. B. Young

The meeting was called to order by the President, Howard W. Odum, and the following resolution, prepared by Leonard Haas, Legal Counsel for the Commission, was read by the Secretary:

> IT BEING MADE to appear to the meeting that all of the Commission's obligations and liabilities have been fully discharged and further that the Southern Regional Council, having been duly incorporated to carry on the work with ideals and program similar to those of this corporation:
>
> IT WAS, upon motion duly made and seconded-
>
> RESOLVED, that the corporation transfer and convey to the Southern Regional Council, Inc., a corporation of Fulton County, Georgia, all of its property of every nature whatsoever and wherever situated, absolutely and in fee simple.

Dr. Clement asked whether this resolution would protect the Southern Regional Council in such a way as to enable it to benefit from any legacies made to the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Mr. Haas replied in the affirmative.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be approved.

Mrs. Tilly asked whether it would be necessary for the Commission on Interracial Cooperation to continue a form of organization to receive any money which might be forthcoming. Mr. Haas said that the Commission will not dissolve at this time -- that it is a complete organization and will be kept intact so that it may receive any legacies which may be payable.

As an expression of its gratitude for the devoted services of Mrs.

Jessie Daniel Ames, who is retiring on March 1, on motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that Mrs. Ames' salary be continued for three months, through May 1944.

Dr. Odum asked whether the officers of the Commission will remain as they are, or whether new officers will be elected. Mr. Haas replied that under the by-laws the officers continue to hold office until their successors are elected.

On motion duly seconded and unanimously carried-

IT WAS VOTED that the present membership of the Commission be continued.

Dr. Patterson asked whether Mrs. Ames would have any connection with the Council, since she will not be on its staff. Dr. Odum replied that Mrs. Ames will be a member of the Council and of its Board of Directors, and that she has assured us that she will cooperate in every way possible with the new organization.

Dr. Odum introduced Dr. Guy B. Johnson and expressed his pleasure at having Dr. Johnson and Dr. Ira DeA. Reid to head the Southern Regional Council. In acknowledging the introduction, Dr. Johnson said that he was glad to be here and that he would have a statement to make at the first session of the Council, to be held following this meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

_____
President

_____
Secretary

February 29, 1944

Mr. Charles M. Gray
Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Gray:

On January 6, 1944, the Southern Regional Council was chartered by the State of Georgia. Its purpose is stated in the charter as " . . . the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

The charter meeting of the Council was held in Atlanta on February 16-17, at which time directors were elected and by-laws and a program of action were adopted.

We are very sorry to find that through some inadvertence you did not receive and invitation to charter membership and, therefore, did not attend the recent meeting. At this time, however, we are inviting you to become a charter member of the Council, which will hold its first annual meeting in October 1944. We trust that you will accept election and will give the Council your enthusiastic support, and we hope that we may have your early reply.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

February 29, 1944

Mrs. J. F. Heard
1404 Emory Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Heard:

On January 6, 1944, the Southern Regional Council was chartered by the State of Georgia. Its purpose is stated in the charter as " . . . the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

1327½ SW 4 Street
Miami 35, Florida
March 19 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Director, Commission on Interracial Cooperation
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I was very much interested to learn of the merger of the Southern Regional Council with the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, and your appointment as director.

I am about to complete the manuscript for a book on "The Four Freedoms Down South," and am enclosing an early outline which will give you an idea of its general nature.

In my chapters on James Crow, Esq I should like to describe the work of your organization, and any information and printed matter on this which you may be able to provide would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Stetson Kennedy

March 21, 1944

Mr. Frank McCallister
212 Palmer Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. McCallister:

On January 6, 1944, the Southern Regional Council was chartered by the State of Georgia. Its purpose is stated in the charter as " . . . the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South, in the endeavor to promote a greater unity in the South in all efforts toward regional and racial development; to attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region; to reduce race tension, the basis of racial tension, racial misunderstanding, and racial distrust; to develop and integrate leadership in the South on new levels of regional development and fellowship; and to cooperate with local, state, and regional agencies on all levels in the attainment of the desired objectives."

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
710 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

March 24, 1944

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
1327½ S. W. 4th Street
Miami 35, Florida

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for your letter of March 19. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation recently concluded twenty-five years of work by merging with the Southern Regional Council, which is in some respects an outgrowth and expansion of the Commission. However, it has another parent, namely, the Durham-Atlanta-Richmond Conferences of white and Negro leaders in the South.

The Council is still in its infancy and we are so overwhelmed with all sorts of details that I do not have the time to write you as fully about the Council as I should like. I will say that it is not exclusively a race-relations organization but is devoted to research, planning and action on the economic, civic and racial problems of the South. The structure of the Council is democratic, that is, it is controlled by its members. It has about 350 charter members to begin with, and the membership will be enlarged indefinitely.

Under separate cover I am sending you some material which I hope will be of use to you. It will give you some idea of the background of the Council and of the type of work which was done by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation.

I am very much interested in the book which you are writing. I hope it goes beyond exposé and caustic criticism. It seems to me that the sins against democracy in America are pretty well known, and that we need less talk about what we can't do and more thinking about effective strategies for doing what we can do in spite of all the things that we can't do.

I shall look forward to seeing your book when it comes out. If I can be of any further service to you, please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ/j

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
CARTER WESLEY, THIRD VICE PRESIDENT

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

710 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

April 24, 1944

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
1327½ SW 4 Street
Miami 35, Florida

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I have been away since last Wednesday and this is my first opportunity to reply to your letter of April 17.

After searching through quite a number of lynching pamphlets published by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, I located a leaflet entitled "What We Know About Lynchings--and Mobs (1931-1935)" which is a part of a packet of leaflets entitled "Southern Women and Lynching." I take it that this is the leaflet which you refer to, and that you have put together items number 10, 14, 15, and 17 to compose the paragraph quoted in your letter. I am sure that you realize that the eighteen points in the leaflet are merely statements of fact which are based on such studies as Arthur Raper's The Tragedy of Lynching and "The Mob Still Rides." The author of the leaflet, Mrs. Jessie Daniel Ames, certainly did not mean to imply any justification of lynching on her part. Points number 14 and 15, for example, were meant to be factual statements about mobs in the same sense that points 1 and 2 tell how many lynchings occurred and where they took place.

I hope that I have not misunderstood you, but it seems to me that you are in danger of misinterpreting the whole spirit of the work of the A. S. W. P. L. by bringing together certain points which have no necessary relationship and reading value judgments into them. The Commission on Interracial Cooperation and its subsidiary, the A. S. W. P. L., did a magnificent piece of work against lynching, and the Southern Regional Council will carry on that work. In order that you may have no doubt as to the character of the work and the motives behind it, I am sending you with our compliments several pamphlets on lynching. Incidentally, you will notice that the leaflet containing the eighteen points is in a folder which, when opened, reveals at the bottom the motto "We condemn lynching for any cause and repudiate it as necessary to the protection of women."

We follow the attacks by Talmadge in THE STATESMAN with great interest as well as amusement. We are getting attacked from so many sides that we feel that perhaps we really have something!

Sincerely yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

GBJ:m

Separate cover

Virginia Union University
Richmond, Va
Sixth May 1944

Miss Margaret Anderson, Editor
Common Ground
New York City

My Dear Miss Anderson:

...The very assumption that you and Mr. Redding and Miss Smith want something for the Negro that we of the Southern Regional Council do not want or that you want it worse is fallacious and misleading. The most that you can claim is that you want it perhaps in another 'tone' and this is not decicive in the ultimate analysis; for the things you are saying have been better said these thirty years by Dr. DuBois, who was without doubt the ablest opponent of segregation this country has known. But the mere opposition to segregation has not succeeded in eliminating it. The members of the SRC, some of them at least, have gone much farther than Mr. Redding ~~and Miss Smith and you~~ in analysing its disastrous effects on the Negro. Mr. Redding and Miss Smith and you merely stated that it is bad and on this we all agree; but I have gone farther a hundred times and said that segregation is a form of elimination. But this does not remove segregation, however dangerous may be its implications for the present and future of the Negro race. Moreover for quite a generation the NAACP an organization in which all of the Council members of the Negro race hold membership of one classification or another has stubbornly fought segregation and denounced it in terms more scathing than you have employed, but segregation remains and largely because of such superficial treatment as was given it in the current issue of Common Ground. Neither you nor Mr. Redding nor Miss Smith examined the matter sufficiently close to say that segregation is derived from prejudice and the destructionor prejudice must precede the elimination of segregation. Moreover all of you flagrantly ignored the fundamental sociological processes by which such evils as prejudice must be overcome.

Of course the men and women who founded the Southern Regional Council might have chosen the easier course such as you and Mr. Redding and Miss Smith chose and that is the task of criticising those who had the courage to come to grips with a situation that is baffling to us all. But we know that such course demands no courage and little or no superior intelligence...Moreover should you come upon any magic formulae whereby these great objectives may be achieved without the painful processes of general and specific education , please let us have them at one; then and not until then shall we acknowledge your interracial omniscience which however great cannot bring the desired result unless implemented by powers you do not seem to possess or, at least you are not bringing to bear on the problem...Yours very faithfully,

Gordon B Hancock

May 9, 1944

Chicago,...Embree, American Council on Race Relations.

Clarence E. Pickett, ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxex~~ sec of American friends se vice comm is pres; Philadelphia); Charles H Houston, Washington, vp; Will W Alexander, vice pres; and Mrs. Mary-Jane Grunefeld, sec; who is special assistant to mayor's committee on race relations, Chicago. Said Embree: "will seek to collect and analyze data on race relations for use in educational institutions and to increase knowledge of racial problems thru publicity."

/...

Embree, Field, and Johnson, with 75 others met in Chi exchanged views on techniques to be employed locally and regionall in grappling with the whole problem of racial minorities; laid plans for the establishment of a clearing house of information and methods to be located in Chicago; and the formation of a service staff to function in areas where where race relations are strained or interestedpersons and organizations feel the need of strengthened programs, guidance or knowledge.

Since formation of Chi mayors committee, Embree said 137 similar groups had been formed by cities, states, counties or citizens: housing, health, police,

"This conference is called to consider a new Declaration of Independence—independence to build our human relations, not on the basis of southern feudalism but of American democracy," Mr. Embree said. "All these years cetain southerners have been saying, 'Yankees, keep out. This is our problem . We will handle Negroes in our own way.' It is now time for the rest of the country to say to the south, We are going to do our social engineering in our way.'"

Embree said purposes:
1. Explore the position of Negroes and of race relations, especially in the North and West " discuss definite procedures and methods that mayy be most effective in the years immediately ahead. 3. plan what instrumentalities can best meet the new demands and the fresh opportunities of this emergency."

4 million negroes in North and West. Said field: "ways and means to build democratic patterns in the north and west, independent of southern traditions; by the power of church, labor, and industrial organizations .
Ralph Buncho, Howard University, read declaration of principles.

"The Committee will be guided by the principles of national integration and participation of all people on a basis of equality in employment opportunities, recognizing ability, training and experience; in labor unions, public housing, health, welfare, recreational and community facilities and services; in full equality before the law and equal police treatment."

"It has found expression in the last two years or more, especially in the northern negro press, where they have featured and exaggerated all of the discriminations against their groups. This has been accompanied by a very direct and very deadly sort of attack which they have made upon our Southern negro leaders. I think ~~thexxxxxxx~~ probably it is well to emphasize just here that fact. They are accusing our Southern negroes leaders of being--I think they have a phrase, that they are Hush-hush negroes, and that they have been fooled and led around by their white friends in the South...Now despite that, these southern leaders of the negroes in Durham have made this shall I say friendly gesture to us, and they are saying in a meausre: "We do have faith in you, and, frankly, we do state our position to you.' We have felt, and I think you do, that not to reply to this friendly gesture on the part of our southern negro firiends would be fatal for this leadership...So, speaking perhaps for myself just here, though I think I voice the expression of the local people, definitely, and simply, we are here today not to settle the negro problems, not to make a program of a racial, inter-racial program, for the future, but, before anything else can be done we want to save this negro leadership for a sympathetic cooperation with us for the future, and are anxious that, whatever else we do, we shall be ab e to count on them in the future for any cooperative movemnt...certainly the purpose of this meeting is fundamentally to speak a kindly and fraternal word, in some way that you yourself may decide, to these negro leaders... " Dr Ashby Jones.

McGill: "First, let me say that in our discussions we had agreed among us here that we would say to this group, through whatever chairman was chosen, that all the discussions would be off the record, or rather that this is an executive session, and that there shall be nothing published about this meeting unless a statement is issued by this group, and if such a statement i s issued that it will be all that will be issued officially from this group.

McGill was on committe for preliminary statement.
McGill: "As we see it, the need is to make some sort of new approach, not perhaps a brand new approach but since this is a southern pro blem essentially, although the national implications are clear to all of us, but since we want to solve it in the south, and since we have said that we in the South can solve it, the committee in preparing a tentative stat ment for your onsideration had in mind this, that we would state specifically we were not trying to solve all the problems, that we would state specifically we were not trying to reply to everything which the meeting in Durham proposed, that we would honestly say what we thought about some of the discriminations and some of the things which should be done. Our chief purpose was to get--our chief hope, rather-- was to get some sor tof statement which we could bring in, not merely those of us interested in this problem because we are teachers, bishops, or ministers, sociologicsts, or professiona lly interested in it, but that we ~~should~~ could get some sort of basis upon which we could bring in a greater share of our business men who are evidencing a willingness to go along. I would not want to lose them...The next move we should make should be to decide whether or not this group wants to make a statement at all, and if so, whether it shall be a generall or a specific statement. The Chair does not want to impose on you because I stated a moment ago we felt that it should be a moderate, if you want to use that word, ge eral statement desidgned to provide a basis on which a great many more southern people could come in and make a beginning..."

Rev Theodore F Adams, Va: "The negroes are right in stating the specific things they think they ought to have. On the other hand, we have to deal with the white group, and have to lead surely and inevitably to some of the rights they have not had and some of the prerogatives they have assumed..."

McGill: ...as a ne spaper man, the chairman keeps in mind that if we issue a statemen for publication it can either help us or hurt us in our respective communisties. (ref to Dr. Adams of Richmond 1st Baptist church rec on Durham except segre spec.) "While I concur ~~with~~ in Dr. Adams statement, I can see here a statement as specific as that--I realize you were not recommending that--"

Rabbit Stanely R Brav Miss: Program:"..desire to coop with in any program aimed at the sound improvement of race relations." Said Rabbi:.."Itx Are the words there to be taken broadly or narrowly? Dont we mean an acceptable program? It is a very strong way of putting our expression of good will Perhaps we mean 'any'--nbut we are jumping in rather fast."

1st sent of 3 para read "we do not attempt to make anything like a complete reply"

Beddow objected to pleading guilty to"the current problems of racial discrimination and neglect." "This thing is ful l of dynamite...I am not pleading guilty to any discrimination, although I know we do..."

3rd line 3 para, "changed to delete "but hope (only) to point the pathway" cut only.

Geo C Beilingrath, Ga: cited Negro who said he was 30 years old before realized "that a souther white man did not ever give all the southern negro wanted."

Ryland Knight of Ga said disc under law, and no voice in making laws, are two sep issues, and should be discussed separately.

Dr. Inzer: ...As to the sentcen, 'No Southerner can logically dispute the fact that the negro. as an American citizen, is entitled to full civic rights and economic opportunity,' well, we cannot under the Constitution-- if we let that go out as a statement, and we sign our names to it, that means we are going to go all out in time for a program for the negro to have the ballot as the white man has, doesn't it?"
McGill said leave as is.
Dr Inzer: "It is suggested that there be put in there "civil rights as guaranteed by the Constitution." cries of no.
McGill on whether povery or disc was egg or alpha, said he thot poverty.
Mrs Andrew Dale Tenn: wanted not aspirations of Negro, but rights of negro recog.

Mrs. Atticus Webb of Texas said all sch funds there equitable.

SC appropriates money for salaries , but only for whites, counties left to pay negroes, some get low as $35 per month while bill for whites sets floor of $85 per month.

Chatt readers obejected to papers proposal for negro police. arrogant. For gods sake no.

McGill: "I went around--the committee appoijted e to do the leg work -- and talked to a lot of people; I visited a number of our businessmen, a number of bank presidnets, and in argument with one of the presidents of banks in Atlanta on this question, I suggested he write what he thought about the problem of equal pay etc an...this paragraph was actually written, or taken as written , by one of the bankers, bank presidents." read paapara 7.

Rev. Redi: "A man told me a story-- it seems that a man went into a store and asked for a bottle of Old Surirrel--I think that is the correct name-- and the dealer said, 'I dont have any, but I have some old crow.' and the man said, 'I dont want to fly, I just want to jump around a little.' All of us want to fly, and a lot of people just want to jump around a little. that is the real problem." he cited an employer who said race riot would ensue if he put negroes to work beside white women.

Juklian LaR Harris Atlanta:...As I see it, unless the negro divorces himself from the negro in the north, and joins with the southerners, or the norther negro press, and a great many of the northern negroes, and unconscious trouble-makers like Mrs. Roosevelt, who does not intend to be, we are going to be in a serious condition and it may get worse. I admit we are making no progress now, very little, and the nation is falling back, and there are pure mulattoes in the attack.. The attack made members of Congress vote against the polltax, which is an important thing. I worked for it for 22 years and put it over in Tennessee finally, and they referred to congressmen as "white trask Congressmen." Things like that have stirred up the negroes here, and one very able negro said to me that the blessing for the negro in the south has been segregation because he was allowed to develop himself and everybody coming into the community."

McGill objected to mention of FSA as hot political wuestion tho he for it.

Rev Edward C McKay Ga objected questioned admission of increasing race tension.

Dr McKay rec state paper by a southern man.

Bishop Moore: for the paper: "...this group welcomes the day which will afford to our fellow citizens an opportunity to make their own peculiar and significant contribution otto the total life of the nation. I think our negro friends should talk less about rights and say, 'we have something to contribute.'..

Mrs. Carly le Fraser Ga: "...I would like to express this thought, that it seems to me that what we are wnating to say is we want to give the negro equal opportunity but not social equality. That is the general drift, and I think we pretty well expressed it .

McGill: We incoporated their own statement. They are not asking for it."

McGill said statement present ed as beginning but up to groups to say whether appoint com to meet negro com.

Mr J Quinter Miller NY): "i like statemne tpersnally "Our paper, if I haven't the wrong impression , is rather outstanding in its generality."
McGill, "Yes, it is."

Miller: "and, although I have no desire to see us start a radical movement that will involve us in diffuclty, I think there are times for a little word of encouragement to be spoken, and I should like to see this committee keep in mind that we might be a little more specific on some specific thing without doing particular damage to the greater ca se, and perhaps do us a great deal of good."

Paden cof c: "..."I would suggest that the committee appointed to make the final draft give particular and very careful consideration to the last two lines on the first page. It seems in those two lines lies the greatest danger of political reprecussion, and unfriendly comments of unfriendly people."

Rabbi Brav: "I wonder if I could also ask the committee to consider in its report whether the subject of segregation should be left completely untouched or mentioned in some form.

McGill: "It is mentioned in some form, on the second page, where it says, "Yet the only justification aooffered for these laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to to the welfare and integrity of both races. There has been widesprea dand inexcusable discrimination in the administration of these laws.' and again where it says, 'In public travel where the law demands a separation of the races, primary justice..8 and then again, "the distribution of public utilities."

Gill named Mr Gehri, Dabney, Monsineur McNamara, Dr Adams, Bishop Moore, Mr Peters, Rabbi Marx, Gillman, Paden, Bishop Clingman and Dr. Jones ex officie, pade excused, Carlys Fraizer subs. Mrs Sterne and jo also.

After reading 1st para, McGill instructed reporteds not to take the reading of the paper captioned "Statement of Conference of White Southerners on Race Relation Atlan Ga, April 8, 1943.

Rev. Shackford: "May I ask if any consideration was given to the thought of including that the background of the world struggle situation is a peculiar point of all this?"

MGill: "We thought about it on the basis that the war has created racial problems all over the world, that there are problems in India and Japan, and necessairuly in our own country, the problem of our Mexican and the Chinese, and the problem of all races, and we rather decided if we got into that field we would be getting out of the field of Southern Negro Relationships, which was what we met about, so the committee rather reluctantly left it out. That was our reas ning on it."

Rev Ruseell: Did you purposely leave out any ref to the status of the negro in the army?

Mcgill; Yes out thinkning on that was this: the committee felt there was a wide difference of opinion about whether or not Federal authority ought to extend into the various states in an effort to solve and co ntrol the various negro problems."

Carlyse Fraser of co f c.

Hill: ...I was thinking about a preliminary word or two in the second para, recognizing the negro problem is essentially a southern problem, and I would like to serve notice to the rest of the world that we are able to solve our own problems."

mcgill: We intended to make the caption cover it . We might make it--
the emphasisthe struck.
Rev Bell: There is no such thing s an irresponsible peace officer.
BealBeakk:
Beall.
s ome peace officers and some courts." final
Beddow:"'The problem of the Negro and the white man living together peacefully ...' I would like to delete those three words, beginning on the second line of the paragraph, 'living together peacefully' and insert 'contentedly and in the same general community...'"

signed blank paper endorsing general spirit
contentedly in same community " moved to be "together peacefully."
committee given decision.

Inzer proposed leave out word "too" in "It is recognized that ther
is too often practical discrimination..." carried.

seconded by Spahr of Tenn.

Dabeny rec holding statement for sig by businessmne, bankers, etc.

1327½ SW 4 Street
Miami 35, Florida
June 12 1944

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Executive Director
Southern Regional Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Johnson:

I appreciate very much your taking the trouble to identify the ASWPL quotes, and also the literature, which will be helpful I'm sure. While I have my doubts as to the advisability of publishing the particular facts I cited, I do not doubt that the CIC and ASWPL have done much good.

I have only now begun my chapters on segregation, discrimination, and lynching, but the following questions have already arisen.

Can you tell me who "sponsored" the Atlanta Conference, how the names of those invited to attend were compiled, and perhaps send me a copy of the invitational letter?

In the Richmond Statement I find the recommendation for "general adaptation" of the Durham Statement; I suppose it's too much to hope that this is a typographical slip for "general adoption." Seems to me that the Southern Council will prove its worth to the extent that it adheres to, and works for the achievement of, the Durham Statement.

I'd like to become a member of the Council if I'm eligible, and would like to know of any activity or projects already undertaken, as well as any planned.

Sincerely,

Stetson Kennedy

COPY

Twenty-Fourth June
1 9 4 4

Miss Lillian Smith Editor
South Today
Clayton Georgia

Dear Miss Smith:

Many thanks for the privilege of reading copy of letter to Dr. Johnson in which you decline membership inthe Southern Regional Council. I admire your frankness but I do not admire the superficial way in which you treated the issue in question. You are capable of bringing to this question a more constructive appraisal than the one contained in the letter to Dr. Johnson.

May I say at the outset that I admire whites of the North for any boldness they may evince in grappling with the color question. But I have a kind of super admiration for courageous whites of the South who dare to be democratic and Christian. Be you therefore assured in advance of my deep appreciation for what you are doing and it is this deep appreciation that forces me to take time out to write you in order that you may think further on this matter of declining an opportunity to do something constructive for the improvement of race relations in this our Southland.

Because the major portion of the dirty work in bringing the Durham Conference to realization, the Southern Regional Council is close to my heart, not because it is perfect but because it faces squarely a burning issue and faces it realistically. You would deny your influence and helpfulness to the cause just because we did not denounce more strongly segregation. You have made segregation your main issue. Miss Anderson of Common Ground and Professor Redding did the same thing. I was among those who felt that in our Durham statement we might have omitted a statement on segregation in its entirety so long as all we asked was within the framework of segregation just as all past and present Negro progress is within the framework of segregation. However I said at the Durham Conference if we mention segregation we would have to condemn it. This we did but we did not spend all of our energies denouncing segregation, for we realized that segregation as a social pattern is not going to be destroyed merely by fiery and scholarly denunciation. Dr. DuBois spent a lifetime in brilliantly denouncing segregation, and so did Monroe Trotter and John Mitchell. I am not prepared to say that the denunciations of the present are more brilliant than those of the past. But segregation is still with us. You are not more opposed to segregation than the writers of the Durham Manifesto.

I am bitterly and unalterably opposed to segregation for reasons you and most opponents thereof never mention, namely, because it is a form of elimination. Segregation or the Negroes themselves must go! Knowing this I am unalterably and eternally opposed to it. But how are we to get rid of it is the question. I have been amazed with the superficial way in which you and Miss Anderson and Mr. Redding treated this whole matter of segregation. You seem to begin and end with a denunciation of segregation. You seem to overlook the major fact that segregation is a manifestation of racial prejudice and as such becomes incidental, while race prejudice is fundamental. If a fraction of the time spent in denouncing segregation

were spent in seeking ways and means of exterminating race prejudice a cause would be immeasurably advanced. The Southern Regional Council seeks to destroy race prejudice by getting after the roots of prejudice many of which are rooted in misunderstanding. It matters not how slow is such process it must precede any constructive interracial adjustments. In the long run we go farther and go faster by facing the ugly facts that sociological processes cannot be ignored however disinclined we may be to face the fact due to the urgencies of the hour. What we are trying to do must be done if race relations are ever to be adjusted in this nation and world.

Your whole letter was beautifully analytical of race prejudice but you did not once prescribe a remedy and remember any remedy must be employed by both the white and Negro South if it is to get anywhere in relieving the situation. Your position was essentially diagnostic but we of the Southern Regional Council have passed the diagnostic stage; we are trying to approach constructively the matter of therapy. You who make the whole issue one of segregation are overlooking the matter of prejudice, the more fundamental issue that we of the Southern Regional Council are trying to face. We are therefore facing the issue of segregation quite as squarely as you but we are less superficial in our general interpretation of the situation.

In your astute psychological analyses of race prejudice, you might have added with considerable force the pathology of the mental conflict. This is infinitely more disastrous to the whites than the Negroes. While it is perfectly natural and normal for an oppressed group to resent their oppressions and oppressors, it is not natural ~~nor~~ normal for a man to profess one thing and practice another. In the long run there is something morally deteriorating about professing Christianity and practicing hypocrisy. Within recent months my major emphasis has been centered about this same danger in the mental conflict and whereas the older whites seem to ignore it the younger whites I am glad to say have faced with deep concern the tragic possibilities which inhere.

To sum up: The greatest difference between you and us of the Southern Regional Council is you seem chiefly concerned in getting something said; we are chiefly concerned in getting something done. You are primarily interested in denouncing the effects; we are primarily interested in attacking and destroying the cause. You are interested mainly in the incidental and we in the fundamental. You want a revolution — possibly an evolutionary revolution — we want an evolution — possibly a revolutionary evolution. I am sure you do not profess to say where one leaves off and the other begins. I am sure you do not profess to say where one leaves off and the other begins. In other words we want the same thing and our modus operandi is our main difference. The absolutism you apparently would suggest in interracial adjustment is unscientific in the premise. Relativism has supplanted absolutism as a philosophical concept.

With deep appreciation for all you mean and do, I am

Yours very faithfully,

GORDON B. HANCOCK

Atlanta, Nov. 15 --------The Southern Regional Council today announced an intensified program to enlist a mass membership of Southerners to cooperate in action to raise the South to the highest levels of its possibilities for the benefit of all citizens and the removal of racial discrimination as Paul D. Williams, Richmond, Va., businessman assumed the presidency of the organization.

The more than 100 members from all parts of the South present at the Council's second annual meeting here yesterday at Atlanta University voted approval of a campaign to extend the group's membership and intensify its publication program to lay the facts about the South and proposals for constructive action before all Southerners on a South-wide, state and community basis.

Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, associate executive director of the Council, revealed at yesterday's session that the Council had completed a detailed survey of the operations and effects of segregation practices in transportation facilities in Atlanta. Dr. Reid said the study, the first of its kind, drew a thorough picture of the results of the so-called "separate but equal" laws, which he described as far from equal in practice. He said that the analysis should serve as a basis for action to seek equalization of such facilities as provided by law.

The Council praised the report, which Dr. Reid said was made with the research assistance of "pioneer youth," and voted that similar surveys be made by the Council in other Southern cities, as resources are made available, and later be extended to the study of the effects of segregation in public health and education, to serve as a basis for Council action.

July 27, 1944

Dr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Dr. Johnson:

I meant to thank you for sending me the reprint of your very telling article, and the pampthlet on the SRC. Since writing you about Miss Smith's letter, I've come across it in print, but will write her anyway.

No one could want to see the controversy brought to a satisfactory end more than I, as I think it might well grow to split Southern liberals as well as Negroes North and South. That is why I want to write something from a detached viewpoint, taking my stand with the Durham Statement and for the SRC as you have defined it. My position will be that Miss Smith is justified in her diagnosis of the evils of segregation, but that the Durham Statement and SRC are correct in their strategy of seeking equality of opportunity in the South as a prerequisite to other forms of progress. At the same time, I see no reason why the opponents of segregation should not concentrate their fire outside the South, where there is no sufficient reason why they shouldn't; and that they (including Miss Smith) should at the same time support the SRC and with-hold their attacks on Jim Crow in the South until a more propitious occasion. I'll send you a copy for comment before it goes out. Seems to me that a racial line like this might save the Democratic Party, if it needs saving.

Incidentally, as a supporter and prospective member of the SRC I feel obliged to point out that whereas you state that it has declared its willingness to cooperate with like-minded organizations--"state, regional, and national"; and the Richmond Statement speaks of "the great crisis of the South and Nation"; and the Atlanta Resolution recommended that the SRC cooperate "especially with a similar national group when established", the SRC's charter nevertheless authorizes only cooperation with "local, State, and regional agencies," making no mention of national groups. I wonder if there is any significance in this? If not, the charter ought to be amended, if only for the benefit of the Reddings.

Best regards,

Stetson Kennedy

"I Never Knowed"

By

MARGARET L. FISHER

Reprinted From
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July, 1944
A Publication of the
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710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

"I Never Knowed"

By MARGARET L. FISHER

It happened . . . and it happened in the deep South. Soldiers were milling in and out of the railroad station. A Negro private on crutches leaned wearily against the smoky yellow wall, his eyes searching for a "Harlem" cab. It was dark and raining and very early in the morning. My white taxi driver looked glum. We drove in silence, then suddenly he began to talk:

You see that colored soldier boy with one leg gone back yonder? Bad, ain't it?

You know, lady, I'm troubled. I'm troubled about the world—and the way things are down here. And I'm troubled about my eight-year-old boy. I tell you the truth, I'm sure mixed up.

Things've been a-worryin' me a long time. Ever since right after I buried my wife last fall. I keep a-thinkin' about somethin' that happen'd, and about the war, and about my boy, and it looks like I just git more and more mixed up . . .

What started me off? Well, I'll tell you.

Me and my boy was drivin' back from down the country where I'd just buried my wife. She was a fine woman, my wife was, and I was feelin' mighty bad and wonderin' what to do with the boy. Somethin' went wrong with the car. I can drive all right, but I ain't much of a hand at engines. Well, we got off the side of the road and I got out and put up the hood. About then a car drove up and stopped, and a colored feller stuck his head out and asked could he help. He was by hisself. I said I sure needed some help, so he pulled off the road and got out and took off his coat and come back to my car and we started to work.

You know what he was, lady? He was a nigger preacher, but he sure knowed about engines. Well, we worked and talked, and he could talk good, too. He was educated. Believe it or not, he could talk better'n me. Honest, lady, *I never knowed* they was a colored man livin' like that preacher. You reck'n they's many like him?

Before I knowed it I was a-tellin' him all about my wife and how bothered I was about the boy and how I didn't just know what to do. And you know somethin'? Yes ma'am, that preacher eased me better'n them white preachers had. He talked about God like he knowed Him. He acted real friendly and I'll bet they wasn't a mean bone in his body. Well, I reck'n we'd been talkin' about my troubles for a long time when he said sorta quiet like that he'd just had word that his boy—the only boy he had—had been killed in the Pacific. That was bad, lady, it sure was. And we talked about his boy, and how he'd worked and saved to send him to school, and about the war . . . and about how awful everything is.

And all the time I was a-thinkin' how I guessed he loved his boy just the same as I did mine, and how his boy died a-fightin' alongside white boys to kill off the Japs, and everybody says the Japs is colored people . . . but the Chinamen is colored, too. Funny, ain't it? Well, . . . it was all mighty sad, lady, mighty sad.

I begun to git hungry and I asked the preacher if he'd eat somethin' outa my box and he said he wouldn't mind. So, we went off the road a little ways and I yelled to my boy. He come up and I said, "Come on, son. Let's all eat somethin'." And what you reck'n he done, lady? He looked at me and he looked at that preacher kinda sassy like and he said, "I ain't a-gonna eat with no nigger." Well sir, you know, it sorta made me mad. 'Twas funny, too, 'cause I'd plumb forgot that preacher was colored. But somehow I felt kinda 'shamed

He reck'n me.

of that youngun, so I said, "Now son, they ain't no need for you to act biggety. This man helped fix up our car so as we could git home. I reck'n you'll have to say you're sorry." But you know, that preacher wasn't mad. He just sorta smiled and said maybe my boy'd like to hear a story. And I'll betcha no youngun ever heard a finer story than that preacher told, and my kid loves stories. Well, before long that boy was a-settin' there with his mouth stuffed full and his eyes a-poppin' outa his head.

When we got done eatin' the preacher left and we come on home. Well, for a spell my boy talked about the colored folks right good. He kept rememberin' about that preacher. Then before long he was comin' in a-talkin' just like that trash that lives around us. And I keep a-thinkin' about the war and that man and his boy and about me and my little boy. And every now'n then I see somethin' like that soldier back yonder. His leg gone and nobody payin' him no mind. Maybe he can talk good, too. Maybe he can talk better'n me. I tell you, I'm all mixed up . . . Looks to me like somethin's bad wrong . . .

Honest, lady, *I never knowed* they was colored folks like that preacher.

Additional copies of this reprint are available on request.

LILLIAN SMITH
OLD screamer MOUNTAIN
CLAYTON, GEORGIA

August 20, 1944

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
20 Westminster Drive, NE
Altanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I have read your article with interest, and find myself in strong disagreement with much of it. I shall have to ask you not to quote my letter to Dr. Guy Johnson unless the letter in full is quoted. The quotation that you have taken out to use fails completely to make the basic point that I was making in the letter, and does nothing but continue a controversy which both Dr. Johnson and I wish to close.

This letter is copyrighted and cannot be used without my permission. I am strongly opposed to furthering this controversy. As I mentioned in my letter, many of the people in the SRC are my close personal friends, and I do not like this kind of discussion.

I am sorry if this upsets your plan for an article, but I cannot see that my personal reasons for refusing to joing the Southern Regional Council is a matter appropriate for a magazine article. I stated my reasons clearly and plainly to Dr. Johnson and sent copies to people who understand fully the background for this difference of opinion. I believe that my reasons for speaking out plainly against segregation are valid, and I am stating them clearly whenever the occasion arises. But to have someone quote two sentences out of a three-page letter, omitting entirely my basic argument against segregation seems to me both unfair to me and harmful to racial understanding.

Thank you very much, however, for letting me read your article.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Smith

20 Westminster Drive, NE
Atlanta, Georgia
August 22, 1944

Miss Lillian Smith
Clayton, Georgia

Dear Miss Smith:

As neither you nor anyone else could be more anxious to abolish segregation than I am, I was naturally disappointed by your letter. One of the major aims of the article is to convince those who feel as we do that the quickest route to abolition is as is pointed out.

As for furthering the controversy, it is obviously going to be furthered every time you or anyone else in the near future demands an immediate end to segregation in the South. The purpose of the article, on the other hand, is to end the controversy and establish a basis of cooperation until such time as demands for abolition will do Southern Negroes more good than harm. Dr. Johnson and others of the SRC who have constructively criticized the article seem to think it will serve this purpose. Copies have also gone to Edwin R. Embree, Walter White, Ira DeA Reid, Gordon Hancock, and others, for pre-publication comment.

I trust no one else will conclude that it is an article about your refusal to join the SRC, as that is merely one of the least important personal items in it. It is far more concerned with the programs adopted by organizations, and the way they fit into the design for racial democracy.

Please be assured that you have not in the least upset my plans for publishing the article. Of course it would be out of the question for me to publish your three-page letter in its entirety, but I should be glad to use any selections from it you yourself might make, in length equal to my citation from Dr. Hancock's reply.

Otherwise I shall have to state the case against segregation myself, which I should regret to have to do, as I rather like your style. Perhaps if I had seen all of your letter instead of mere fragments of it, I would have quoted more in the first place. But, in the second place, I thought the quotation I selected from your article put the matter very well.

Sincerely,

Stetson Kennedy

Stetson —

I think this is a very good statement.

HBJ

I am attaching a couple of notes.

GUY B. JOHNSON
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

IRA DEA. REID
ASSOCIATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

HOWARD W. ODUM, PRESIDENT
P. B. YOUNG, FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
HOMER P. RAINEY, SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
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EMILY H. CLAY
SECRETARY-TREASURER

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.

710 STANDARD BUILDING
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

MARGARET L. FISHER
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

August 23, 1944

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
1327½ SW Fourth Street
Miami 35, Florida

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

The Southern Regional Council, which began operation in February, 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It is a voluntary organization of Southern people devoted to the task of building a better South in a better nation.

In case you are not already familiar with the work of the Council, the enclosed material will serve to acquaint you further with the background and purposes of the organization.

The Council believes that now as never before the people of the South must mobilize their spiritual and intellectual resources in the interest of constructive social change. It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South. In its formative stage the Council is obliged to rely upon certain philanthropic foundations for the major part of its financial support, but it is looking forward to the day when its program will be financed completely within the South.

We hope that you will be interested in becoming a member of the Southern Regional Council. An application card is enclosed for your convenience. Members of the Council receive the monthly paper, THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

Cordially yours,

Guy B. Johnson

GUY B. JOHNSON
Executive Director

A Council to attain, through research and action, the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the South.

Edwin R. Embree
President

Dorothy A. Elvidge
Secretary and Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO 15, ILLINOIS

Will W. Alexander
Charles S. Johnson
Directors for Race Relations

Fred G. Wale
Director for Rural Education

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

August 25, 1944

My dear Mr. Kennedy: The manuscript of your article, "Design for Racial Democracy", came during Mr. Embree's extended absence from the city. I have read the article and have two or three comments to make.

1) The first deals with the reference to Mr. Embree's remarks at the pre-organizational meeting of the American Council on Race Relations. I assisted Mr. Embree in the preparation of this statement and I know that it was not his intention to "let the South make good its secession,etc." It was felt that the non-Southern section of the country had a somewhat different racial situation and was free to deal with it accordingly. Mr. Embree was eager for action both North and South as is evidenced by the fact that the Julius Rosenwald Fund was the largest initial contributor to the budget of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., and with the Marshall Field Foundation made the initial gift for financing the American Council on Race Relations. In our discussions with the Field Foundation, it seemed to all of us clear that methods must be adapted to the situation as it exists in the two sections of the country, and that the non-Southern section of the country might be expected to make more progress since their problem was not so deep-rooted and involved as in the South. By and large, our view of the situation coincides with the view expressed in your article. If Mr. Embree's language carrys any other implications, this was not by design. He was pleading for specialization, and not separation on sectional grounds.

2) I was present at most of the discussions leading up to the organization of the Southern Regional Council, Inc. I discussed the charter at length with the lawyer who drew it, who was an old friend of mine. It was his purpose to incorporate the Council under very broad language in order that

it might be free to vary its program and cooperate with many types of organizations -- national as well as regional. This lawyer was Mr. Leonard Haas of Atlanta. I am sure if you will call him, he will insist that there is nothing sectional in the charter which would prevent the Council's cooperating in the broadest possible way with national organizations. I do not think the question you raise on this point, by implication, has any foundation in fact.

3) Because of my long-time connection with the South and my present position as vice-president of the Rosenwald Fund, I try to see this whole question nationally and do whatever I can to eliminate approaches that would waste time on fruitless sectional discussions. Segregation has been accepted as the pattern for race relations both North and South, and is practiced about as much in one as in the other. The difference is that in the South, segregation is established by state law and in the North, it is maintained by custom and such quasi legal institutions as restrictive covenants as to residential segregation. Jim Crow is a national pattern and not only a Southern pattern. It is essentially the same problem North, South, East or West. I think your article would be somewhat strengthened if this point were made a little clearer.

4) I notice a brief reference to the Springfield Plan. We have investigated the so-called Springfield Plan carefully, and have not found anything sufficiently substantial in connection with it to merit offering it as a method of general education in race relations. This is one of several local efforts, none of which seem to us to merit very serious consideration. On the other hand, there is need for a broad attack on this problem through the public schools. This is one of the three major purposes of the American Council on Race Relations. Methods for doing this are now being worked out by competent, technical educators.

I like the article and I think it should be useful.

Very truly yours,

WWA:MM

Will W. Alexander

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
20 Westminster Drive, NE
Atlanta, Georgia

20 Westminster Drive, NE
Atlanta, Georgia
August 26, 1944

Miss Lillian Smith
Clayton, Georgia

Dear Miss Smith:

Since writing you I have had an opportunity to read your letter to Dr. Johnson in its entirety, and am so impressed by it that I would like to use all of the enclosed portions, if I may have your permission.

In the final analysis, our difference of opinion seems to be as to the efficacy of demanding an end of segregation in the South now. The question is: do the good results from such demands outweigh the evil, or vice versa? I have put this question to several of the SRC's directors, and they do not venture to guess. My guess is that the evil results predominate, while you evidently believe otherwise. One of us is right, and I'm not certain which. But this thing is basic, and I do wish you would give me your reasons for your conclusion.

"Strange Fruit" provides the best case in point. It comes under the category of "shock treatment, expertly administered," as prescribed for the South in your "Things to Do." If we could determine its total effect upon the Southern situation, we would have the answer to our question.

I do not doubt that "Strange Fruit" has administered a beneficial shock to a great many people, especially outside the South. But the important question is, has its total effect been to allevia te or worsen the South's interracial ills?

For a time Talmadge and the other professional promoters of race hate had to be content with inflating Embree's long-distance suggestions of white and colored children playing together; now the hate-mongers have the interracial intermarriage incendiary bomb of Strange Fuit to point out as the "enemy within the gates."

If you had complete control over your patient (the South) under laboratory conditions, shock might well bring the quickest relief. But under the actual conditions, you are administering shock to a patient who doesn't want it, and who is thereby prompted to call in the old family witch-doctors, Talmadge, Colescott, & Associates.

These fakers, needless to say, are not interest~~ing~~ed in effecting a cure, but rather seek to drive the patient to violence. The more shocks the patient is given by Strange Fruit, the easier it will be for the quacks to drive the patient to insanity.

I do not think that, in view of the patient's present condition, and also because of all the maddening paraphenalia supplied the witch-doctors by those with an economic stake in segregation, there is any hope of the shock treatment winning out.

This being the case, it seems to me that shock treatment merely serves the purpose of driving the patient into the arms of the witch-doctors, whereas moderate therapeutic methods can doubtless succeed in winning ~~them~~ it away.

I may be wrong; but I am not trying to dodge the issue.

Sincerely,

Stetson Kennedy

8-26-44

S. Kennedy to
Lillian Smith

LILLIAN SMITH
OLD SCREAMER MOUNTAIN
CLAYTON, GEORGIA

September 7, 1944

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

I am so pressed for time, as I'm trying to meet a deadline on the play, that I cannot answer your letter as fully as I would like to do. However, I have an article in this week's the New Republic titled "Addressed to White Liberals" which will give you my point of view rather clearly.

I doubt that it is either appropriate or necessary for the author of STRANGE FRUIT to defend the publication of her book. Everyone has his right to an opinion about whether this book "will do more harm than good, or more good than harm, or neither". Southerners are always apt to think that the truth will do more harm than good. We have worked ourselves into a pitiable state of fear that causes us to dread with a feeling of panic any change in the status quo. Of course, I have never in my life, in any writing, or speech, or action advocated changing anything overnight. I happen to be a realist who has worked with children for 20 years. A child isn't changed overnight, and neither is a grown person, and some people by the time they are 18 years old are so frozen in their personality that no more change takes place regardless of external stimuli. So I cannot argue the overnight business as I do not belong to the overnight school. The emphasis in all the work I do, with children, my writing, my community work, is on growth.

I really couldn't argue the STRANGE FRUIT controversy. It will be decided neither by you, nor by me, I suspect. But if statistics mean anything: 95% of the letters that come in to me are favorable to STRANGE FRUIT, and a good 50% of these are from Southerners - white and black. Only about 5% of the Negro letters, North and South, are "agin it". A few more women than men dislike the book, particularly Negro women, some of whom share the same fantasies that some white women indulge in of "purity". There are thousands of letters about the book.

I am quite willing for you to use the part of the letter you sent to me, if you use it as I have corrected it, putting in dots where ommissions from the original text were made, and changing back paragraph 4 to the way it was in my original

LILLIAN SMITH
OLD SCREAMER MOUNTAIN
CLAYTON, GEORGIA

letter. (I am afraid I do not understand the kind of professional ethics that permits one to change the words of a writer whom one is quoting. Nor quoting a writer and putting in no dots to indicate that one is quoting fragments, not the full writing. These matters of professional ethics are very important to me and most writers, and to all editors of any standing.)

I am glad that you think better of the letter since you have read it. I think it is usually wise to read a letter before criticising it. As for the Talmadge - Colescotts, etc., they have not been as abusive to me or my book as have many so-called liberals.

Sincerely yours,

Lillian Smith

Lillian Smith

LS:eg

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
20 Westminster Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Richmond Virginia
Eighth September
1 9 4 4

Mr Stetson Kennedy
2o Westminster Drive NE
Atlanta Georgia

My dear Mr Kennedy:

It was very thoughtful of you to let me see your manuscript, Design For Racial Democracy. I have read and reread it and have found it a generally clear presentation factually considered. On the whole it was a clear vindication of the SRC although you were a little hesitant to admit it. Personally I have never been able to see what good purpose can be served by speculating that the SRC will in time array itself against the NAACP and FEPC. A new organization trying to address itself to a critical situation that so many deplore but so few know how to attack, should be given at least the benefit of the doubt in the premise, the benefit of which doubt so many seem incline to deny us.

In your concrete suggestions for improving the situation you say: The best way to rid the South of segregation is to rid segregation of discrimination". but you fail to indicate how to rid segregation of the said discrimination. Obviously you must come back to my position, race prejudice must be destroyed before discrimination can be taken out of segregation and the law itself is hopeless and helpless to accomplish this fact where prejudice is too strong. It is true that here and there, discriminations are being eliminated as in case of teachers salaries; but it is also true that this is due to a relinquishment of prejudice in its most rabid form. In my releases to the Associated Negro Press, for the past few months I have been sloganizing as follows:

"Praeiudicium generis delendum est" (Race prejudice must be destroyed"). Just whether or not race prejudice will be destroyed before it destroys the Negro is a matter that demands such serious adventures as that launched at Durham in 1942. You say in your second suggestion: "while the SRC may bear watching, as it is presently conducting itself it will certainly bear supporting". I cannot decide whether you mean this as a compliment or an apology. The strongest opposition to the Durham Statement and subsequent organization was that it did not include the Northern Negro. To have included him would have doomed the movement from the beginning. Southern whites who now are pledging cooperation would have passed up the whole matter with the polite reminder that "it was written by Northern Negroes."

The Northern Negroes with many notable exceptions have criticised and disparaged our efforts. This could be understood. But just why you would also cast doubts on the effort by serving notice on the country that we bear watching I am unable to understand. You try so hard it seems in your treatise to give the sympathetic appraisal that is due us and wind up by suggesting that we be "watched." That sounds fine for our opposers but it does not sound so good from our friends. If our friends are suspicious what must be the attitude of our enemies?

It is true that the Negroes of the country have been led from the North so long that they seriously question the leadership ability of Southern Negroes themselves. This is tragic. With the white North playing hands off and with the white South determined to oppose the Northern Negro, there is danger that the Southern Negro be left leaderless in one of the great crises of race in this country. The Southern Negroes have awakened to the situation anf are trying to stand in the breach to the end that the situation may be saved. But Northern Negroes in too many instances disparage us and the Southern Negroe lacks confidence in us. What is equally important I very much fear that the white South lacks confidence in the leadership of Southern Negroes. The doubts you cast on the SRC is shared largely no doubt by many whites of the South who ought to encourage to the utmost the attempt of Southern Negroes to become articulate in this serious matter. Believe it or not the Southern Negro leader has arrived and the white South must do business with him or with the Northern Negro leader whom he abhors.

With the exception of the hints herein presented I feel that you have a strong paper and its publication would be helpful to the cause. You realize no doubt as I have long since realized that it is downright impossible to say anything on the Negro question that suits everybody. I always clearly realize that it is possible for a man to say things I do not agree with and still be right.

The reason this reply is delayed is, I was away on vacation and moving here and there in the Middle West your manuscript reached me belatedly. With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours very faithfully,

Gordon B Hancock

Gordon B Hancock

September 19, 1944

Mr. Edward S. King
Box 5276, State College Station
Raleigh, North Carolina

Dear Mr. King:

We are glad to have the renewal of your Mailing List subscription, as well as the subscription for the Rev. L. L. Durgin. The recent pamphlets of the Council are being mailed to Mr. Durgin today, and THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER will, of course, be sent each month. We hope that these and other materials which he will receive from us during the coming year will be helpful to him.

It occurs to us that you might be interested in becoming a member of the Southern Regional Council. We should like very much to have you do so, and we hope that you will return the enclosed card, giving us permission to present your name to our Membership Committee. The dollar which was sent for your Mailing List subscription will then be credited as dues for the year 1944.

We shall look forward to your early reply.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay

P.S. Since you have had a copy of the pamphlet THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which we usually send with the invitation, we are not enclosing a copy at this time.

The Southern Frontier

We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

VOL. V SEPTEMBER, 1944 NO. 9

Equalization of Teachers' Salaries in North Carolina*

By N. C. Newbold

Gov. Ehringhaus' Commission

In June, 1934, Governor J. C. B. Ehringhaus appointed a Commission of fifty-four persons and a Committee of fifty consultants to be known as the "Governor's Commission for the Study of Problems in the Education of Negroes in North Carolina". Half of these persons were white and half were Negroes. The Commission made the Study and presented its completed report to the Governor on November 26, 1934. This Study included eight points in the public school program. These were prepared upon the request of the Governor by members of the Negro Committee Groups and are as follows:

1. Consolidation and transportation of small schools.
2. Standard high school facilities.
3. Raising the average scholarship level of teachers.
4. Minimum eight months terms for every school.
5. Adequate buildings and equipment.
6. Providing preparation for a more differentiated occupational life.
7. Professional offerings for Negro youth in institutions within the State up to the limit which the State provides.
8. Teachers' salaries.

Recommendations

In the recommendations of that report of ninety-six printed pages are the following:

"1. That the differentials in teachers' salaries between white and Negro teachers, now in existence in North Carolina, be reduced approximately 50 percent in 1935.

"2. That the remaining differentials after 1935 be eliminated as rapidly as possible within a period of three to five years."

This was the first official recommendation in North Carolina that salaries of Negro teachers be made equal to those of white teachers.

It is appropriate to include in this article the following statement which appeared in the published report of the "Governor's Commission for the Study of Problems in the Education of Negroes in North Carolina":

"Changes in school legislation produced problems for every Negro teacher. The North Carolina Negro Teachers' Association, meeting at Goldsboro, November 23, 1927, heard two addresses which dealt with these vital problems, one by President S. G. Atkins and the other by Mr. N. C. Newbold of the State Department of Public Instruction, and as a result authorized the appointment of a committee of twenty-five from the membership of the Association to study problems involved in: (a) Teachers' salaries; (b) Length of school term; (c) Buildings and equipment. The report of this committee was necessarily limited in scope and findings because of the lack of availability of data. The report was presented to the Association in March, 1929."

Negro Teachers' Association

It will be both proper and historical to state that the representative of the State Department of Education recommended and urged that the members of the Negro Teachers' Association undertake the studies of their own schools. After the meeting, some Negroes said: "What can we do under existing conditions that would influence the State officials and the Legislature?" That was a logical question seventeen years ago. Such a question would not be raised in 1944. The Association, now with more than 5,850 paid members, has a Legislative Committee which is invited to appear before the State Board of Education, the Budget Bureau, and Legislative Committees which deal with public education, appropriations, and finance.

At the fall meeting (1929) of the Association, a steering committee was authorized. It was this steering committee, together with a representative of the State Department of Public Instruction, who went to the Governor, April 6, 1933, and requested the appointment of a commission "to study the State's program for Negro Education".

In his message to the Legislature on January 10, 1935, Governor Ehringhaus made the following statement: "I have myself also caused to be made a study of conditions peculiarly applicable to the Negro Schools in North Carolina, and the results of this study will be available for your consideration. We should be careful to see that justice is done our Negro citizenship."

Since that time, the matter of equal salaries for white and Negro public school teachers has been kept alive in North Carolina.

Gov. Hoey's Commission

On March 10, 1937, the Legislature passed a resolution authorizing Governor Clyde R. Hoey to appoint a "Commission to Study Public Schools and Colleges for Colored People in North Carolina," the members of the Commission to be represented by two from the Senate and three from the House of Representatives. Governor Hoey appointed these persons and the study was begun promptly. This study was completed in 1938. The Report and Recommendations are included in a printed bulletin of 62 pages. In this report the members of the Commission recommended, among other items, that the State appropriate annually approximately $250,000 to be used in the reduction of the differential between white and Negro teachers' salaries.

The Legislature of 1939, whose members had this report before them, made sufficient funds available for a beginning in the reduction plan. Beginning in 1938, the monthly salaries paid teachers from state funds have grown about as follows:

YEAR	WHITE	NEGRO
1938-1939	$133	$100
1939-1940	$133	$105
1940-1941	$133	$110
1941-1942	$133	$115
1942-1943	$133	$120
1943-1944	$133	$125

During each of these years provision was made by the Legislature for approximately $250,000 to apply on the reduction of the differential.

Equalization in 1944-45

On June 8, 1944, Governor J. Melville Broughton appeared before the members of the State Board of Education and recommended that the balance of the differen-

(*Continued on Page* 4)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Annual Meeting Postponed

By vote of the Executive Committee the annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, which would be held regularly on October 11, has been postponed. The date for the meeting has not yet been determined, but it seems likely that it will be some time between November 15 and December 7. The date will be announced as soon as possible.

* Dr. N. C. Newbold, author of this article, has been Director of Negro Education in the State Department of Education in North Carolina for over 25 years.

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER, 1944

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

Editorial

When rumors of a threatened race riot engulfed a Southern city last year a few citizens met with city and county officials to discuss ways and means for improving conditions which were felt to give cause for rioting. Two important facts were gleaned from the lengthy discussion which attended the planning. First, there was a great distrust of the so-called "race relations crowd," the do-gooders, those who act, as Everett Clinchy has said, "all in the name of God." Second, the official fathers were quite unmoved by the citizens' complaint of rumors and what they might do to otherwise quiescent community relationships. This led us to ponder why a stigma is attached to working with what we call lost causes? Why do we continue to play down the importance of common talk and unauthenticated stories in human relations?

Though no brief comment can provide a full answer to these questions it is possible to point out some of the symptoms that indicate the ailment involved. First, there is no more unpopular "cause" in the South than that of human or race relations. Many people believe that these relations should be more equitable but only a few dare go out and work for them. Since there is little material gain for the person who does give his heart and hand to such a cause, most of us can see no earthly reason why one would make himself a martyr. As one public official said, "Those folks just get in my hair and make me uncomfortable." Which is all to the good, as is borne out by the numbers of people who are joining the ranks of agencies and movements working for social betterment.

However, one distinct challenge is not fully met. The official continues: "Nine times out of ten they don't know what they are talking about. They get all worked up about something and come to you with a tear-soaked handkerchief in one hand, a Bible in the other, and sob stories on their lips. That kind just irritates you. I don't want to be in office when these people start learning how government is run and the facts as they really are. We'll have to do something then."

This brings us to this matter of rumor, which distinctly is not facts as they really are. The masses of people never really know the facts of their living, the facts behind their governments, their jobs, their health. Their economic, political and social lives operate, in the main, on what they hear indirectly, on what they sense from newspaper stories and radio commentaries. Rumor reigns in the South because we have not been willing to discover and propagate fact, which is both stranger and stronger than the fanciful fabric of regional, racial and economic prejudices we weave about ourselves. We need more do-gooders who possess fact and tact. We need more people who know how to squelch rumor with the truths of Southern life.

Southern Comment

"Hooliganism has no place in race relations in Mobile. Members of neither race can justify themselves in malicious unprovoked actions of aggression against the other.

"This has always been a community in which the races got along peaceably together, each understanding and adhering to the principles of Southern custom and preference. It intends to remain such a community. Let no hot-headed racial bigot, black or white, home-grown or in-migrant, doubt that if he expects to live long in Mobile without being separated from society by a set of bars."—*The Mobile Register*, August 12.

"The question of whether Negro teachers should receive the same pay as white teachers, where the qualifications are the same and the responsibility similar, is a matter that South Carolina must meet. And the best solution is to take the fair course, which is to equalize the compensation where on merit it is justified."—Columbia *State*, August 11.

"To argue that the Negro is better off in one section of the country than in another is exceedingly silly and beside the point, as anyone who desires to be honest with himself must admit that the Negro isn't very well off wherever he is. . . . But the task (of solving the problem) calls for a maximum of intelligence and understanding and a minimum of emotion and rabble rousing, among whites and blacks alike."—Bob McCracken in "The Crow's Nest." Corpus Christi *Caller-Times*, August 20.

"We have by our own action abolished the poll tax as a qualification for voting, we have without compulsion or court order equalized the pay of white and colored teachers, we have established for our Negro citizens a great system of public schools and a program of higher education and vocational training unequalled in the Nation.

"We have had no lynching in over 20 years and no race riot in over 40 years. In good faith, in a spirit of genuine friendliness and in spite of outside agitators, we are solving our race problems on a basis of mutual understanding and economic justice."—Radio address of Governor J. M. Broughton of North Carolina, Raleigh, August 7.

On Racial Discrimination

(*The Smithfield, N. C., Herald, July* 28, 1944)

There are Southern politicians who thrive on their outspoken advocacy of white supremacy because there is deep-rooted racial prejudice among many rank-and-file Southern citizens.

These politicians were described as "boiling mad" when the Democrats inserted the following plank in their platform adopted at the Chicago convention last week: "We believe that racial and religious minorities have the right to live, develop and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution. Congress should exert its full constitutional powers to protect those rights."

If other sections of the nation obtain the impression that all the South is hostile to this plank of the platform, they have a wrong impression, because an increasingly large number of forward-looking Southerners know full well that Vice President Henry Wallace spoke the truth in his speech at the Democratic convention when he stated that racial discrimination in America is on the way out and they not only recognize the truth of the statement but they believe it to be their duty to exert their influence toward a hastening of the day when there will be no racial discrimination.

The racial equality plank adopted by the Democrats is but a reiteration of rights already guaranteed by the Constitution. The reiteration is necessary because there are politicians and selfish interest groups always seeking to circumvent the Constitution to deny Negroes and other race minorities in the United States opportunities for development and abundant living.

Forward-looking citizens of the South and of the nation do not oppose racial discrimination, however, merely because it is forbidden by the Constitution, but because it is eternally wrong and inconsistent with Christian principles which, after all, are the foundation stones of democracy.

The oft-predicted racial war in America will not materialize if the majority race honestly seeks to wipe out discrimination against the minority race. It is not a question of white supremacy or black supremacy—it is merely a question of whether a racial minority has "the right to live, develop and vote equally with all citizens and share the rights that are guaranteed by our Constitution."

An affirmative answer to that question will be both Christian and democratic—in keeping with the best traditions of American governmental progress. A negative answer will be in keeping with the methods of Hitler and the Nazi party.

The American Missionary Association Institute of Race Relations

By Charles S. Johnson
Fisk University

A group of one hundred thirty-seven Negro and white community leaders met at the Fisk University Department of Social Sciences, during the month of July, for three weeks of intensive study of current problems in race relations. Organized as the initial Institute of Race Relations of the Race Relations Division of the American Missionary Association, the meeting represented perhaps the first effort of its kind ever to be held in the South. As a part of the regular program of the Race Relations Division of the Association, the institute offered an intensive and practical course of study of the problems and methods of dealing with racial situations. Growing out of the heightened racial tensions in many areas of the North and South affected by war migrations and the complication of the major social problems of these areas by the factor of race, the institute was a response to the expressed needs of workers and community leaders all over the country for information and guidance.

Membership

Of the total membership of one hundred thirty-seven registrants, there were fifty-five Negro members, eighty-one whites and one Japanese. Representation came from thirty-one states and the District of Columbia, covering a geographical range from California in the West, to Texas in the South, and New Hampshire in the North and East. These were persons of mature experience, involved more or less directly with problems of race relations as matters of practical and immediate concern in daily work. Among the group, forty-seven persons were from northern areas, while ninety were individuals working and living in the South. The majority of registrants were engaged in social, medical, public health and religious work; a fourth were teachers, educators and students, and slightly less than a fifth were race relations specialists, community workers and journalists.

Organizations and individuals of national importance were represented in the institute membership, in addition to scores of local groups and organizations.

Course of Study

The curriculum for the institute centered around four general interest fields: (1) Race and Racial Theories, including anthropological and psychological aspects of race and race relations, and comparative race relations throughout the world; (2) Racial Aspects of Social Problems, covering racial tension areas in the United States, problems of racial adjustment and integration in industry, labor, housing, educational institutions and the church, social planning for minorities in the framework of city planning, and post-war problems of readjustment; (3) Methods, Techniques and Community Planning—a review and analysis of methods and practices in dealing with racial situations; and (4) The Role of Personal Religion in Human Relations.

There were eighty-seven lecture and discussion sessions during the twenty-one day institute. The resident faculty, composed of thirty-six lecturers and consultants, provided a valuable source of guidance, information and stimulation. Some of the Nation's most informed leaders were in this group.

Discussion Findings

It is not possible here even to highlight adequately the exhaustive discussion and lecture sessions, although it is useful to outline some of the methods and techniques suggested for changing existing patterns of race relations. The following methods were mentioned:

(1) The organization of private and official committees for both emergency and long-range planning and action programs.

(2) Extension of labor organization membership, training in labor methods and disciplines and identification of racial interests with those of labor.

(3) Encouragement of Negro migration from solid clusters in the South to small towns and cities of the North and West.

(4) Intensive programs of adult education among the culturally isolated Negro communities, particularly in cities, such education to include the inculcation of expected modes of urban behavior.

(5) Programs of inter-cultural education. Special days, weeks, or projects devoted to the contributions of minority groups are relatively easy but only satisfactory as a temporary expedient. Successful intercultural education should be interwoven throughout the school curriculum, emphasizing the part played by all groups, rather than stressing a particular minority.

(6) Intelligent use of the Negro vote.

(7) Utilization, as educational material for employers, of the successful industrial experiences of Negro workers.

(8) Extension of areas of personal contacts and relations.

(9) Skillful use of the press, motion pictures and radio to recondition public attitudes.

(10) Utilization of the social function of the church.

(11) In the South where segregation laws exist, insistence upon exact equalization can either improve facilities manyfold, or deteriorate segregation because of the unsupportable cost of maintaining dual institutions.

(12) Use of emotional media such as music and art in the creation of favorably-toned situations in which hostilities disappear.

(13) Cooperative self-help projects as illustrated in the Flanner House urban experiment (Indianapolis) and the rural cooperatives in North Carolina and Georgia.

(14) Planned education of children in the school and family in respect for human personalities across the superficial barriers of race and class.

(15) Use of pressure groups and pressure tactics, properly timed and intelligently executed.

(16) A work camp program of the type developed by the Friends Service Committee for the employment of non-violent solutions of social and economic conflicts and for the development of intelligent social attitudes for participation in community life.

(17) Abolition of segregation in the federal government, which has vast contacts and establishments throughout the country. With the proper application of political pressure it should be possible to break down the pattern of segregation in federal offices and services.

(18) Abolition of segregation in the church. The churches are uncomfortable about their racial attitudes. It should be possible in many cases to establish the principle that churches ought to be places in which practices are more Christian and democratic than outside them. Also, the churches run many institutions such as hospitals and schools. The policies of these institutions could well be brought in line with the philosophy of human brotherhood.

Conclusion

A final word might be given as to programs of race relations generally. It was suggested directly and indirectly that a program or activity for better race relations might be successful to the extent that it is able to make whites and Negroes feel, with respect to each other, more like "we" and less like "they."

It is important, but not enough, to attempt to modify behavior of Negroes by asking them to behave more circumspectly. Likewise with efforts to change the opinions of white people by showing them movies, pictures and books of Negroes, as Negroes who have achieved success in one field of endeavor or another. To demonstrate that Negroes can achieve as much as whites is probably not alone going to change the opinions of persons who still feel that they belong to one group and Negroes belong to another.

It would in general be useful to consider each device employed in race relations carefully in the light of two questions: Will the doing of it engender a feeling of solidarity in the whites and Negroes who are collaborating in it? Will the results contribute to or distract from the separateness of these two groups in our American population?

Equalization of Teachers' Salaries

(*Continued from Page* 1)

tial as between the salaries indicated above should be removed beginning July 1, 1944, so that the salaries of Negro teachers and white teachers, so fas as state funds are concerned, would be identical thereafter. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Clyde A. Erwin, who is a member of the Board, offered a motion that the recommendation of the Governor be approved. This motion was carried by unanimous vote. In the budget for the school session 1944-1945, there was an allotment of approximately $250,000, which lacked only about $201,000 of being sufficient to eliminate all of the differential in 1944-1945. This difference was now provided, making the total for removal of the differential about $451,000 for 1944-1945.

The Financial Cost

While the statements above are both factual and historical, they do not tell the whole story, viz: What has it cost North Carolina in actual money to bring the salaries of Negro teachers and principals up to equality with white teachers and principals in all categories? This story is as follows:

1. In 1938-1939 the State School Commission allotted $118,000 to bring the maximum "A" grade Negro teacher's salary up from $96 to $100 per month.

2. Following that action of the Commission, the State Legislature has appropriated sums for reducing the differential as follows:

1939-1940	$250,000
1940-1941	500,000
1941-1942	750,000
1942-1943	1,000,000
1943-1944	1,281,250
1944-1945	1,769,657
GRAND TOTAL	$5,550,907

3. The further amount needed in keeping with Governor Broughton's recommendation as above, which was made available by the State Board of Education on June 8, 1944, was $201,000. This is included in the amount given for 1944-1945 above. However, the above Grand Total does not include the $118,000 listed under "1" above.

A casual glance at the figures for the six years listed above may not be sufficiently explanatory. Briefly, they mean that after the 1939-1940 initial legislative appropriation of $250,000 it required about that sum for each succeeding year plus the total cost for the preceding year; that is, until the current year, when the total sum for 1944-1945 includes also the $201,000 mentioned above.

The action of the State Board of Education, which body approved the Governor's recommendation, therefore places public school teachers' salaries, white and Negro, on an absolute equality basis in North Carolina, beginning July 1, 1944.

Here And There In The South

Southern Negro Youth

Twenty-odd Negro youth, a young white Southerner, and a young Japanese-American attended a two-week seminar conducted by the Southern Negro Youth Congress at the Atlanta University School of Social Work this summer. It was an amazingly successful seminar of young people who earnestly sought an understanding of the social problems facing youth of this generation.

The seminar said, "The valley of Negro rights has been flooded by the river of white supremacy. This is our fight to win the fruits of true democracy.

"We, as Negro youth, shall be crusaders for political justice, and securing our right of suffrage; educating the people in current and vital issues and stimulating the interest of our people. We shall try to promote good will and understanding among the races of our country and the world, thereby strengthening our great democracy and establishing economic freedom.

"We Negro youth will develop race-consciousness and instill in ourselves the value of self-confidence, dependability, self-determination, reliability. We will have an interest in personal appearance, personal integrity and the development of individual abilities and talents."

Miami

On Friday, September 1, and after a period of intensive training, five Negro men fully equipped with badges, nightsticks, guns, flashlights and authority became full-fledged members of the Miami, Florida, police force. The policemen were assigned to patrol the Washington Heights downtown section of the Florida city.

Another epochal move was made in Miami in late August when six white public officials, two county commissioners, two city commissioners, the Director of Public Safety and the Sheriff, together with six Negro citizens formed a committee "to do something." Said County Commissioner Grandon, "We don't want to sit around and talk. We want action and results. We have been talking about some of these problems for a long time. It's time now to do something."

The committee dug in on several things almost immediately—housing, health, transportation facilities, bathing beaches and schools. They were not fooling.

The Army

Our army included 698,911 Negroes on June 30, 1944. Of this number 5,957 were commissioned officers at all ranks from 2nd Lieutenant to Brigadier General. In the infantry were 44,869 soldiers. The artillery had 38,517, the engineers 128,789, the air forces 79,027. The remaining 407,709 were in other branches of the service.

The total number of Negroes in the army is greater than was the combined male population of Atlanta, Birmingham, Houston and New Orleans in 1940.

Segregation

Last month a War Department order directed all army post commanders to end the segregation of races with respect to the use of certain facilities on their posts. This official segregation, which had aggravated discriminatory practices, was terminated immediately at some Southern posts and belatedly at others. All in all, the reaction in the South was less violent than had been expected. However, the segregation-antisegregation lines of thought remained taut.

The Governor of Alabama wired President Roosevelt: "I protest such an order which violates a State-wide practice and belief and aggravates rather than helps. . . . It breaks down an essential principle of race relationship in the South and grievously handicaps those of us who are trying to bring about a better relationship between the two races and an improvement of both on equal bases."

The Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference, composed of 250 Negro ministers representing approximately 50,000 Baptists in the city, took this stand:

"1. The Negroes of Alabama have been law-abiding citizens, having done our part both as civilians and as soldiers as far as we have been allowed. We realize that segregation takes away from the Negro his constitutional rights.

"2. Because of segregation, the Negro has been kept out of the best institutions and technical schools, thereby impairing his preparation for the armed forces of the country.

"3. As Negroes we believe in our democratic form of government, and we believe that true democracy should work throughout America for all people, and therefore, we emphatically deny the statement made by anybody, anywhere, at any time, that we are satisfied with the evils of segregation."

Piney Woods

The Piney Woods Country Life School is loated in Piney Woods, Mississippi. It is one of those realistic, down-to-earth schools that meets the needs of people who live in the country areas of the South. Piney Woods has problems that are not so usual these days. First, it is located in Rankin County where there is no public library for Negroes, nor is there a library in either of the adjoining counties of Simpson and Smith. The 8,326 colored children in that region must rely upon the books available at Piney Woods School.

But Piney Woods has no library building. Many of its books are kept in boxes simply because there is no place for stacking them, no place where the children of those three counties and their adult friends and relatives can come to read them. Piney Woods wants to change that situation, as it has helped to change so many others in the past.

You can help them build a library by sending contributions of one dollar or more to the Piney Woods Library Fund, Piney Woods Country Life School, Piney Woods, Mississippi. That dollar will really go a long way.

C O P Y

407 So. Jefferson St.
Mobile, Alabama
November 3, 1944

Mr. Carey E. Haigler
Ala. State Industrial Union Council
717 Comer Building
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Sir:

Thank you for "The Negro in 1944".

There is significance in this pamphlet and I appreciate the fact that I am included in the group of those whose comments you invite.

The presumption that the Southern Negro is responsive to the fact that white and colored folk are pictured in happy fellowship has difficult implications. He resents not so much the segregation he has learned to understand, as the discrimination he cannot understand. Mere proximity to white folk of prominence is not an end point to be sought nor an achievement to merit praise. Of more importance are the achievement of better working conditions, increased earning power and a feeling of kinship with all workers.

I appreciate "The Negro in 1944 " and all that it holds of hope and promise.

We are grateful for your work for us and believe that through you, and those who, like you, want the best for all who are underprivileged a better day will dawn.

Very respectfully yours,

HERSCHELL R. WILLIAMS.

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN AND COMPANY, INC., *Publishers*

GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

Please address reply to New York Office: 14 WEST 49TH ST.,
ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. *Circle 6-1700*

November 10, 1944

Dear Stet:

Thanks for sending along the chapter on racial democracy. I read it with a great deal of interest and will pass along my reactions for whatever they may be worth.

I think, however, that you would get a great deal more from a book recently published by the University of North Carolina Press. It's called WHAT THE NEGRO THINKS, and contains a series of pieces by fourteen prominent Negroes, both Northern and Southern. But, what I would particularly concentrate on is the publisher's introduction by Couch. I trust that you will be able to make more sense out of it than I was able to.

I think the main weakness in your stand is that you do not point out what channels can be effectively counted on to enforce "separate-but-equal." Unfortunately, this is the approach that the Southern Liberal has been quoting for the past fifty years. In 1895, at the Atlanta Expostion, Booker T. Washington projected the Negro into exactly the same program. You and I both know what the results were.

You are also going to find yourself in the same company with John Temple Graves, Mark Etheridge, David Cohn and Virginius Dabney. I trust your sincerity, but I certainly question theirs.

I don't know what the answer is, but I do know that unless your strategy can bring forth action, and I feel you should stress this and name names and organizations, it's going to resolve into the same old run-around. I feel that you should think this over very carefully and talk to a great many people before you make this the key chapter of your book.

I am doing an article which I probably won't sell, but I'll send a copy along to you. The point that I'm stressing and you might want to stress, too, is that the sentiment in the North is becoming so strong that unless the South gives in now on some points, eventually they are going to have to give in on all points. Where the South makes its mistake is in thinking that the Southern Negroes don't know this.

I enjoyed our dinner very much and I shall be looking forward to seeing you again soon. I'm certainly not trying to dictate what kind of book I think you should write, but merely point out some of the arguments on the other side.

Cordially,

Buck

Bucklin Moon

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
20 Westminister Drive
Atlanta, Georgia

BRM:ph

20 Westminster Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia
November 14, 1944

Mr. Bucklin Moon
Doubleday-Doran
14 West 48th Street
Rockefeller Center
New York City 20

Dear Buck:

I was very glad to get your letter about my "Design for Racial Democracy."

I shall certainly get hold of "What the Negro thinks." I don't have to point out to you, however, that it is "what the white man thinks" that determines the manner in which what the Negro wants can be most readily attained in the South.

I am going to follow up your suggestion that I be still more specific in pointing out channels for action. I think the chapter does this already, but, as you point out, it is in this that my position differs so radically from those of the Southern liberals whom you mentioned. I have little fear of being accepted by Graves, Etheridge, Cohn, Dabney and Co. They will surely recognize that my Design is something altogether different from their program of appeasement. Whereas those gentlemen quote and apologize, I issue a militant call for action.

Where Booker T. Washington plead for fair treatment, I urge the Negro to go into court, and exert all possible political pressure, in demanding every right to which he is entitled by law. I speak not for the old run-around, but for full speed ahead.

While I am not in a position to gauge Northern sentiment for enforcing racial democracy, evidence like Detroit makes me somewhat dubious. I do agree very strongly,

however, that there is a majority of nationwide sentiment which is going to force, via the Federal Government, a permanent FEPC and political equality for Negroes. These two subjects I shall treat in other chapters. The urgent job facing believers in racial democracy, it seems to me, is to prepare the Southern white for these two drastic changes, because both contain the seeds of violence, and I very much fear that the Federal Government will not provide the protection which it is obligated to give. Here in the capitol of the South I am in daily contact with CIO organizers, Southerners without prejudice like ourselves, who assure me that the sentiment of their white members promises violence on the issues of Negro voting and the FEPC. If this is the case, and I think it is, the issue of segregation is infinitely more dangerous (from the Negroes' point of view) simply because in this matter the Federal Government lacks jurisdiction. In short I think that an army of occupation is the only instrument which the Federal Government possesses that is capable of putting an end to segregation in the South now.

I hope you will forgive the length of this rebuttal, but at any rate it has given me an opportunity to clarify the matter in my own mind. If there are points in it which you think ought to be challenged, I hope you will do me the favor. I also look forward to receiving a copy of your article. I agree I need a great deal more criticism from Northern militants, and I am sending copies to Professor Redding and Edgar Brown. When I return to New York I hope to have the opportunity of discussing it also with Walter White and Philip Randolph, both of whom have been sent copies.

Be seeing you in December.

Best regards,

Stetson Kennedy.

SK:BG

November 15, 1944

The Rev. E. R. Brown, D. D.
Board of Missions and Church Extension
The Methodist Church
150 Fifth Avenue
New York 11, New York

Dear Dr. Brown:

You perhaps know that the Southern Regional Council, at its charter meeting on February 16, 1944, absorbed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to which the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension had given most valuable moral and financial support through the years. At its meeting last December, the Board voted an appropriation of $1,000 toward the first year's budget of the Council, which was then in the process of organization. It was most encouraging to have this assurance that the Board's interest in the Commission would be continued through the Council. Since our fiscal year closes December 31, we should very much appreciate receiving a check from your Treasurer before that date.

We understand that the Board will meet next month to make appropriations for the ensuing year. We are, therefore, sending this request for a renewal of the appropriation to the Council. The enclosed pamphlet, entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, will acquaint you with the background and program of the organization. Briefly, however, the specific program activities which the Council wishes to promote through interracial committees and other channels of action include conferences, planning, and recommendations for action on the following problems: (1) the postwar employment of Negroes in the South; (2) fair standards and practices in household work for Negro women; (3) the police and human relations; (4) equalization of teachers' salaries and other expenditures for public education; (5) constructive approaches to the problem of Negro participation in primary elections; (6) housing reform in the South.

The Council is mindful of the significant work which has been done by church groups and wishes to cooperate fully with such organizations for the advancement of our common aims. We are proud to have on our Board of Directors such outstanding Methodists as Bishop Arthur J. Moore, Dr. R. L. Russell, a former member of your Board, Mrs. M. E. Tilly, and President Goodrich C. White of Emory University. In order that we may have closer contact with you and the Board of Home Missions and Church Extension, we should like very much to have you become an Associate of the Council. We hope, therefore, that you will return the enclosed blank, authorizing us to enter your name on our roll.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

November 17, 1944

Mrs. John W. Davis
Institute
West Virginia

Dear Mrs. Davis:

The area of the Southern Regional Council, as you perhaps know, is composed of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Voting members reside in these states. In order that we may have the advice and cooperation of interested persons outside the area, however, the by-laws provide for Associate memberships.

Because of your interest and wide experience in this field, and in view of your membership in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, we hope that you will accept Associate membership in the Council. Won't you please return the enclosed blank as soon as possible, authorizing us to add your name to our roll?

The Council is holding its first annual meeting in the Exhibition Room of the Library Building of Atlanta University, 273 Chestnut Street, S. W., on Wednesday, December 6, 1944, beginning at 10:30 A. M. If you find it possible to be in Atlanta on that date, we shall be delighted to have you attend the meeting.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

November 17, 1944

Mrs. J. W. Downs
150 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Downs:

The area of the Southern Regional Council, as you perhaps know, is composed of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Voting members reside in these states. In order that we may have the advice and cooperation of interested persons outside the area, however, the by-laws provide for Associate memberships.

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

November 17, 1944

Mrs. John Hope
175 North 137th Street
New York, New York

Dear Mrs. Hope:

The area of the Southern Regional Council, as you perhaps know, is composed of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Voting members reside in these states. In order that we may have the advice and cooperation of interested persons outside the area, however, the by-laws provide for Associate memberships.

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

George Fort Milton
Mordecai W. Johnson

November 17, 1944

Mr. Mordecai Johnson
Howard University
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

The area of the Southern Regional Council, as you perhaps know, is composed of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Voting members reside in these states. In order that we may have the advice and cooperation of interested persons outside the area, however, the by-laws provide for Associate memberships.

Because of your interest and wide experience in this field, and in view of your membership in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, we hope that you will accept Associate membership in the Council. Won't you please return the enclosed blank as soon as possible, authorizing us to add your name to our roll?

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

November 17, 1944

Miss Isobel Lawson
Y. W. C. A.
600 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Lawson:

The area of the Southern Regional Council, as you perhaps know, is composed of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Voting members reside in these states. In order that we may have the advice and cooperation of interested persons outside the area, however, the by-laws provide for Associate memberships.

Because of your interest in this field, and in view of your membership in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation as the official representative of the Young Women's Christian Association, we hope that you will accept Associate membership in the Council. Won't you please return the enclosed blank as soon as possible, authorizing us to add your name to our roll?

The Council is holding its first annual meeting in the Exhibition Room of the Library Building of Atlanta University, 273 Chestnut Street, S. W., on Wednesday, December 6, 1944, beginning at 10:30 A. M. If you find it possible to be in Atlanta on that date, we shall be delighted to have you attend the meeting.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

November 17, 1944

Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune
1812- 9th Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Bethune:

The area of the Southern Regional Council, as you perhaps know, is composed of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Voting members reside in these states. In order that we may have the advice and cooperation of interested persons outside the area, however, the by-laws provide for Associate memberships.

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Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN AND COMPANY, INC., *Publishers*

GARDEN CITY, N. Y.

Please address reply to New York Office: 14 WEST 49TH ST., ROCKEFELLER CENTER, NEW YORK 20, N. Y. *Circle* 6-1700

November 20, 1944

Dear Stet:

It was good to get your long letter and I must say that there is not a great deal that I can say in answer. My main point is that I think that it's time to separate the sheep from the goats among Southern Liberals, and people like you are the ones who must do it.

I agree with you fully that there is danger of violence in the ~~Southern~~ Northern strategy, but I'm very much afraid that there is going to be violence in any case. If this be true, it seems to me mainly a question of what will produce the greatest change with the less penalty. As I told you, I just don't know. In any case, I think, after you read the book I suggested, you will have a much better slant than I myself could give you.

What I meant by channels of action is that the Negro is definitely at a disadvantage in Southern law courts. Without strong pressure, it's going to be extremely difficult for him to get a decent break, and even with that break I very much doubt that a great deal can be accomplished without carrying each action to the Supreme Court. I'm sure that you realize how long that will take.

I'll send you my article some time, but I don't know just how soon. I've been so busy that I haven't got much beyond the preliminary stages. And I'll be looking forward to seeing you again when you come to New York.

Cordially,

Buck

Bucklin Moon

P.S. I just got over being a father for the second time a day or so ago; if this letter doesn't seem clear blame it on that!

BRM:ph

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
20 Westminster Drive N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

November 21, 1944

Mr. Mark A. Dawber
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Dawber:

The Southern Regional Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." The Council believes that now as never before the people of the South and the Nation must mobilize their spiritual and intellectual resources in the interest of constructive social change.

The by-laws require that regular members shall reside in the Council's area, which has been described as the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Provision has been made, however, for interested persons living elsewhere to become Associates of the Council.

For a number of years the Home Missions Council and members of its staff have shown an interest in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which has merged with the Southern Regional Council. This leads us to believe that you and Miss Lowry might wish to cooperate with us by becoming Associates of the Council. We should like very much to have you do so, and we hope that you will return the enclosed blank, authorizing us to enter your name on our roll. As an Associate you will, of course, receive our monthly publication THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all other materials issued by the Council. The pamphlet which we are sending you herewith will acquaint you with the background and program of the Council.

We are writing Miss Lowry by this same mail.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

November 21, 1944

Miss Edith E. Lowry
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, N. Y.

Dear Miss Lowry:

The Southern Regional Council, which began operation in February of this year, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." The Council believes that now as never before the people of the South and the Nation must mobilize their spiritual and intellectual resources in the interest of constructive social change.

The by-laws require that regular members shall reside in the Council's area, which has been described as the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Provision has been made, however, for interested persons living elsewhere to become Associates of the Council.

For a number of years the Home Missions Council and members of its staff have shown an interest in the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which has merged with the Southern Regional Council. This leads us to believe that you and Mr. Dawber might wish to cooperate with us by becoming Associates of the Council. We should like very much to have you do so, and we hope that you will return the enclosed blank, authorizing us to enter your name on our roll. As an Associate you will, of course, receive our monthly publication THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all other materials issued by the Council. The pamphlet which we are sending you herewith will acquaint you with the background and program of the Council.

We are writing Mr. Dawber by this same mail.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

November 21, 1944

Mrs. Mortimer Matthews
600 Oak Avenue
Glendale, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Matthews:

The Southern Regional Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." The Council believes that now as never before the people of the South and the Nation must mobilize their spiritual and intellectual resources in the interest of constructive social change.

The by-laws require that regular members shall reside in the Council's area, which has been described as the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. Provision has been made, however, for interested persons living elsewhere to become Associates of the Council.

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, has told us of your interest in forward looking movements and has suggested that you might wish to join with us in this important work. We are, therefore, very glad to extend an invitation to you to become an Associate of the Council, and we hope that you will return the enclosed blank, authorizing us to enter your name on our roll. As an Associate, you will, of course, receive our monthly publication THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all other materials issued by the Council.

We are sending you herewith a pamphlet, which will acquaint you with the background and program of the Council, along with recent issues of the FRONTIER.

Cordially yours,

GUY B. JOHNSON

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 9, 1944

Doctor Guy Johnson
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Doctor Johnson:

I phoned you a few days ago about using Mrs. Mortimer Matthews of 600 Oak Avenue, Glendale, Ohio in connection with the Southern Regional Council. I believe Mrs. Matthews might well be one of the national advisory committee members or one of the associate members. She is a person of considerable influence around Cincinnati and is interested in all forward looking movements, such as the Southern Regional Council. I hope you will keep Mrs. Matthews in mind and that when the Executive Committee works out plans for including people outside of the area, her name will be among them.

With kindest personal regards and best wishes, I am

Yours truly,

Benjamin E. Mays
President

BEM/B

November 22, 1944

Mr. John M. Goldsmith
Tyler Building
Radford, Virginia

Dear Mr. Goldsmith:

The Southern Regional Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It is a voluntary organization of Southern people devoted to the task of building a better South in a better nation.

As a subscriber to our mailing-list service, you have received a copy of the pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which contains information relative to the background and purposes of the organization. In case your copy has been misplaced, however, we are enclosing one herewith.

The Council believes that now as never before the people of the South must mobilize their spiritual and intellectual resources in the interest of constructive social change. It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South. In its formative stage the Council must rely upon certain philanthropic foundations for the major part of its financial support, but it is looking forward to the day when its program will be financed completely within the South.

We hope that, instead of renewing your mailing-list subscription, you will become a member of the Southern Regional Council, and that you will fill in and return the enclosed application card at your earliest convenience, authorizing us to present your name to the Membership Committee. As a member you will, of course, receive THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

November 24, 1944

Mrs. T. C. Clark, Jr.
161 Eighth Avenue, North
Nashville 3, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Clark:

Your mailing-list subscription and the request for various pamphlets of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation has been received.

The Commission merged with the Southern Regional Council in February of this year and we still have a number of the pamphlets requested. Some of them, however, are now out of print. Under separate cover, we are sending those which are now available, together with a list of the current publications. We are including, also, a copy of THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which will acquaint you with the background and program of the Council.

If you would be interested in becoming a member of the Southern Regional Council, we should be very glad to credit the dollar which you sent for the mailing-list subscription to dues for the current year. A membership-application card is enclosed, in case you would like to join with us in this important work.

The Council represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." We need the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South, and we hope that you will authorize us to present your name to the Membership Committee, which will meet on December 5. As a member, you would, of course, receive THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all other materials issued by the Council.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

November 27, 1944

Bishop R. E. Jones
Gulfside
Waveland, Mississippi

Dear Bishop Jones:

It was good to have your letter of November 21, and I am greatly interested in hearing of the volume which you plan to get out under the title "The Silent South Speaks." This will be a valuable contribution toward better race relations in the South, and I shall be delighted to help in any way that I can. At the moment, we are submerged with preparations for the annual meeting of the Council, but when that is over we shall be glad to cooperate with Mr. Tolson to the best of our ability in getting the information which you are seeking. I am sure that Dr. Johnson and Dr. Reid will be able to give him valuable assistance.

When your letter reached me last week, I was preparing to write you relative to your membership in the Southern Regional Council, with which the Commission on Interracial Cooperation merged early this year. All members of the Commission who are residents of the Council's area, including the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Kentucky, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia, were invited to become members of the new organization. In returning the blank which was sent to you, you entered your address as 1375 E. Long Street, Columbia, Ohio, which is outside our area. Our by-laws make provision, however, for interested persons in other sections to become Associate members of the Council, and we held your blank until we could begin to enroll Associate members. We have just been able to get around to us, and I was planning to send you a letter of explanation.

According to your letter of November 21, it appears that you still maintain your address in New Orleans and also in Waveland. We assume, therefore, that it will be entirely satisfactory to list you as a regular Council member, and I am enclosing a blank to be used in sending us your dues. A notice of the annual meeting, which will be held on December 6, is also enclosed. If you can be in Atlanta on that day, we shall be delighted to have you attend the meeting.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

THE METHODIST CHURCH
NEW ORLEANS AREA
ROBERT E. JONES, RESIDENT BISHOP
631 BARONNE STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

November 21, 1944

Miss Emily Clay
The Standard Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Clay:

I say Dr. Alexander here in Columbus the other day. I had a very happy and extended conversation and told him of something I had in mind in the way of a literary effort; and he told me there was quite a bit of material there in your office. He thought that you would be willing to assist me.

Let me state what I have in mind: As you know, we had in New Orleans some years back quite a distinguished author by the name-George W. Cable. He wrote a rather notable volumne on "The Silent South." I want to get out a volumne now on "The Silent South Speaks." It is my purpose to give emphasis to the better voice of the South on the Race question and in contrast to the more vocal voices that are bitter. Of course, one phase of the book will be a treatment of the movements such as the Interracial Commission in the South--seeking a more democratic way of life. But more particularly, I would like to have books, articles, and statements of prominent people who have been just as liberal on the Race question and The Democratic way of life as others.

I quite-well realize in writing you that I need not go into such detail as I would with someone who is not familiar with the South.

I feel if I could do a good job on "The Silent South Speaks" it would not only give credit to those of the South who have been our friends; but it would strengthen the movement for better relations throughout the Nation.

I'm asking a student of Gammon Theological Seminary -Mr. Tolson, to call at your office and if it is agreeable, I would like you to direct him in the search of material.

You see now that I will be coming to you rather frequently in writing this volumne and I will be very disappointed if I do not have your co-operation.

Sincerely yours,

R E Jones

address
Brelfield
Waveland Miss

I (accept) election to charter membership in the Southern
(~~do not accept~~)
Regional Council, Inc.

IF YOU ACCEPT, PLEASE FILL IN THE FOLLOWING:

I (shall not be able to) attend the meeting on February 16-17.
(~~shall not~~)

(If you accept but have some doubt as to whether you will be able to come to the meeting, please fill in the proxy blank provided below and mail it to Miss Emily H. Clay, 710 Standard Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia, as soon as possible.)

Signed R. E. Jones

Address 1375 E Long Street
Columbus Ohio

Date _____

PROXY

The undersigned, a charter member of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., hereby constitutes and appoints Howard W. Odum, Rufus E. Clement, Charles S. Johnson, Arthur J. Moore, and Ralph McGill, or any one or more of them (with full power to act without the other), the proxy of the undersigned meeting of the members of the Council to be held on February 16, 1944, and any adjournment thereof, and to vote on all questions at the Proxy's complete discretion, with all the powers the undersigned would possess if personally ~~present~~ at said meeting.

Signed R. E. Jones

Date Feby 11-1944

November 27, 1944

Mrs. Joan Livingston
107 Kenwyn Road
Oak Ridge, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Livingston:

Thank you for your subscription to our monthly publication THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER. We shall begin it with the November issue, which will be off the press at the end of the month.

We are sending you herewith a copy of our pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which will acquaint you with the background and program of the Council. With this we are including recent issues of the FRONTIER.

The Council believes that now as never before the people of the South must mobilize their spiritual and intellectual resources in the interest of constructive social change. It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South. If you would be interested in joining us in this important work, we should be glad to have you fill in and return the enclosed membership-application card, authorizing us to present your name to the Membership Committee which will meet on December 5. The twenty-five cents which you sent for the FRONTIER subscription would, of course, be credited on your dues for the year, since membership would entitle you to all publications of the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

57

107 Kenwyn Road
Oak Ridge, Tenn.
November 23, 1944

Gentlemen:

Kindly send me your publication for one year. I am enclosing twenty-five cents in stamps to pay for my subscription. 11/24/44

If you have a pamphlet describing the work of the Conference available, I would appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Joan Livingston

Enc. (Mrs.) Joan Livingston

#1 (membership card) - 57 Aug - Sept - Oct.
Lev

Minutes of
First annual meeting of SRC
Dec. 6, 1944

~~This~~ A copy of this document was made Nov. 10, 1978, from the original in the "Origins and Aims" folder (Box 1) of the SRC material (rec'd. by AU in 1977) and in the process of being cataloged for research use.

The historical significance and the fragility of the document made a copy advisable. It is stored in the last box of mat'l in the C/C Coll'n., T.A. Lib.

lga

Please return to Emily H. Clay.

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.

Annual Meeting
Atlanta, Georgia - December 6, 1944

The first annual meeting of the Southern Regional Council, Inc., was held in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library, Atlanta, Georgia, on December 6, 1944. The meeting was called to order at 10:30 A. M. by Dr. Howard W. Odum, President, who requested the Rev. J. C. Perry, of Birmingham, Alabama, to offer a prayer. The following were present in person or by proxy:

Thodore F. Adams
Will W. Alexander
Mrs. L. W. Alford
Charles W. Anderson, Jr.
Mrs. Leah Pierce Argieard
R. B. Atwood
Mannie Bane
W. R. Banks
Kelley Barnett
Mrs. Janie Porter Barrett
J. A. Bayes
R. C. Beaty
R. D. Bedinger
William H. Bell
W. Y. Bell, Jr.
George C. Bellingrath
Ruby Berkley
Gordon W. Blackwell
J. E. Blanton
Morris Bogdanow
Horace M. Bond
Miss A. Bowden
Stanley R. Brav
James P. Brawley
H. C. Brearley
Francis R. Bridges, Jr.
Ralph P. Bridgman
Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown
Edward M. Brown
Lee L. Brown
Merrill E. Brown
Louis E. Burnham
Charles H. Bynum
J. L. Clark
Edwin L. Clarke
Emily H. Clay
Mrs. George C. Clement
Rufus E. Clement
Charles Clingman
William E. Cole
L. D. Collins
Donald Comer
Robert L. Cousins
W. E. Conhead
Mrs. James E. Crate
W. H. Crawford
John E. Culmer
J. L. Cuninggim
Virginius Dabney
Frank D. Daniel
R. P. Daniel
V. E. Daniel
Colgate W. Darden, Jr.
M. S. Davage
Don A. Davis
T. D. Davis
A. W. Dent
J. C. Dixon
Witherspoon Dodge
R. Edward Dowdy
L. C. Downing
O. D. Duncan
R. B. Eleazer
Mrs. Edith G. Emerson
Mark Ethridge
Leo M. Favrot
Margaret Fisher
E. Horace Fitchett
L. H. Foster
E. G. Francis
G. Hamilton Francis
Fred C. Frey
Opal Futch
S. Hughes Garvin
Mrs. Nathaniel Gist Gee
Mrs. Harry M. Gershon
Gertrude Gerwerts
H. C. Goerner
Mrs. Marion E. Gonzales
H. D. Goode
John Gowdy
F. P. Graham
John Granbery
Charles M. Gray
William H. Gray, Jr.
Mrs. F. H. Gray
K. W. Green
Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton
Leonard Haas
Carey E. Haigler
James E. Hanes
Gordon B. Hancock

Mrs. Henry Havens
Mrs. John H. Hanna
Mrs. A. A. Hardy
L. D. Haskew
D. Swan Haworth
F. C. Hayes
J. Lewis Henderson
W. C. Henson
R. B. Herbert
Mrs. Herman Heyman
Mrs. William H. Hogue
John Hope II
J. Sheldon Herbley
S. M. Howie
A. D. Huddleston
Mrs. G. W. Hummel
Roy E. Hyde
John W. Inzer
Luther P. Jackson
W. C. Jackson
Louis I. Jaffe
Annie Tait Jenkins
Katharine Jocher
Howard E. Jensen
Charles S. Johnson
Mrs. Guion G. Johnson
Guy B. Johnson
David D. Jones
Miss L. Carey Jones
Mrs. Marian E. Jones
Mrs. Louis Kaufman
Paul B. Kern
L. R. Killam
Edward S. King
R. O'Hara Lanier
Mrs. G. W. Long
Roswell Long
Frank McCallister
James McClendon
Mrs. James McClendon
Edward A. McDowell
O. E. McKaine
T. James McNamara
Edward G. Mackay
Mrs. Edward G. Mackay
Kathleen Mallery
William H. Marmion
Mrs. E. B. Martin
Mrs. Attwood R. Martin
David Marx
Lucy R. Mason
Walter J. Matherly
Benjamin E. Mays
A. R. Mead
Mildred R. Mell

Hubert L. Mills
L. D. Milton
George S. Mitchell
John W. Mitchell
Samuel C. Mitchell
Josiah Morse
Mrs. Audley Morton
Jackson M. Mundy
Ernest E. Neal
M. Mae Neptune
H. C. Nixon
Howard W. Odum
Gerald P. O'Hara
N. C. Newbold
Noel F. Parrish
Raymond K. Patty
Paul S. Peirce
A. M. Pennybacker
J. C. Perry
E. C. Peters
J. Mitchell Pilcher
Mrs. C. B. Pittman
John Garland Pollard, Jr.
E. M. Preston
D. R. Price
H. Quillian
D. Hiden Ramsey
Arthur Raper
Mrs. N. H. Ratliff
Florence M. Read
Ira DeA. Reid
Mrs. Lillian M. Rice
James L. Robb
Harry W. Roberts
G. D. Rogers
J. Alvin Russell
R. L. Russell
J. W. Seabrook
Leander J. Shaw
Charles A. Shaw
Philip E. Shulhafer
Mrs. Philip E. Shulhafer
Mrs. Andrew W. Simkins
T. Lynn Smith
C. C. Spaulding
Frank W. Spencer
Ludd M. Spivey
Thomas S. Staples
Mrs. J. Morgan Stevens James R. Steelin
Mrs. E. W. Stewart
Mrs. W. B. Suddeth
Henry H. Sweets
Florence Syts
James T. Taylor
Mrs. M. E. Tilly

L. M. Robin
H. Councill Trenholm
H. L. Trigg
H. St. George Tucker
Mrs. W. A. Turner
J. M. Tydings
Joseph King Vivion
Patterson Wardlaw
Henry T. Ware
Forrester B. Washington
Kendall Weisiger
Carter WesleyJohn
John H. Wheeler
Goodrich C. White
Walter W. Whitson
M. F. Whittaker
Josephine Wilkins
F. C. Willcoxon
D. E. Williams
C. B. Wilmer
Mrs. Henry Wilson
John D. Wing
William Archer Wright, Jr.
Louise Young
P. B. Young

Dr. Odum announced that the Board of Directors would meet immediately following the member meeting. He then addressed the members, reviewing the first year of the Council and pointing out certain problems of policy and strategy which confront us. (See Exhibit I for complete text of this address as published in the December issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.)

The registration and proxies were examined by the Secretary, who reported a quorum present.

On motion of Dr. Guy B. Johnson-

1 IT WAS VOTED to confirm the list of persons who have accepted the invitation of the Membership Committee to become members of the Council since the charter meeting. (See attached Exhibit II.)

On motion of Msgr. T. James McNamara-

2 IT WAS VOTED that the President be instructed to appoint a committee of three to examine the minutes of the charter meeting, February 16, 1944, and report whether or not they shall be approved.

The following committee was appointed: Msgr. T. James McNamara, Dr. A. W. Dent, and Mr. Carter Wesley.

The report of the Executive Directors was read by Dr. Johnson. (See Exhibit III for full text of this report.)

On motion of Dr. N. C. Newbold, seconded by Mr. J. B. Blanton-

3 IT WAS VOTED that the report of the Executive Directors be accepted.

On motion of Dr. Johnson-

4 IT WAS VOTED that recommendations for amendments to the by-laws be gone into at this time.

Mr. Leonard Haas reported that the Board of Directors, on April 28, 1944, recommended that the following resolution be adopted:

RESOLVED- That whereas the Board of Directors believes that it is in keeping with common practice and in the interest of efficiency for the Executive Directors to be members of the Executive Committee, it recommends to the members that the by-laws be amended as follows:

That that part of Article V, Section 1, which reads:

The Board of Directors shall provide for an Executive Committee of not more than seven (7) members in addition to the President and Vice Presidents, who shall be ex officio members, selected from the membership of the Board in such way as the Board may determine,

be amended to read as follows:

The Board of Directors shall provide for an Executive Committee of not more than seven (7) members in addition to the President and Vice Presidents, the Executive Director, and the Associate Executive Director, all of whom shall be ex officio members, selected from the membership of the Board in such way as the Board may determine.

The question of membership of the Executive Directors on the Executive Committee, in view of their being paid employees, was discussed. Dr. Dent called attention to the fact that the two Directors, along with the President and Vice Presidents, would be ex officio members, only. Dr. Goodrich White expressed the opinion that the elected officers of the Council should have a vote in the Executive Committee, but that the paid officers should not have the privilege of voting.

Dr. Dent moved that the resolution be adopted with the exception that it shall stipulate that the Executive Directors shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee without the right to vote.

After careful consideration, and on motion of Dr. Dent-

6 IT WAS VOTED that the amendment be accepted.

On motion of Dr. White-

7 IT WAS VOTED that a special committee be appointed to review and reword the resolution concerning membership of the Executive Directors on the Executive Committee and to report back to the afternoon session.

Mr. Haas read the following additional recommendation of the Board of Directors for an amendment to the by-laws:

That that part of Article VI, Section 1, which reads:

The Executive Director and the Associate Executive Director need not be members at the time of their election, but, by virtue of their office shall become members of the corporation and of the Board with all the privileges of Board members, except that they may not be members of the Executive Committee of the Board,

be amended by striking out the words,

> except that they may not be members of the Executive Committee of the Board.

In view of the previous amendment, authorizing the Executive Directors to have membership on the Executive Committee, without vote, it was agreed that this amendment to the by-laws would be unnecessary.

Mr. Haas reported that the Board of Directors, on April 28, recommended a further change in the by-laws, as follows:

> That that part of Article V, Section 2, which reads,
>
> A quorum of the Executive Committee shall be constituted of such number as may be determined by the Board of Directors but not fewer than four (4) members, exclusive of ex officio members, be amended to read,
>
> A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of not less than six (6) members of the Committee.

After discussion and on motion of Mr. Frank A. McCallister-

7 IT WAS VOTED that the quorum be five (5), instead of six (6), and that this portion of the by-laws be amended to read:

> A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of not less than five (5) members of the Committee.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Haas:

> That the by-laws be amended by striking Article IV, Section 2, which reads,
>
> After each meeting of members of the corporation at which a Board of Directors shall have been elected, the Board of Directors so elected shall meet as soon as practicable for the transaction of business, at such time and place as may be designated by the members of the corporation at such meeting. No notice of such first meeting shall be necessary if held as hereinbefore provided,
>
> and by substituting therefor the following:
>
> The Board of Directors shall meet immediately prior to each meeting of the members of the corporation and again following such meeting of the corporation, at such time and place as may be designated by the President.

Dr. Odum asked that the Committee on Public Relations serve as a Committee on Resolutions for this meeting, to report during the afternoon session.

Dr. Dent reported for the committee appointed to study the minutes of the Charter meeting and on his motion-

8 IT WAS VOTED that the minutes of the Charter meeting be approved.

The meeting adjourned for lunch, to reconvene at 2:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The afternoon session was called to order at 2:30 P. M. by Mr. Carter Wesley, Vice President. Mr. Wesley explained that since he had certain matters to present he preferred not to remain in the chair.

On motion of Dr. Witherspoon Dodge, therefore-

9 IT WAS VOTED that Mr. Francis R. Bridges be appointed to serve as Acting Chairman.

On motion of Miss Josephine Wilkins-

10 IT WAS VOTED that the reports of the Standing Committees, with the exception of the Membership Committee, be made to the Board of Directors immediately following this meeting.

The report of the Membership Committee was read by Mrs. M. E. Tilly, Co-Chairman, (See Exhibit IV for complete report.) The Committee offered the following suggestions:

1- That the function of the Membership Committee be that of planning ways of implementing the expansion of Council membership and of passing on applications for membership.

2- That the Council sponsor a membership campaign in which every member of the Council participates as an active recruiter.

3- That the membership dues remain at $1.00, but that contributions be requested of members.

4- That persons living outside the Council area who subscribe to the purposes of the Council and contribute $1.00 or more be accepted as associate members.

On motion of Mrs. Tilly-

11 IT WAS VOTED that the report be adopted.

On motion of Mr. Wesley-

12 IT WAS VOTED that the report be amended to include other names to be presented at this time.

On motion of Dr. Robb-

13 IT WAS VOTED that the members have the privilege of submitting to the Secretary the names of other persons to be added to the list to be elected at this meeting.

Mr. Blanton said that in view of the report of the Executive Directors he wanted to suggest that the annual dues be increased from $1.00 to $5.00. Dr. Johnson stated, however, that the recommendation of the Membership Committee concerning dues was agreeable to the Executive Directors and that he thought perhaps it would be advisable to leave the dues at $1.00 for the present and ask each member to make a contribution in addition.

In reporting for the Resolutions Committee, Mr. Virginius Dabney read the following general resolutions:

> We believe that every effort must be made to prepare the people of the South for the returning Negro and white soldiers. The problems which are arising already as they come back from active service or are demobilized into civilian life call for prompt and constructive action on local, state, and regional levels.
>
> With a view to encouraging the returning Negro soldiers to have faith that the democratic principles for which they have fought are to be translated into reality, we recommend:
>
> 1- Employment of all persons on the basis of ability.
>
> 2- Abolition of the white primary where it exists.
>
> 3- Employment of Negro policemen and firemen in the Negro areas of all Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts.
>
> 4- Equalization of educational opportunity and of pay for teachers of both races.
>
> 5- Extension of publicly financed low cost housing.
>
> 6- Increased publicly financed medical and dental care available to both races on an equal basis.

Dr. Dodge expressed the opinion that, under Item 1, seniority rights of workers should be considered. After discussion and on his motion, therefore-

14 IT WAS VOTED that Item 1 be amended to read,

> Employment of all persons on the basis of ability, with due regard for seniority rights.

Mr. Rogers asked whether it would be possible to add to the resolution a statement concerning travel. He called attention to the seriousness of the situation, particularly with reference to Negro soldiers, and said he wondered whether something might be said which would lessen the tension, especially on the busses.

Dr. Dent said that he thought we should not draw a line between transportation facilities for civilians and for military personnel. He recommended that a statement with reference to travel on public conveyances be added by the Committee.

In discussing Item 3, Dr. Dent spoke of the restrictive statement as to where Negro policemen and firemen should work and asked that this item be reworded. He said that, in a statement of policy which is southwide, he thought it was a mistake to "put the Negro leadership on the spot as a matter of removing the white leadership from the spot."

Dr. Alexander expressed the opinion that, since a number of Southern cities are already employing Negro policemen and firemen, it would strengthen our statement to call attention to this fact and to urge the "extension of the growing

practice of employing Negro policemen and firemen in Southern cities and equal treatment of members of both races by the police and the courts."

Dr. Dent suggested that the following statement be included with reference to transportation on public conveyances:

> That equal accommodations for Negroes, as provided under the law, be actually provided on all public transportation facilities, and that discriminatory practices now common in travel be abolished.

Mr. McCallister said it seemed to him that the poll tax and all other restrictive practices should be included in this item.

Mr. Dabney reported that the Committee thought it would be wiser not to make this an all-inclusive statement at the present time.

Mr. Wesley expressed the opinion that an attack on the white primary was about as much as we should include at this time.

Dr. Alexander said that he had never been convinced that the poll tax is the most effective means of barring people from voting. It was his opinion that it was very much more important to get rid of the white primary than the poll tax.

Mrs. Havens supported this statement and called attention to the fact that Florida has no poll tax, but does have a white primary, "and the Negroes generally do not vote."

15 IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted as amended. (See Exhibit V.)

A resolution concerning Dr. Homer P. Rainey and the University of Texas was read by Mr. Dabney and, after discussion,

16 IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted. (See Exhibit VI.)

After discussion and on motion of Dr. Dent-

17 IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be released to the press.

Dr. Daniel moved that Dr. Rainey's permission be secured before releasing the resolution to the press. The motion was defeated.

Mr. Dabney read a resolution on Education, which was presented to the Resolutions Committee by Mrs. Grace Hamilton. (See Exhibit VII.)

On motion of Mrs. Harry L. Gershon-

18 IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted.

At the request of Mr. Bridges, Mr. Wesley took the Chair.

After presenting what he emphasized was first-hand information on the subject, Mr. Bridges offered the following resolution, commending the Governor of Florida, the judiciary, members of the State Department of Safety, and the State Guard for their handling of the case of three young Negroes who were alleged to have criminally assaulted a young white woman:

RESOLVED, that the Southern Regional Council commends Governor Spessard L. Holland of Florida for his courageous handling of the situation developing recently in that State as the result of the criminal assault upon a white woman by three Negroes.

Be it further resolved that the Southern Regional Council also commends the judiciary of the State of Florida for the fair manner in which the accused men were brought to justice, and the members of the Florida Department of Safety and the State Guard be commended for their handling of situations whereby the accused were protected from mob violence.

Be it further resolved that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to Governor Holland, to the Hon. Jess Gilliam, Director of the State Department of Safety, to the justices of the Florida Supreme Court, to the Hon. Judge May Walker of the Leon County Circuit Court, to the Hon. Orion S. Parker, State Attorney, Tallahassee, and to Brig. Gen. Vivian B. Collins, St. Augustine, commanding officer of the State Guard.

Mr. Bridges moved the adoption of the resolution, and the motion was seconded by Dr. Jackson.

Disapproval of the resolution was voiced by a number of members. Dr. Johnson reported that the Executive Directors had kept in touch with the situation and had written the Governor of Florida, commending him for his prompt action in preventing the lynching of the accused men.

After discussion, a substitute motion was presented by Dr. Dent, as follows:

That this Council concur in the action of the Executive Directors in commending the Governor of Florida.

Dr. Forrester B. Washington said that if the resolution concerning the Florida case is passed we should pass another one protesting the failure of the legal officials of an Alabama county to bring to justice the six white men who were alleged to be guilty of criminally attacking a young Negro soldier's wife.

Mr. Wesley ruled Dr. Washington out of order.

On motion of Dr. Dent-

19 IT WAS VOTED that the substitute resolution be adopted.

Mr. Bridges explained that he was thoroughly in support of the substitute motion of Dr. Dent. His only purpose in offering his resolution, he said, was that interracial affairs in Florida were considerably disturbed because of the attitude of certain persons concerning this affair, and it was his opinion that "the Southern Regional Council would do itself good by so asserting itself."

Mr. Bridges took the chair again.

Mr. Haas reminded the members that at the morning session Dr. White asked that a special committee review and rewrite the resolution on the amendment to the by-laws providing for membership of the Executive Directors on the Executive Committee, and that they report back to the afternoon session. Mr. Haas read

the amendment to Article V, Section 1, as follows:

> The Board of Directors shall provide for an Executive Committee of not more than seven (7) members in addition to the President and three Vice Presidents; the Executive Director and the Associate Executive Director shall also be ex officio members of the Committee, but without the right to vote.

Miss Florence Read moved that the three Vice Presidents be omitted from membership on the Executive Committee, since it was her opinion that a smaller committee makes a better working group. This amendment was defeated.

20 IT WAS VOTED that the original motion be adopted.

Under the head of New Business, a resolution on Post-war Employment was offered by Mr. Louis E. Burnham. (See Exhibit VIII.)

On motion of Mr. Burnham-

21 IT WAS VOTED that the resolution be adopted.

On motion of Dr. Washington-

22 IT WAS VOTED that the Executive Directors be instructed to investigate the case in Alabama of the young Negro mother who was raped by six white men, and to take such steps as the facts justify to see that justice is done.

Mr. Wesley said that the new business which he wished to bring up was the question of whether the Southern Regional Council shall make a direct attack on segregation or whether we shall confine ourselves to working for equality under segregation as it exists. It was his opinion that, even though the Council might be accused of fostering segregation, we must be realistic if we are going to accomplish anything in the South. In the belief that the Council should center its attention on working for equality under segregation, rather than make a head-on attack, Mr. Wesley offered the following resolution:

> Legal racial segregation exists in the South. We recognize this fact. We shall center our efforts on gaining equal facilities as provided by law and equal opportunities for all people of the South.

Dr. Hancock said that we have come up against the matter of segregation, but that we must face the fact that it was brought forward by those who opposed us. It was his opinion that we should not attempt to appease those who have criticized us, but should pass up the question of segregation at this time. Dr. Hancock said that he was "interested in getting something done, rather than said."

Mr. McCallister said that he thought the Council was not yet ready to make a statement on segregation, but that he would like to propose that the executive officers launch a full-fledged study of segregation, instead.

Dr. Benjamin Mays and Dr. Washington both spoke in opposition to the resolution.

In opposing it, Mr. Burnham said that he voiced the sentiment of young Negroes in the South, since segregation is a system which distorts the opportunities of Negro youth.

Mr. Dabney expressed the opinion that this resolution was not an endorsement of segregation, but rather a statement that we realize that segregation exists. He said it was his firm view that segregation means discrimination, but he was confident that the Council would not be able to enlist the aid of a large body of Southerners whose support is needed unless we can reassure them that it is not our purpose to endeavor to do away with segregation. The foundations, he said, have been giving us money, but he is convinced that they will not continue to do so unless we can raise some money here in the South, and to do this we must enlist the support of a large number of influential people.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Mays as a substitute:

> The Southern Regional Council opposes the principle and practice of segregation. We oppose segregation because it violates democratic processes, it violates Christian principles, it develops friction and ill will between the races, it makes for gross discrimination, since there is seldom if ever equality in segregation; but as long as legal segregation exists the Southern Regional Council shall work within the law to equalize all opportunities for Negroes within that framework as stated and implied in the laws of the several states.

Mr. Wesley said that he thought Dr. Mays' statement voiced the sentiment of perhaps everyone present at the meeting, but not the sentiment of our purpose. No Negro here would endorse segregation, he said, but segregation is so embedded that we could not make any headway by a head-on attack on it. He advocated a statement on segregation, he told the members, because it would enable us to make a fair-minded attack on the inequalities and at the same time to enlist the aid of some people who support segregation.

Msgr. McNamara said he thought that we were "losing sight of the people whom we hope to help -- the rank and file of the white and the rank and file of the black." He expressed the belief that "segregation will pass by the board once we have attained practical equality."

Dr. Odum spoke in opposition to both resolutions. He said that if we should adopt either resolution there was no assurance that the South would go along with us, and that in his opinion such a statement as Mr. Wesley recommended would imply that the Council has adopted a philosophy which commits us to segregation.

In speaking against the resolution, Miss Florence Syts reminded the members that we have already adopted certain points in a platform that is an attack on some of the worst parts of segregation -- transportation facilities, educational facilities, health facilities -- and that she would much rather "throw out the words and make no resolution about segregation."

On motion of Mr. R. B. Eleazer-

23 IT WAS VOTED that both resolutions be laid on the table.

Dr. Alexander said that he hoped nobody would go out of the meeting saying why anyone else had voted as he had. He was convinced, he said, that the Council in the long run must do something about segregation, but he was not sure that we know anything effective to do about it at this moment. He expressed the opinion that a careful study of segregation should be made by the Executive Directors and that out of this might emerge something that the Council can do. So far as getting money is concerned, he said, we are going to have a hard time, but if this group can hold together with a little mutual confidence we will develop sufficient moral integrity to get us through financially.

Rabbi Stanley Brav offered a motion that we adopt the recommendation which Dr. Odum made in his address during the morning with reference to a closed conference to discuss segregation.

Mr. Wesley asked whether it was possible to close the discussion of segregation and then reopen it. He expressed the opinion that Rabbi Brav's motion was out of order.

Dr. Odum reminded the members that the Executive Directors had already been instructed to hold a conference on strategy and to proceed with a study of segregation.

Mr. Blanton asked that a rising vote of thanks be given to the President and the Executive Directors for the stimulating and encouraging reports which they gave during the morning.

On motion of Miss Wilkins-

24 IT WAS VOTED that the President of the Council appoint a committee of three to approve the minutes of this meeting.

On motion of Dr. Guy Johnson-

25 IT WAS VOTED that the nominations of new members received by the Secretary at this meeting be submitted to the Board of Directors for action.

All business having been completed, the meeting adjourned.

EMILY H. CLAY, SECRETARY

Southern Regional Council, Dec 6, 1944, Atlanta, 1st annual

Report of Membership Committee rec that "Persons living outside the Council area who subscribe to the purposes of the Council and contribute $1.00 or more be accepted as associate members." adopted.

Frank McCallister recommended condemnation of polltax and all other restrictive practices; Dabney "~~said it seemed~~ to "reported that the Committee thought it would be wiser not to make this an all-inclusive statement at the present time." Wesley "expressed the opinion that an attack on the white primary was about as much as we should include at this time." Dr. Alexander said that he had never been convinced that the polltax is the most effective means of barring people from voting. It was his opinion that it was very much more important to get rid of the white primary than the polltax."

Adopted resolution commending Fla gov et al for handling of lynching; Dr. Forrester B Washington proposed counter res condemning la officers in Reecie Taylor case; ruled out of order; decided to inv estigate.

Under heading of new business: "Mr. Wesley said that the new business which he wished to bring up was the question of whether the SRC shall make a direct attack on segregation or whether we shall confine ourselves to working for equality under segregation as it exists. It was his opinion that, even though the Council might seem to be accused of fostering segregation, we must be realistic if we are going to accomplish anything in the South. In the belief that the Council should center its attention on working for equality under segregation, rather than make a headon attack, Mr. Wesley offered the following res:

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Mr. Dabney expressed the opinion that this resolution was not an endorsement of segregation, but rather a statement that we realize that segregation exists. He said it was his firm view that segregation means discrimination, but he was confident that the Council would not be able to enlist the aid of a large body of Southerners whose support is needed unless we can reassure them that it is not our purpose to endeavor to do away with segregation. The foundations, he said, have been giving us money, but he is convinced that they will not continue to do so unless we can raise some money here in the South, and to do this we must enlist the support of a large number of influe tial pe ople.

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It was voted that both resolutions be laid on the table.

"Dr. Alexander said that he hoped nobody would go out of the meeting saying why anyone else had voted as he had. He was convinced, he said, that the Council in the long run must do omething about segregation, but he was not sure that we know anything effective to do about it at this moment,. He expressed the opinion that a careful study of segregation should be made by the Executive Directors and that out of this might emerge something that the Council can do. ...Rabbi Stanley Brav offered a ~~resolution~~ motion that we adopt the recommendation which Dr. Odum made in his address during the morning with reference to a closed conference to discuss segregation. Mr. Wesley asked whether it was possible to close the discussion of segregation and then reopen it. He expressed the opinion that Rabbi Brav's motion was out of order. Dr. Odum reminded the members that the Executive Directors had already been instructed to hold a conference on strategy and to proceed with a study of segregation."

Comm'ee, Rights.

1st Ann. SRC mtg.

Dec., 1944

#1 - 57 Mor (blank)
E.H. 12-22-44

December 22, 1944

Mrs. Serena H. Parker
State Teachers College
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Dear Mrs. Parker:

The Southern Regional Council has a mailing-list service, for which the annual charge is $1.00, covering a subscription to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and any pamphlets issued by the Council during the year. If you would like to receive these publications regularly, please return the blank which we are including with the November issue of the FRONTIER.

It occurs to us that you may be interested in becoming a member of the Council. If so, we shall be delighted to have you return the enclosed card, authorizing us to present your name to the Membership Committee. The Council needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South, and we hope that you will join us in this important work.

We are sending you herewith a copy of our pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of the organization. As a member, you would, of course, receive all pamphlets published by the Council, as well as the FRONTIER.

We shall look forward to an early reply.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

State Teachers College
Fayetteville, N.C.
Dec. 5, 1944

Dear Sir:

Will you be so kind as to add my name to your mailing list for the "Southern Regional Council."

Thank you very much. Yours truly,

(Mrs.) Selma H. Parker

SRC BULLETIN

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

No. 2 FOR MEMBERS OF THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL Dec. 22, 1944

IT WAS A GOOD MEETING! Seventy-nine members attended the annual meeting of SRC in Atlanta on December 6. All of the states in our area were represented except Oklahoma, Kentucky, and Arkansas. If you were one of those who couldn't attend, you missed a good meeting. It did not solve all of the problems which confront the Council, but it made a good beginning. The meeting was notable for the full participation of those present and for the frank, objective discussion of the problem of the Council's strategy with respect to segregation.

SOME RESOLUTIONS The Council meeting adopted several resolutions which were given to the press. One of these resolutions called for: (1) employment of all persons on the basis of ability; (2) abolition of the white primary; (3) more use of Negro policemen and firemen; (4) equalization of educational facilities; (5) extension of low cost housing; (6) improved medical and dental care for both races; (7) equal accommodations on all public transportation facilities.

A second resolution enlarged upon the problem of post-war employment. A third dealt with the equalization of educational opportunities, and a fourth condemned the action of the Board of Regents of the University of Texas in ousting President Homer P. Rainey. These resolutions will be printed in full in the December issue of The Southern Frontier.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS Your Executive Directors presented a report covering the activities of the staff since the charter meeting of February 16, 1944. They also presented a program for the coming year, and this program was given general approval by the members. Among the proposals were: (1) organization of state divisions of the Council; (2) a series of South-wide conferences; (3) organization of state civil rights committees; (4) a study of police systems in the South and a series of closed conferences with police officials; (5) a comprehensive study of segregation and discrimination; (6) a legal test of the applicability of the Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case to other Southern states.

AMENDMENTS OF THE BY-LAWS Several amendments of the Council by-laws were adopted at the meeting. The most important of these were: (1) provision for a regular meeting of the Board of Directors just prior to each meeting of members, and (2) addition of the Executive Directors to the Executive Committee, without vote.

BOARD WILL MEET ON JANUARY 31 The Board of Directors held a brief meeting following the member meeting on December 6. It transacted only the most pressing matters of business and voted to sit again on January 31, 1945. At that time it will elect officers and discuss the details of

the program for 1945. This will be a very important meeting. If you are a member of the Board, please make note of the date. You will receive a formal notice later on.

HONORARY FELLOWS — We have heard from twenty-six of the thirty-two Fellows who were selected by the Committee on Fellows. Twenty-four have accepted appointment and two are moving outside the South and are unable to accept.

Each of these Honorary Fellows has promised to assist the Council in one or more of the following ways: (1) Regular reports; (2) Making special investigations; (3) Conducting public opinion polls; (4) Sending in newspaper clippings; (5) Finding members and supporters for SRC; (6) Work with local human relations groups; (7) Personal contacts and "education"; (8) Writing for The Southern Frontier; (9) Participating in our Speakers' Bureau; and (10) Advice on SRC program.

We want to bring the number of Honorary Fellows up to one hundred as soon as possible. You can help the Committee on Fellows by sending us the names of people in your area whom you wish to nominate.

KENTUCKY GOVERNOR'S COMMISSION — Governor Simeon S. Willis of Kentucky has appointed a Commission for the Study of Negro Affairs. Your Executive Director spent two days in Louisville last week conferring with members of this Commission. This is the first special Commission of its kind in the South, and we are hoping that it will set a pattern worthy of emulation by other Southern states. If you think your state would profit by such a Commission, why not bring the Kentucky example to the attention of your Governor?

NEGRO POLICE — We have a list of twenty-four Southern cities which employ Negro police. Council members might make good use of this list in promoting the further use of Negro policemen in the South. We shall be glad to send you the list on request.

NEWSPAPERS AND NEGRO SERVICEMEN — We have made a list of approximately 80 Southern newspapers with respect to their printing of news and pictures of Negro service men and women, including, in some cases, the use of courtesy titles in referring to their parents. If you want a copy of this list, just let us know. You might make good use of it in educating editors who are not in the habit of publishing news or pictures of Negroes in the service.

WANTED: NEW MEMBERS — Why not make a New Year's resolution to nominate at least ten persons for Council membership? We now have about five hundred members. If you will help the Membership Committee by sending in nominations from time to time, the membership can easily be tripled during 1945. A sheet is enclosed for your convenience in making nominations. Please don't forget!

#1 — 57 Nov (blank)
E.X. 12-22-44

December 22, 1944

Mr. John W. Parker
State Teachers College
Fayetteville, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Parker:

The Southern Regional Council has a mailing-list service, for which there is an annual charge of $1.00. This includes a subscription to our monthly paper THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and any pamphlets published by the Council during the year. If you wish to receive our materials as they are issued, we shall be glad to have you return the subscription blank which we are enclosing with the November FRONTIER.

We wonder whether you would be interested in membership in the Council. If so, we should be delighted to have you fill in and return the membership-application card which is enclosed herewith. The Council needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South, and we hope that you will authorize us to present your name to the Membership Committee. In case you have not already seen our pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, we are sending you a copy. As a member, you would, of course, receive the FRONTIER, as well as any pamphlets issued by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

State Teachers College
Fayetteville, N.C.
November 28, 1944

Gentlemen:

Please place my name on your mailing list to receive such data as you send out free of cost.

Sincerely, John W. Parker

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION	
M. T. Van Hecke	1279 McLendon Ave N.E.	Atlanta	WLB
Paul N. Guthrie	1169 Lullwater Rd. N.E.	"	"
Alpheus R. Marshall	362 S. McDonough St.	Decatur	"
Ruth S. Martin	343 Adam St.	"	"
Jane C. Record	10 Pine Circle N.E.	Atlanta	"
Paul L. Styles	283 Murray Hill Ave. N.E.	"	"
E. Greer Wilson	154 Clairmont	Decatur	"
Howard Le Baron	10 Forsyth St. Bldg.	Atlanta	NLRB
Thomas J. Starling	75 Ivy St. N.E.	"	UAW-CIO
Horace White	75 Ivy St. N.E.	"	TWUA-CIO

cards made
11/30/45
m.

Date 12/16/44

Signed Frank McCallister
Member of SRC

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Dr. A.T.Jamison	Connie Maxwell Orphanage ,Greenwood S.C.	Orphanage President
Dr. J.M. Rast	Lander College,Greenwood S C	College President
Professor Ben J. Sanders	Brewer High School,Greenwood S C	Principal Negro High S
L.V.Walker,	301½ Waller Avenue Greenwood S C	Negro County Agent

Cards made
1/30/45
m

Date 12-26-44

Signed Roswell Long
Member of SRC
Greenwood S.C.

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Rufus B. Atwood	Frankfort, Ky.	President, State College

Card made
1/30/45
M

Date Dec 27-1944

Signed Rufus E. Clement
Member of SRC

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Dr. G. Ray Jordan,	First Methodist Church, Charlotte 2, N. C.	(Minister)
Miss Lilla Mills,	First Methodist Church, Charlotte 2, N. C.	(Dir. of Rel. Ed.)
Rev. Joe Caldwell,	1617 N. McDowell St., Charlotte, N. C.	(Minister)
Rev. James Rink,	Paw Creek, N. C.	(Minister)
Miss Ethelene Sampley,	Centenary Methodist Church, Winston-Salem, N. C.	(D. R. E.)
Rev. Douglas Corriher,	Matthews, N. C.	(Minister)
Rev. H. G. Hardin, Jr.,	Black Mountain, N. C.	(Minister)
Dr. Winston Pearce,	First Baptist Church, Durham, N. C.	(Minister)
Dr. H. Shelton Smith,	Duke Divinity School, Durham, N. C.	(Prof.)
Rev. McMurray S. Richey,	Cullowhee, N. C.	(Minister & Professor)
Mr. Kelly Alexander,	323 S. Brevard St., Charlotte, N. C.	(Colored undertaker)
Miss Ruby Berkley,	Bethlehem Center, Charlotte, N. C.	(Social worker)
Dr. John C. Granbery,	3305 W. Ashby, San Antonio 1, Tex.	(Editor)
Mr. Harold A. Ehrensperger,	810 Broadway, Nashville, Tenn.	(Editor)

cards made
1/30/45 - M

Date 12-27-44

Signed Howard C. Wilkinson
Member of SRC

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Hamp McGibony	Greenwood	Merchant and Local Leader
Frank D. Alexander	312 Witt Bldg, Peachtree St N.E.	Research (USDA)

(Any means Frank. He is a good man and could be a real help, I think)

Mrs Sol E Johnson, Clarksdale, Miss, Coahoma Co.

(Mrs Johnson worked with Dollard and Powdermaker in studies in Sunflower County)

Please send me:

1) List of Southern cities with Negro Police
2) List of Southern newspapers showing use of news articles & pictures of Negro servicemen.

Memo to Mrs Sou

cards made
1/30/45
M

Rec'd 1/18/45

Date 12-29-44

Signed Arthur Raper
Member of SRC

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Rev. James W. Sells,	Room 406, New Capital Bldg, Jackson, Miss.	Executive Director, Miss. Rural Life Conference
Walter Spiva,	Director, Miss. Agricultural and Industrial Board, Box 849, Jackson, Miss	
Owen Cooper,	Miss Farm Bureau Federation Jackson, Miss	
Miss Lena Brock	635 North Jefferson St Jackson, Miss	
Prof. F.C. Barnes,	Executive Secretary, Miss Educational Association 219 N. President Jackson, Miss.	

Cards made 1/30/45 m

Date 12/20/44

Signed T D Davis
Member of SRC

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Rev. Wayne Oates,	318 Rice Hall Louisville 6, Ky.	Student Pastor
Dr. O. T. Binkley	2825 Lexington Rd Louisville 6, Ky.	Professor of Sociology and Christian Ethics, Baptist Seminary.

(cards made 1/30/40 m)

Date Dec. 30, 1949

Signed [illegible]
Member of SRC

Nominated for membership, So. Regional Council, Dec. 1944
Some may be members now, and I not know it.

NOMINATIONS

Rev. Walter Matcalf, 2203 Florida Ave., Tampa

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
E.D.Koelman	614 Broad St., Jacksonville, Fla.	Sec. Negro chamber of Commerce
Mrs. Florence S. Murrance	1156 W. Union St. Gainesville, Fla.	Fommer teacher of civics
Prof. H. Manning Efferson	Fla. A. and M. College, Tallahassee	
Betty Perinier	Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.	student
Mrs. C.M. Logan	889 West Fairbanks Ave., Winter Park	teacher
Mrs. Gertrude FiLondon	721 N. Ridgewood, Daytona Beach, Fla.	Y.W.C.A. sponsor
Dr. Rayford W. Logan	Howard University, Washington, D.C.	
Dr. Abram L. Harris	" " "	
Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron	1914 Madison Ave., Baltimore	
Mrs. H.P. Bonties	Maitland, Fla.	Trustee of W.P. day nursery for Negro children
Rev. Caxton Doggett	Mt. Dora, Fla.	
Mr. George F. Chindahl	Maitland, Fla.	Retired lawyer, trustee of Hungerford School
Mr. Wm. F. Pelham	632 Osceola Ave., Winter Park.	Retired business man. Interested in Hungerford School
Rev. John Hanger	Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	
Rev. W. Keith Chidester	356 East New England Ave., Winter Park	
Rev. W.V. Meredith	1584 Hillcrest Ave., Winter Park	
Bishop John D. Wing	324 N. Interlachen, Winter Park	P.E. Bishop of Central Fla.
Mrs. Mary Wattles	Rollins College, Winter Park.	Active in civic work
Miss Frances Daniel	1811 University Drive, Orlando, Fla.	Social worker
Miss Audry L. Packham	Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.	Prof. of psyc.
Dr. Alex Waite	" "	"
Mrs. K.B. Taylor	445 West Church St., Orlando, Fla.	School nurse
Mrs. Carolyn Heine Planck	3224 N. Pershing Dr., Alexandria, Va.	Civic wok

Date 12/20 '44

Signed Edwin L. Clarke
Member of SRC

Miss Dorothy Robinson Leachville, Ark. Teacher of social scien

Mrs. Jean Fullington Shepherd Box148, Roanoke, Ala.
Wife of state supt. Cong. Christian church

Dr. Raymond F. Bellamy F.S.C.W., Tallahassee, Fla. sociology

Prof. James A. Bond, Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.

Prof. Dorris Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College, Richmond, Ky.
sociologist, is about to give new course on race relations

12/30 '48 Edwin L. Clarke

cards made - 1/30/45

M

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION

Date _____ Signed _____

Member of SRC

L = Literature + letter Mar, 1945

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
L Dr. H.J.Burgstahler,	Ohio Wesleyan University Delaware, Ohio	President of O.W.U.
L Dr. Robert O.McClure,	President Ohio Northern University Ada, Ohio	
L Dr. Ralph Sockman,	Christ's Methodist Church , New York, N.Y.	
L Pearl S.Buck ,	Perkasie, Penna.	(Have had a little correspondence with her on Negro problems.)
L Rev. C.A.Moore ,	Box 104 Alexandria, Ohio.	My cousin, interested in my work in South
L Mrs.Marion Wilson Starling	21 Van Buren St., Brooklyn, N.Y.	On Leave from Spelman is studying for doctorate at N.Y.U.
L Dr. R.A.Schermerhorn,	Berea College, Olmstead Falls, Ohio.	Taught in Clark, Gammon, Spelman , and A.U.
L Mrs. Wm.F.Kopp,	308 N.Main St., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa,.	Her deceased husband was Representative in Congress many years, was trustee of Iowa Wesleyan College where I was Dean of Women. She is interested. I have written her especially.
L Miss Camilla Howard,	'27, Spelman, A.M. in French in a Vt. college. Virginia State College, Etrick, Va.	
Mrs. J.W.Stanley,	525 Avery Street, Decatur, Ga.	Secretary to Lucy Hale Tapley and for many years Treasurer of Spelman College until a nervous breakdown, summer of 1941.
Miss Beulah Boley,	Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.	Teacher at Spelman since '26, has B.S. from Iowa Wesleyan College
Mrs. Georgia Poole,	Tuskeegee Institute, Alabama	For some time teacher at Spelman College
L Mrs. Agnes Orr Chattin,	52 So.12th St. Richmond, Ind.	A native of W.Va., taught in Fairmont, W.Va. Since her marriage , a resident of Richmond, is interested in the Quaker College there which admits Negroes. (out of region)
My Students at Spelman College--		Women of ability and stability
Miss Jeanette Hicks,	314 Smithfield Street, Raleigh, N.Carolina	Teacher
Miss Augusta Johnson,	222 Tennessee St., Cartersville, Ga.	"
Mrs. Lucille Pearson Burton,	2 Ridge Street, Asheville, N.Ca.	"
Miss Gwendolyn Holland,	1870 Moncrief Road, Jacksonville, Florida	

Date January 1, 1945 Signed M. Mae Neptune
Member of SRC

(over)

Names	Addresses	Occupation or Identification
Mr. Homer H.Neptune	1151 Fifth Street, Lorain Ohio.	My brother. He may find some who will be truly interested in S.R.C. Inc,
Miss Elizabeth Lyons	60 Granger Street Canandaigua, N.Y.	Her father and brother, Methodist preachers, she, a teacher at Spelman once, still teaches .
Miss Grace E.Kemp	(312) 299 Adelphi St. ~~Brookly St.~~, Brooklyn 5 N.Y.	Once a teacher at Spelman Since that a Librarian in the Bronx Library, N.Y.Cy.
Mrs. Griffin Henderson,	C/o C.C.Logan Luray, Virginia	Mrs. Henderson is the wife of Dr.Griffin Henderson, now a Chaplain in service, the son of Dr. Matt W.Henderson in Atlanta. Both father and son

have been much interested in my work with Negroes. Young Griffin says,"Negroes must have the vote." He is and alert up-and-coming pastor. His wife is equally as open in mind and heart as her husband.

(To be continued)

Cards made
2/2/45
✓ m

141 Jefferson Place
Decatur, Georgia

January 1, 1945 Phone, De 3088

Dear Miss Clay,

I meant to get this list to you earlier, but here it is.

I have written to nearly/all on this list ; I have the copy and shall write to the remaining ones.

To a number of them I am suggesting that when they have examined the booklet they pass it on or turn it into a university, or some other, library.

Happy New Year to you and all in your office.

Sincerely yours,

M. Mae Repthorne

✓ m 1/29/45

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
W. L. Brady	Atlanta Journal	Public Relns Officer
W. M. Parsons	YMCA Atlanta	Soc Secty
D. H. Damron	Box 2211 "	VP Sou Bell T & Tel
Philip Weltner	Oglethorpe Univ Ga	Pres
John Griffin	Emory Univ Ga	Asst to Pres
Alex Jonsson	Rich's Inc	VP in Pub Relns
W. E. Mitchell	Ga Power Co Atlanta	V.P. Elected
Rev. Carey Wessinger	1st Presb Church	Augusta Ga
Mr. Jones Hull	Augusta Ga	Atty at Law
Mrs. Roy Dentry	Coca Cola Co Atlanta	V.P.
Armand May	American Mills Atlanta	Pres & Owner

✓ Vacancies filled 1/31/45

Date 1-1-45

Signed Thomas Wessinger
Member of SRC

SCOUT EXECUTIVES, REGION SIX, BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

A. W. Allen, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 7215, Asheville, N. C.
John B. Hackney, Boy Scouts of America, 105 Piedmont Bldg., Charlotte 2, N. C.
Gerald Ashwill, Boy Scouts of America, 1 Morris Bldg., Concord, N. C.
E. Pierce Bruce, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 1079, Reidsville, N. C.
George W. Thomason, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 434, Greensboro, N. C.
B. W. Hackney, Jr., Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 1134, High Point, N. C.
R. M. Schiele, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 966, Gastonia, N. C.
Claud Humphreys, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 1972, Raleigh, N. C.
Robert L. Wolff, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 436, Goldsboro, N. C.
Courtland W. Baker, Boy Scouts of America, 502 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.
W. E. Vaughan-Lloyd, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 1406, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Charles Lea, Boy Scouts of America, 124½ Main Street, Spartanburg, S. C.
J. Rucker Newbery, Boy Scouts of America, Old Citadel, King St., Charleston, S. C.
H. S. Williamson, Boy Scouts of America, Norwood Bldg., Greenville, S. C.
W. Y. Compton, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 268, Florence, S. C.
Roscoe E. Stevens, Boy Scouts of America, 1534½ Main Street, Columbia 29, S. C.

L. L. Stanley, Boy Scouts of America, 1139½ Broadway, Columbus, Georgia
W. M. Marr, Boy Scouts of America, 309 Five Ivy St. Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia
Freeman E. Self, Boy Scouts of America, 212 Masonic Bldg., Augusta, Georgia
Roy M. Liles, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 308, West Point, Georgia
John M. Vantrease, Boy Scouts of America, 116½ E. Solomon St., Griffin, Georgia
V. Carl Sullivan, Boy Scouts of America, 512½ Third Street, Macon, Georgia
H. S. Swearingen, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 125, Albany, Georgia
William S. Parks, Boy Scouts of America, 509 Blun Bldg., Savannah, Georgia
C. H. Westin, Boy Scouts of America, Municipal Bldg., Rome, Georgia
J. M. Molder, Boy Scouts of America, 210 Shackelford Bldg., Athens, Georgia
C. L. Adams, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 718, Waycross, Georgia

H. V. Pace, Boy Scouts of America, 56 East Pine Street, Orlando, Florida
A. S. Macfarlane, Boy Scouts of America, 127 N. W. 2nd Street, Miami 36, Florida
A. P. Patterson, Boy Scouts of America, 805 Citizens Bldg., West Palm Beach, Fla.
David Liles, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 262, Tampa 1, Florida
M. G. Boswell, Boy Scouts of America, 704 Exchange Bldg., 218 W. Adams St., Jacksonville 2, Florida
O. J. Cordray, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 917, St. Petersburg 1, Florida
Fred Vantrease, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 732, Tallahassee, Florida
Fred L. Treat, Boy Scouts of America, P. O. Box 851, Bradenton, Florida

Cards made
1/30/45
m

j
1/2/45

Check with SRC list

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Mr. B. F. Baker	Mobile County Training Sch. Plateau, Alabama	Principal
Mr. W. L. Bell	Miles College Birmingham, Alabama	President
Miss Ina C. Brown	Scarritt College Nashville, Tennessee	
Dr. V. E. Daniel	Alabama State Teachers College Montgomery, Alabama	Dean
Dr. W. A. Dinkins	Selma University Selma, Alabama	President
Miss Jean Fairfax	Tuskegee Institute Alabama	Dean of Women
Dr. Hallie Farmer	Alabama College Montevallo, Alabama	
Mr. T. I. Jackson	Talladega College Talladega, Alabama	
Mr. C. W. Orr	Alabama State Teachers Association A. & M. College Normal, Alabama	President
Dr. Raymond Paty	University of Alabama Tuscaloosa, Alabama	President
Mr. Peter R. Shy	Lane College Jackson, Tennessee	Dean

Cards made 1/30/45
m

Date January 3, 1945

Signed Chas. G. Gomillion
Member of SRC

1/23/45

Lists made 2/13/45

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Very Rev. Norwell E. Wicker	Accepted 1/26/45 421 S. 2nd St., Louisville, Ky.	Minister
Rev. Alvin Kershaw	Christ Episcopal Church, Bowling Green, Ky.	"
Rev. Wm. C. Acosta	2233 Woodbourne Ave., Louisville, Ky.	"
Rev. Ralph Bowacker	Norton Memorial Infirmary 3rd & Dale Sts. Louisville, Ky.	"

Date Jan. 4, 1945

Signed S. Hughes Garvin
Member of SRC

INVITATION

January 10, 1945

Mrs. Charles M. Seymour
1705 Melrose Place
Knoxville, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Seymour:

Mrs. Henry Havens has told us of your interest in the Southern Regional Council and has nominated you for membership. Since I, too, am an Episcopalian, it gives me added pleasure to extend this invitation.

Although Mrs. Havens has no doubt acquainted you with the purpose of the Council, I am enclosing a pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of the organization. I am sending, also, the report of the Executive Directors for 1944 and a copy of the December issue of our monthly paper THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, which will give you further information concerning the program, especially our plans for 1945.

The Council believes that now as never before the people of the South must mobilize their spiritual and intellectual resources in the interest of constructive social change. It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South. We shall be delighted, therefore, to have you fill in and return the enclosed card, authorizing us to add your name to our roll. As a member, you will, of course, receive THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and any pamphlets published by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

Card made
2/14/45

C. R. CANNON, PRESIDENT AND TREASURER
FRED B. WILSON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
FRED W. COLLIER, SECRETARY
JAS. J. PAGE, JR., MANAGER
WILLIS G. POOLE, ASSISTANT MANAGER
L. T. BILLINGSLEA, ASSISTANT MANAGER
CAROLYNN LINDSEY, ASSISTANT MANAGER

HENRY GRADY HOTEL

550 ROOMS ~ 550 BATHS

ATLANTA

Mrs. Chas. M. Seymour
1705 Melrose Place
Knoxville, Tenn.

Nominated by
Mrs. Havens.

New Reg. Pres.
United Council of
Church Women

January 12, 1945

Mr. H. E. Goodloe
Bate School
Danville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Goodloe:

Sometime ago Dr. McDowell requested us to notify members of the Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation when their subscriptions to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER expired. We are writing now to let you know that your subscription expired in September. A blank is enclosed for your convenience in sending the renewal.

It occurs to us, however, that you may be interested in becoming a member of the Southern Regional Council, which began operation in February 1944, and with which the Commission on Interracial Cooperation merged at that time. As a member, you would, of course, receive the FRONTIER and any pamphlets which we issue.

The Council represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It is a voluntary organization of Southern people devoted to the task of building a better South in a better nation. The enclosed pamphlet, entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, will acquaint you with the background and program of the organization.

As membership dues are only $1.00 a year, we hope that members will find it possible to make a contribution to the budget in addition to dues. We shall be glad to have you fill in and return the enclosed membership-application card, authorizing us to submit your name to our Membership Committee. If for any reason you do not wish to accept membership, however, please let us have your FRONTIER renewal by return mail, in order that you may receive the paper without interruption.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

January 12, 1945

Mr. Frank H. Gregg
210 Y.M.C.A. Building
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Mr. Gregg:

Sometime ago Dr. McDowell requested us to notify members of the Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation when their subscriptions to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER expired. We are writing now to let you know that your subscription expired in September. A blank is enclosed for your convenience in sending your renewal.

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Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

January 12, 1945

Mrs. A. C. Johnson
3622 West Broadway
Louisville 11, Kentucky

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

Sometime ago Dr. McDowell requested us to notify members of the Kentucky Council on Interracial Cooperation when their subscriptions to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER expired. We are writing now to let you know that your subscription expired in August. A blank is enclosed for your convenience in sending the renewal.

It occurs to us, however, that you may be interested in becoming a member of the Southern Regional Council, which began operation in February 1944, and with which the Commission on Interracial Cooperation merged at that time. As a member, you would, of course, receive the FRONTIER and any pamphlets which we issue.

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Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
JOHN O. BOYNTON Has been public school teacher most of life Served a term in the Florida State Legislature	HAVANA, FLA.	SCHOOL TEACHER LAWYER PHARMACIST NOW IN TURPENTINE BUSINESS KEEN STUDENT OF SOCIOLOGY
MISS ALPHARETTA LEEPER Is intensely interested in racial justice	705 W. JEFFERSON AVENUE TALLAHASSEE FLA.	DIRECTOR OF THE WESLEY FOUNDATION (METHODIST STUDENT ORGANIZATION) AT FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
REV. E. CLAYTON CALHOUN May already have joined at my solicitation. I am not sure.	1022 INGLESIDE JACKSONVILLE FLA.	PASTOR MURRAY HILL METHODIST CHURCH

These are excellent candidates. I have talked with each one about supporting the Council.

Cards made 11/30/45

Date Jan. 16, 1945 m Signed A. R. Buhrman
Member of SRC

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Alfred R. Leiserson	American Paper Co., Richmond, Va.	- Businessman,
Walter W. Craigie	616 E. Main Street, " "	- "
William Ellyson, Jr.	Richmond Newspapers, Inc. " "	- "
Dr. Churchill J. Gibson	1208 W. Franklin St. " "	- Episcopal minister
Herbert W. Jackson, Jr.	Universal Leaf Tobacco. " "	- Businessman
Rev. John G. MacKinnon	101 N. Harrison St., " "	- Unitarian minister
Henry Schwarzschild	121 E. Broad St., " "	- Businessman
Mrs. Aubrey H. Straus	2921 Seminary Avenue., " "	- housewife
Dr. R. H. Tucker	Lexington, Virginia.	- professor
Mrs. David C. Morton	Windsor Farms, Richmond, Va.	- housewife.
Mrs. Benj. Hodges Smith	" " " "	- "
Mrs. Walter S. McNeill	The Chesterfield Apts., Richmond	- "
Mr.& Mrs. Kenneth Hawkins	Prestwould Apts. "	- businessman
" " " C. Braxton Valentine	Hillcrest "	- "
Dr.& Mrs. Henry W. Decker	Windsor Farms, "	- physician
Dr. E. L. Fox	Randolph-Macon College, Ashland,Va	- professor
Moss Plunkett	Roanoke, Va.	- attorney
Prof. R. K. Gooch	University of Va, Charlottesville	- professor
Prof. James K. Hart	" " " "	- "
Mr. & Mrs. Alex. W. Weddell	Windsor Farms, Richmond, Va.	- retired diplomat
Rev. Fred J. Warnecke	603 Tuckahoe Boulegard, Richmond	- Episcopal minister
Prof. Garnett Ryland	University of Richmond, "	- professor
Rev. John A. Tate	Atlantic Life Building "	-Disciples of Christ.
Pres. J. H. Montgomery	Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.	- college president
" J. Earl Moreland	Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.	- " "
Pres. T. H. Jack	Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va.	- " "

Cards made
1/30/45
m

Cop. of letter
to Jack
1 Feb 1945

Date Jan. 25 - 1945

Signed Virginius Dabney
Member of SRC

COMMISSIONERS
JOSEPH Y. CHENEY
CHAIRMAN
~~JAMES T. VOCELLE~~
~~SECRETARY~~
FRANCIS R. BRIDGES, JR.

FLORIDA PAROLE COMMISSION

TALLAHASSEE

~~ROY W. RUSSELL~~
~~DIRECTOR~~
BESSIE K. GRAY
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

1.25.45

Dear Miss Emily:

Am sorry I did not give you the copy of the proposed resolution which was as follows:

"Resolved, the Southern Regional Council commends Gov. Spessard L. Holland of Florida for his courageous handling of the situation developing recently in that State as the result of the criminal assault upon a white woman by three negroes.

"Be it further resolved that the Southern Regional Council also commends the judiciary of the State of Florida for the fair manner in which the accused men were brought to justice, and the members of the Florida Department of Safety and the State Guard be commended for their handling of situations whereby the accused were protected from mob violence.

"Be it further resolved that copies of these resolutions be transmitted to Governor Holland, to the Hon. Jess Gilliam, director of the State Department of Safety, to the justices of the Florida Supreme Court, to the Hon, Judge May Walker of the Leon County Circuit Court, to the Hon. Orion S. Parker, state attorney, Tallahassee, and to Brig Gen. Vivian B. Collins, St. Augustine, commanding officer of the State Guard."

You might relate I prefaced the introduction of the resolution with what I emphasized was first-hand information on the subject.

With kindest personal regards, I am,

Most sincerely,

Francis R. Bridges Jr.

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
(Mrs) Augustine M. St Cyr	3217 Louveline St. New Orleans 18, La.	P.T.A and Club work.
(Mrs.) Mabel J. DeVore	4807 Magazine St. New Orleans	Louisiana Congress Colored P.T.A. Parent-Teachers Association
Rev. Geo. W. McWaters	3300 Third St. New Orleans 13, La.	Pastor Pleasant Zion B.C. Dean, Union Baptist Seminary

JAN 29 REC'D

Date Jan. 27, 1945

Signed (Mrs.) L. P. Argieard
Member of SRC

(Cards made - 1/30/45) m

Name	address	Occupation
R. M. Gamble ✓	1800 Mc Gowen Houston 4, Tex	Union Business Agent (Bakers Union A.F.L.)
Ralph Williams ✓	1002 E. 1½ St. Houston 9, Tex	Recording Sec. Steel Workers C.I.O.
Irving Boarnet ✓	Esperson Bldg. Houston, 2, Tex.	Lawyer.
Merrill Brown	1223 Jackson Blvd Houston 5, Tex	Retired
Mrs. James S. Cale	2410 Inwood Dr. Houston 5, Tex.	Retired
Dr. H. Caplovitz ✓	2107 Langley Houston 5, Tex	Physician
Dr. Ray K. Daily ✓	1506 North Blvd. Houston 5, Tex	Physician & Member of School Board
Mr. & Mrs. J. Slotnick ✓	4421 Rosemeath Houston, 4, Tex.	Geophysicist
J. Weiner ✓	Franklin & San Jacinto Houston, 2, Tex.	Dept. store owner
Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Hogue	5319 Cherokee Houston 5, Tex.	Retired
Walter W. Whelan	403 Gray Houston, 3 Tex.	Director Family Service Bureau
Mrs. H. Ullrich	1210 Willard Houston, Tex.	Pres. League of Women Voters.
Elwood Sheer ✓	1014½ Capitol Av. Houston, 2, Tex	Director, Community Chest of Houston
Mrs. Lee Milling ✓	Y.M.C.A. 1600 Louisiana Houston, 2, Tex.	"Y" Secretary
Dr. Edgar Altenburg ✓	1933 Canterbury Houston, 6, Tex.	Professor Rice University
Joseph S. Werlin ✓	5414 Leopold Houston 4, Tex.	Professor, University of Houston
Abe Levy ✓	City Hall, Houston, 2, Tex	Asst City Attorney
Clara & Freda Rudoff ✓	1523 Southmore Houston 4, Tex.	Teachers
C. Harmon ✓	8045 Harrisburg Houston 12, Tex.	Postal Agent N.M.U. C.I.O.
Rev. Louis De Treese ✓	6836 Av. F. Houston 11 Tex.	Minister
Roy Hofheinz ✓	Station K.T.H.I. Southern Standard Bldg Houston, 2, Tex.	Radio Station Owner & Ex. County Judge
Walter Monsell ✓	Houston Press Houston, 3 Tex.	City Editor - Ho. Press
Col. Lepass ✓	Houston Chronicle Houston, 2, Tex	Managing Editor Houston Chronicle

Cards made - 11/30/45 m

Mr. + Mrs. Jessie Andrews - 2408 Calumet Houston 4, Tex. Lawyer
David White - 1414 McKinney Houston 2, Tex. Newspaper Editor

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Arthur Mandell	State National Bank Houston, 2, Texas	Lawyer
Herman Wright	"	"
Blesis Doffan	"	"
Harry Freeman	Sterling Bldg. Houston, 2, Texas	"
J. Ed Smith	"	"
Ben Noble	2nd National Bank Bldg. Houston, 2, Tex.	Diamond Merchant
Mr + Mrs. Aaron D. Marks	1012 1/2 W. Grey Houston 6, Tex	Watchmaker
Dr. Donald Stewart	Central Presbyterian Church Montrose Blvd. Houston 6, Tex.	Minister
Rabbi Alan S. Green	Congregation Emmanuel 1st National Bank Bldg Houston, 2, Tex.	Rabbi
M. J. Klein	603 Avondale Houston, 6, Tex.	Ice Cream Manufacturer
Don Newton	East End Y.M.C.A. 69__ Capitol Ave. Houston 11, Tex.	Y Secretary
Miss Lulu White	N.A.A.C.P. (Sec.) Pilgrim Bldg. Houston 2, Tex	Exec. Secretary - N.A.A.C.P.
Devereaux Henderson	- State National Bank Bldg Houston, 2, Tex.	Lawyer
Mr. + Mrs. C. C. Shumway	2301 Albany Houston 6, Tex.	Retired
Julian Shapiro	Gibraltar Bldg. Houston, 2, Tex.	Lawyer
Julius Doko	Esperson Bldg Houston, 2, Tex.	Oil Man
Mitchell Hurowitz	655 Norfolk Houston, 6, Tex.	Salesman
Rev. John E. Hines	1107 Texas Ave. Houston, 4, Tex.	Minister

Date 1-4-45

Signed

Member of SRC

Morris Bogdanow

(Over) (cards made - 1/30/45) m

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
✓Ernest Pugh	410 Law Bldg. 8th & Main Sts. Richmond, Va.	CIO Director for Virginia
✓C.E. Haigler	Comer Bldg. Birmingham 3, Ala.	" " " Alabama
✓P.R. Christopher	218 So. Gay St. Knoxville, Tenn.	" " " Tennessee
✓Chas. N. Smolikoff	730 W. Flagler St., Miami, Fla.	" " " Florida
✓R.W. Starnes	544 Camp St. New Orleans, La.	" " " Louisiana
✓W. A Copeland	CIO, Memphis, Tenn.	" State Industrial Union President (Tenn)
✓E.L. Sandefur	Nissen Bldg. Winston Salem, N.C.	CIO Director for North and South Carolina
✓J. Louis Reynolds	Reynolds Metals Co Grace Street at 3rd Richmond, Va.	Chairman, Virginia Committee of One Hundred, & Vice Pres., Reynolds Metals Co.
✓Wm. Warner Moss	College of Wm. & Mary Williamsburg, Va.	Prof. of Gov't (on leave to U.S. Gov't).
✓J. S. Wills	American Bank Bldg. Richmond, Va.	State Dir, Farm Security Administration, and farmer
Miss ✓Charlotte Van Noppen	809½ Rankin St, Greensboro, N.C.	Musician, private citizen
✓Mrs. Charles Burr	160 Woodland Drive Huntington, West Virginia	private citizen, widow of World War II soldier, interested in Coops.
✓Miss Doris Weinkle	775 Sherwood Rd., NE. Atlanta, Ga.	Social-minded young woman

cards made - 1/30/45 m

above all happen to be white

Date _____

Signed George S Mitchell
Member of SRC

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION	
Mr. A. L. Holsey	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	Sec'y., National Negro Business League	(N)
Miss Rhoda Kaufman	11 Pryor Street, S. W. Atlanta 3, Georgia	Social Planning Council	(W)
Miss Helen Bullard	223 Peachtree Street, N. E. Atlanta 3, Georgia	Advertising- Charles A. Rawson & Associates	(W)
Miss Mary E. Frayser	Winthrop College Rock Hill, S. C.	College professor and active in social work	(W)
Mr. Ed Carnes	318 Capitol Ave., S. E. Atlanta, Georgia	Director, Jewish Educational Alliance (Mrs. Tilly asked me to send him an invitation. He was "hurt," she said, because he had not been invited!)	(W)
The Rev. Francis Wakefield	Holy Trinity Church Gainesville, Georgia	Greatly interested in inter-racial work, according to Mrs. Havens ~~and Dr. Culmer~~	(W)
Mr. Oliver S. Morton	Associated Press Jacksonville, Florida	Recommended by Mrs. Havens, who says that he is interested and sympathetic	(W)
The Rev. Hamilton West	St. Paul's Church Augusta, Georgia	Greatly interested in inter-racial work, according to Mrs. Havens and Dr. Culmer	(W)
The Rev. Lee Belford	St. Mark's Church Brunswick, Georgia	Recommended by Dr. Culmer sometime ago; interested	(N)
The Rev. James Edden	1321 Albany Street Brunswick, Georgia	" " " "	(N)

cards made
1/30/45
M

Date January 30, 1945

Signed Emily H. Clay
Member of SRC

Will W. Alexander, long a student of interracial relations and of American agriculture, is vice-president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

OUR CONFLICTING RACIAL POLICIES

WILL W. ALEXANDER

WHILE there is nowhere any official statement of the policy of this country as to its Negro citizens, an examination of our actual dealing with Negroes indicates that over the years unofficial policies have been developed. In fact, there have been two well-defined policies in race relations and only two.

The first of these is the policy that Negroes shall be educated. Negro education had its beginnings in the activities of Northern churches when, immediately following the Civil War, they established schools for Negroes in the South. These schools have had a profound influence. Their establishment was followed by the inauguration of separate state-supported schools for Negroes in the South, and by the opening to Negroes of schools in the rest of the country. So firmly has the idea of educating Negroes taken hold that today the annual expenditure in the Southern states for the higher education of Negroes exceeds the total income of all private schools for Negroes. The increase in educational opportunity has caused the Negro illiteracy rate to drop from 95 per cent at emancipation to less than 10 per cent today. And the Southern states are showing a tendency to move toward equalization of educational funds for Negro and white schools.

Everywhere the idea of education for Negroes is accepted as part of our American way. Howard, Fisk, and Atlanta Universities have come to take their place as institutions of higher learning which are making an important contribution not only to Negro life but to national life. In the great graduate schools of the North, wherever knowledge is pursued, increasingly Negro scholars are doing creditable work. In many cases these men and women are doing superior work in fields that have nothing to do with Negroes as such; they are contributing to the enrichment of American culture. The superior quality of the educated American Negroes always impresses foreigners as a striking aspect of American life.

FOREIGNERS are also puzzled by America's second policy regarding her Negro population: segregation. Segregation is not only Southern, but national—it varies not so much in degree as in method in different sections of the country. In the South segregation in schools, transportation, entertainment, and community services is maintained by law and by custom. In the North segregation is maintained by social pressure and by such quasi-legal arrangements as restrictive covenants. In connection with many public services, such as hotels and restaurants, segregation is as rigid in the North as in the South. Thus segregation is accepted in all sections of the country to about the same degree that education is provided and accepted.

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Much of the uncertainty and tension in connection with our American race relations grows out of the conflict in these policies. Education is the most hopeful aspect of American race relations. Segregation is one of the most puzzling aspects of American life, and one of the most difficult questions in American race relations. It is generally recognized by Negroes as their number-one problem and is insisted upon by many whites as the one thing in the American race scene that can never be modified or dispensed with. Here we have the greatest conflict between our professed democratic doctrines and our actual practice in day-by-day living. Segregation tends to defeat the inspiring work of Negro education. Unless the problem of segregation can be solved, there is no hope of any alleviation of the race problem in America.

II

THE fact that segregation exists is bad enough. To make matters worse the patterns of segregation are so inconsistent as to be completely bewildering to Negroes. Often they cannot tell just what *is* expected of them. For example, in one railroad station in the South, Negro and white passengers have to board the railroad trains through separate gates; but leaving the trains in this station, they use the same gate.

In some Southern communities, Negroes are supposed to sit in the front of the streetcar or bus in order to maintain racial separation; in others, they must be seated in the rear of the car.

In some office buildings in the South, Negroes have access to the general elevator service. In other buildings, a special elevator is provided which carries both white and colored passengers. Occasionally special elevators marked "Negroes and Freight" are provided.

In the past, the use of Pullmans by Negroes has been usually confined to "Lower 13"—which means that an influential Negro traveler could occupy the drawing room for the price of a lower. Now, in some cities, Negroes can secure Pullman reservations.

Both North and South, Negroes are usually denied service by hotels and restaurants that serve the general public. Occasionally, however, if sponsored by some white person with sufficient influence, they are admitted as a special privilege to limited service. This lack of consistency and uniformity occurs all the way through the pattern of American Negro segregation and is very confusing and irritating to Negroes and to white persons who are with them.

MUCH more important than these vagaries is the fact that segregation has meant inferior service to Negroes. The constitutions of most Southern states require that there shall be equal, but separate, schools for Negroes. But an examination of the expenditures for Negro and white education in those same states, and the cities within the states, indicates that segregation in education has meant not equal but inferior service to Negroes. Studies of nine Southern states in 1940 showed average annual expenditures of $58.69 per white student and only $18.82 per Negro. In Mississippi the discrepancy was much greater—$52.01 compared to $7.36.

In cities North and South, housing is far poorer for Negroes than for whites. Colored people are largely forced to live in slum areas which have been abandoned by other groups. And Negroes who are financially able to secure better accommodations find it almost impossible to do so outside the segregated areas. Residential segregation has forced Negroes to pay higher rents and higher purchase prices for inferior accommodations in every city where they seek housing. Residential segregation, as well as administrative arrangement, has led to a definite tendency in Northern cities toward segregated Negro schools. Since Negroes are usually required to live in the overcrowded sections of these cities, separate schools for Negroes in Northern cities are usually housed in run-down buildings and are similarly overcrowded. In Chicago, sixteen public schools have double shifts—all of them Negro schools.

Where segregation has been enforced in transportation, Negro travelers have had less space per traveler, older and less

sanitary cars, less safety, and less courtesy and consideration from the servants of the railroads—not only the ticket sellers but the brakemen and flagmen, who usually occupy much of the space set aside for Negro travelers.

In many ways the most subtle and most damaging form of segregation results from the fact that while educating Negroes for participation in American life, we have denied them free participation in the economic life of the country. Consciously and unconsciously we have developed, both North and South, so-called Negro jobs which tend to freeze Negro employment in the lower income brackets and to exclude Negroes from an opportunity to acquire skills in other than the poorer jobs. This has tended to lead to segregation within the labor movement; this, until the coming of the CIO with its new patterns of organization, was a means of excluding Negroes permanently from large areas of employment in organized industries. It left Negroes little choice but to become strike-breakers, divided the ranks of labor, and weakened the labor movement in America perceptibly. Even when labor unions were friendly, qualified Negroes were often turned away by employers.

There are some white people who assume that we can have two economic systems—one for Negroes and another for whites. A very charming lady in a discussion of the problems of Negro employment said, "Why don't Negroes employ each other?" When it was called to her attention that there were great difficulties as to capital and organization, she said, "Why, Marian Anderson makes lots of money. She could use that to set up business concerns to meet the economic needs of Negroes." This is quoted because it is typical of much of the thinking on this question.

In an effort to solve their economic problems, Negroes have established some business concerns that employ Negroes and serve the Negro community. The Negro insurance companies are the most successful of these enterprises and the best of them have made large contributions to sustaining the economic life of the American Negroes. But to adopt economic segregation as a means of solving the economic problems of Negroes bears on its very face the stamp of futility. There can be no adequate provision for the economic life of these thirteen million Americans except as they share in the general economic life of the country.

III

The segregation of Negroes in jobs, their exclusion from free access to the ways in which other citizens earn their living, has meant permanent poverty, degradation, and defeat—not only for the majority of Negroes, but for other large sections of the American people One of the causes for the general poverty of the South is the failure to develop the economic potentialities of Southern Negroes. By allowing the Negro to remain at a low economic level, the South has kept itself on the bottom rung of the economic ladder. Slavery was responsible for the plight of the poor white in the South, and the low wages and generally low standards of living for Negroes since Emancipation have added greatly to the difficulty of improving the status of the Southern white worker. He is perhaps the poorest and least skilled white man in the world. He will remain so until better economic advantages are available both for him and his Negro neighbor. Poverty cannot be segregated—North or South. Economic realists in the South admit privately that if the South is to succeed, something must be done about the economic status of Negroes. An effort to deal realistically with the question of Southern poverty will reveal that segregation is wasteful, expensive, and economically unsound.

Segregation has impeded the nation in the use of its manpower in the war effort. When the manpower shortage developed, it was discovered that, because they had been denied free access to work experience, many of our Negro workers were lacking in the required skills. But a greater handicap was the fact that in many plants even qualified workers were not accepted, or were accepted only in the lower, unskilled brackets. Their em-

ployment and advancement were opposed by other workers and by many employers, who, despite the long and creditable history of Negro workers in this country, insisted that Negroes could not build ships and planes and guns. Finally the President, in order to meet the emergency, was forced to issue Executive Order 8802, requiring that all war contracts should provide that there should be no discrimination in employment "because of race, creed, or national origin," and that an agency—the Fair Employment Practice Committee—should be set up to enforce this provision. While this has resulted in wider and more intelligent use of Negro labor, much time and manpower had already been wasted by the time the order was issued. And the new arrangement has been only partially successful because of continued opposition and the limited authority of the Committee.

OUR American policy of segregating Negroes has created an almost impossible task for the armed forces. Because of this, in the past the Navy has used Negroes only in the most limited way. The Army has, on the other hand, used Negroes as enlisted men and, to a limited degree, as officers—but always in segregated units. This arrangement has been expensive and difficult to administer, and has limited the use which the Army could make of Negro troops.

Because of the special conditions under which the Negro soldier serves and the attitudes which he encounters outside the Army camps, it is difficult for him to develop a high morale. He feels that he is being asked to give his service and perhaps his life for a country that guarantees him only second-class citizenship. His segregation in the Army symbolizes the limitations he suffers as a citizen. He often feels that he is a limited kind of a soldier—outside military reservations his uniform does not secure for him the respect and consideration given to other men in uniform. In World War II, it has been reported that in some unusual cases prisoners of war have been admitted to eating places in which Negro men in the uniform of their country have been denied service because of their color. If American Negro soldiers could fight in this war in voluntary, unsegregated units of Americans or with the French or Russians, the question of their morale would be less of a problem. They have already made excellent records in combat, and on today's battlefields are proving themselves able fighting men. But our discriminatory policies—our refusal to use them as widely as their capabilities deserve—are handicapping the war effort. The Negro contribution to it would be much greater if we would only allow it to be.

THERE is no better evidence of our conflicting racial policies than in the churches which have been the champions of Negro education. Certainly, what the church has done for Negroes has been largely within the pattern of segregation. This is especially true of the Protestant churches. It seems to be less true of the Catholic church. The difference is to be found in the fact that, in most cases, a Protestant church is to some extent a social organization as well as a place of worship; the Catholic church, with its emphasis on worship, is more nearly an altar before which all men are equal.

On many Protestant churches are announcements to the effect that "all are welcome." A Negro reading this announcement knows that, in most cases, if he turned up at any of the activities he would not be welcome or the embarrassment on the part of the preacher and the congregation would be such as to destroy any sense of spiritual fellowship. These churches give money for the support of Negro schools, hospitals, and orphanages, but would be embarrassed at accepting Negro Christians into full fellowship in their church activities. In most Southern Protestant churches, Negro worshipers would be seated in the gallery or otherwise segregated.

In many American cities, Negro communities have grown by infiltration into old communities formerly occupied by whites. In spite of the fact that Negroes are Protestants and speak the same language as the old congregations, the churches in these areas do not, as a rule,

offer any service to the incoming Negroes. The advent of Negroes is not looked upon as an opportunity for service, but as a reason for moving on.

In institutions owned and operated by the church, the segregation pattern is usually accepted—at least in a modified form. One of the largest church-controlled universities in the country, while accepting Negro students, does not allow them to live in its dormitories. Church-controlled hospitals do not, as a rule, admit Negro physicians for practice or train Negro nurses. Many of these church-controlled institutions own real estate, held in the form of endowment. Restrictive covenants as to Negro occupancy usually cover such property.

One of the great inconveniences to Negroes is the general denial of service by hotels and public eating places, in violation of the civil rights laws. The American population is mobile. Our type of life necessitates travel. The result is our remarkable hotel system, upon which large sections of our population depend for comfort and health. In being denied access to this public service, Negroes are greatly handicapped. Anyone who knows the facts wonders how even so distinguished a person as Marian Anderson can stand up under the hardships of travel which she encounters because of the lack of hotel service.

Segregation carried to its logical conclusion is often dramatized by cruel and inhuman aspects. A few years ago a graduate of Fisk University, Miss Julie Dericott, a young woman of charm and culture, was seriously injured in an automobile accident in north Georgia. She was taken to the nearby hospital, where emergency treatment was requested. She was very fair but when it was discovered that she was classified as a Negro, she was refused emergency treatment. She died on the long journey to Atlanta attempting to reach the nearest hospital known to give emergency treatment to colored people.

Recently in Atlanta a Negro girl stepped off the streetcar on one of the wider streets. A speeding driver knocked her down and left her lying unconscious. A crowd gathered and one white woman who had seen the accident requested that an ambulance be called. The ambulance came but the driver, seeing that the victim was a Negro girl, said, "We can't haul a nigger," and drove away, leaving the victim of the accident by the roadside. Such incidents are not isolated. They happen frequently and seem to be an inevitable consequence of segregation as it works out in practice in many sections of America. Most white people are not aware of them.

IV

Segregation in the South not only separates the races but symbolizes the idea of the inevitable inferiority of Negroes. It "keeps the Negro in his place," not only on the streetcars and busses, but in the social and economic system. It is more effective as a symbol than as a means of preventing contact between the races. In fact, racial contacts are more intimate in the South than in any other section of the country. Southerners as a rule do not object to contact with Negroes so long as the idea of Negro inferiority is maintained. Segregation does this. This fact explains why the South has never claimed that under segregation there are equal services for the races.

Under the new pressures that have come with the war to save democracy and the stronger pressures that will come when the war is won, the South will probably attempt to attain equal services within the framework of segregation. There are two reasons why this will not be possible—one psychological and the other practical. There will be resistance in the South to any modification of the symbol of the Negro's inferiority. When a person speaks of the Negro "getting out of hand," he usually means getting out of his inferior status. Therefore, equal service would destroy to some extent one of the chief functions of segregation. If Negroes in the South had equal service under segregation, they would have gone a long way toward "getting out of hand," because the symbolic function of segregation would have lost much of its meaning.

As a practical matter, separate but equal service under segregation cannot be rendered. Such service would require, for example, the duplication of the present most expensive phases of transportation, and the duplication of the state university systems, already poorly supported. Separate and equal services for the races in the South, or any other section, are a luxury which cannot be afforded.

It is generally accepted that human beings behave better in the long run when they enjoy a maximum of freedom. Human relations are certainly more satisfactory when they are a result of free choice. Left with the maximum amount of freedom, white and colored Americans would probably adjust amicably most of the difficulties that arose between them. Under the denial of freedom which segregation enforces, there is constant and increasing friction. An examination of incidents where tension has become acute will indicate that most of the tensions are involved in and aggravated by segregation. Rioting is less frequent in mixed residential neighborhoods than elsewhere. Segregation accentuates unduly the racial factors in our civilization and obscures the wide cultural differences that exist within the racial groups. To many white people, every Negro looks like every other Negro and any white man, no matter how unworthy, is better than any Negro, however distinguished. Segregation tends to make every row between a white man and a Negro, whatever the initial cause may have been, a race quarrel.

Left free, human beings group themselves according to their tastes, interests, and cultural backgrounds. American Negroes are not seeking an opportunity to mingle with whites. They desire freedom and opportunity to live as Americans. If there were no arbitrary segregation, common interests and common backgrounds would probably lead most American Negroes to develop their own way of living and find much of their association among themselves as other groups do.

Whenever the matter of freedom or equal opportunity for Negroes is discussed, the question of intermarriage usually arises. It will probably be sufficient to point out that miscegenation in this country has already gone a long way —chiefly in those very sections where the relations between whites and Negroes have been "least free" and where segregation has been most deeply rooted in law and custom. The majority of our colored people in America today are the result of racial intermixture which has taken place under segregation.

There are some evidences of changes in the pattern of American segregation—small but significant. There are evidences of dissatisfaction with it. One such evidence is the very vehement declaration by some that segregation must not and cannot be modified in any way. The advocates of segregation protest too much. In the very loudness and continuousness of their protests is one of the best evidences that the country is not satisfied, and that segregation is not succeeding.

The change in government attitude is especially significant. In the past the federal authorities, on the whole, accepted the segregated pattern of employment in government. Government work was open to Negroes only in the lower service brackets. There were many Negro messengers, porters, charwomen, but outside of the postal service no Negroes were employed in positions that required education or technical training. Negroes were excluded from restaurants in government buildings. Since the beginning of World War II this has changed, and today there are in government departments large numbers of Negro clerical workers and an increasing number of Negroes doing technical work. Here the educated Negroes are finding an opportunity for work in which they can use the training they have acquired. The federal government will continue to be one of the large employers in the country, and its employment patterns should have real influence on other employers.

In the long run, it may turn out that the new attitude of labor toward Negro workers, as expressed by the CIO, will have more significance than the changes that have taken place in government employment patterns. Officially, the CIO

has abolished the color line as to opportunity and privileges for Negroes in it unions. An educational division has been created in part for the purpose of bringing the rank and file of the CIO to accept the idea of the essential unity of all American workers without regard to race. Negro workers are finding in the CIO a champion where they most need it, among the masses of workers to which most Negroes belong. The CIO is, at the moment, the most promising force for correcting the inconsistencies in our racial patterns. Furthermore, its policy is already having an effect upon older, more conservative unions and is giving support to many liberal-minded employers who are willing to give Negro workers a chance.

Another source of encouragement is the growing pressure within and without the South for some kind of change. This will probably lead to an effort to furnish equal but separate services to the races. While such an effort cannot succeed, it will certainly result in some improvement of service to Negroes under segregation. In the long run, it may lead to the modification of the present patterns of segregation in the South. How rapidly and how far these changes will go depends upon many factors, chief of which are the strength of the growing liberal movement in the South and the amount of political influence Southern Negroes acquire.

V

In the acquisition of political power lies one of the Negro's great hopes for improving his status. Certainly the Negro's vote in border and Northern states will hold for him the gains made in government employment. The organized political power of the CIO is on his side; through its affiliation with Negro political groups and its fight in behalf of all liberal movements, it gives the Negro real help in obtaining the things all citizens want. By the strength of their votes and increasing political representation, Negroes could get better schools, housing, health facilities—all the public services. And they could use their influence to assure the enforcement of the civil rights statutes that are already enacted.

For example, New York is America's most liberal city. Negroes in New York have more political influence than in any other city in America. New York is a city of hotels which deny service to Negroes. New York State has good civil rights laws. It would seem reasonable to expect that before much longer, New York hotels may find themselves liberalizing their service to Negro travelers. Such a thing—if it could be brought about—would have an influence that would be far-reaching. To achieve it would be a good use of the power of New York's able Negro political leadership.

Under the Constitution, as liberally interpreted by our present Supreme Court, many of the legal devices by which segregation is protected could no doubt be declared unconstitutional if properly presented to the Court. This has already been done in important fields. Even though the Gaines decision has not yet put any colored students in the University of Missouri, the fact that prevailing systems of segregation in higher education are unconstitutional has caused uneasiness in the states where such systems prevail. Since the Supreme Court decision declaring the "white" Texas primary unconstitutional, it is apparent that political participation of Negroes in the South has been greatly accelerated.

There is no doubt that the Negro vote, the power of labor, and government attitudes can profoundly affect our racial practices. If the church with its strong influence also took a firm stand, the process could be accelerated. And there are some indications that church leaders are becoming aware of the feebleness of their position. One well-known theological seminary in the South has seriously considered service to Negroes. Opposition was so strong that the idea had to be given up. The American Protestant church has ambitions for extension into Africa and Asia. Its racial policies at home stand in the way. Increasing numbers of American church leaders realize the far-reaching effect of American racial segregation on the influence of the church abroad. Because of this, within the next few years the patterns of segregation within the church and church institutions in America

may be greatly modified in the direction of a more democratic and more Christian practice. The church has wide contacts with many classes and kinds of people in this country. Whatever it might do in the interest of a policy of non-segregation within the local churches and church institutions would be leaven widely placed in American life.

MOST white Americans are puzzled and alarmed by the impatience and bitterness of large sections of our Negro population. They feel that Negroes are no longer pleasant to live with. Whites are inclined to charge this to some subversive influence from the outside. Many Southerners say that agitators from the North are responsible for stirring up Negroes in the South. In other sections of the country, Negro resentment and unrest are usually charged to Communists or whatever bogy happens to be current in the mind of the community.

That there is unrest and bitterness among our Negro population is a fact. This unrest is to be found not just among Negro intellectuals; it exists also in the alleys of our Negro ghettos and among the remote and inarticulate Negro sharecroppers and common laborers. It will not pass with the war. Negroes were probably never so docile as they seemed. The trouble is that they behave like other human beings. In subjecting Negroes to American education we have made them Americans. So completely American are they that they will not submit passively to being pushed around as they are under segregation. Educational opportunity for the common man is a part of the American way of life. In giving it to Negroes, we have let them in on the meaning of democracy. Their unrest under their special limitations is the result not of sinister influence from the outside, but of our education, which, with all its faults, is the best thing in our democracy.

The education of Negroes in America has not been a mistake. Here we see American faith and American idealism at their best. Segregation, on the other hand, is rooted in fear and in doubt as to whether our democratic principles will really work. It remains to be seen whether or not our faith in democracy is strong enough to overcome our fears as to what may be some of its consequences.

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not to be denied prod, the relentless goad urging us on.

But whatever this year may bring, let us continue to dedicate our minds and our hearts and energies to that paramount task of humanity, the task of breathing into the material tangible civilization of our day the transforming soul of moral and ethical truth. Let us strive on sustained by that assurance incomparably expressed by the prophet Habakkuk: "The vision is yet for the appointed time, though it tarry, wait for it, for it will surely come", it will not delay beyond the appointed time.

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JOBS FOR ALUMNI
MANY OPENINGS

The College receives many requests for names, of graduates available to fill vacancies in all teaching fields in junior and senior high schools and colleges. Requests also come in for secretaries, social workers, recreation directors, and many other types of workers. All persons interested in a new position and in having the College help them find employment should write to the Public Relations Office, Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama for an application blank.

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JUDGE Wm. HASTIE

Judge Wm. Hastie, Dean of the Law School of Howard University, was presented by the Lecture-Recital Committee on Tuesday, December 5. He gave a very frank and keen analysis of problems confronting the Negro group in America today. He warned of the danger of attributing all rebuffs to racial prejudice, when in some cases they might be caused by other personal weaknesses. He then went on to discuss the wide extent of racial prejudice in the nation to-day and the areas where there were signs of success in gaining ground against it. He estimated the prospects for gains in the political field hopefully, expressing the belief that the recent Supreme Court decision concerning the primaries in Texas is already opening some participation in elections in that state to Negro voters. After the formal speech in the chapel Judge Hastie met the students informally in the Foster Hall parlor, and later talked with a group of faculty people.

Judge Hastie is one of the most distinguished leaders of the Negro group in our country to-day. He is a graduate of Amherst College and of the Law School of Harvard University. He served for several years as United States Federal Judge in the Virgin Islands. Later he was Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War until he resigned in protest against the policies of discrimination maintained by the department against Negroes in the armed services. Last year Judge Hastie represented the United States Government in the conference on Carribean affairs.

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JOHN H. McCRAY

John H. McCray of the class of 1935 is becoming a figure widely known in journalism and political action in the state of South Carolina. Six years ago he founded in the city of Columbia, the weekly newspaper **Lighthouse and Informer** as "a voice for my people". During the spring and summer of 1944, he was one of a group who played an important part in the organization of the Progressive Democratic Party of South Carolina, which enlisted the interest of many liberal-minded white and Negro people in that state in efforts to gain greater voice for all citizens in political affairs. Mr. McCray was born in Florida but lived most of his life in South Carolina. He was graduated from Avery Institute in Charleston, South Carolina with honors as valedictorian in 1931. He received his A. B. degree from Talladega in 1935. He married Miss Satis V. Ballou of the class of 1936.

Speaking in an editorial in his paper in June, 1944, Mr. McCray said, "Yes, all of us, you and I, and the white people who love the democracy their sons now die for, are on our way to real democracy in South Carolina. May God bless us and give us the strength with which to see it realized."

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DR. ARNOLD E. GREGORY

Many friends in Talladega have been grieved to learn of the death of Dr. Arnold E. Gregory, professor of Theology and New Testament at Talladega College from 1923 to 1932. The funeral service was held on Friday, November 3 at the Eighth Street Baptist Church where he was serving as pastor in Wilmington, Delaware. Brief talks were made by many prominent clergymen and civic leaders of the city. Dr. Gregory was a native of the West Indies, and obtained his earlier education in Mico College, Jamaica. Coming to this country he earned a B. D. degree at Oberlin

College in 1914. He did graduate work at McGill University in Toronto, Canada; at the University of Chicago; and Columbia University. He held the degree of Doctor of Divinity. He was greatly honored and beloved in the city of Wilmington, where he had served as a pastor for a number of years.

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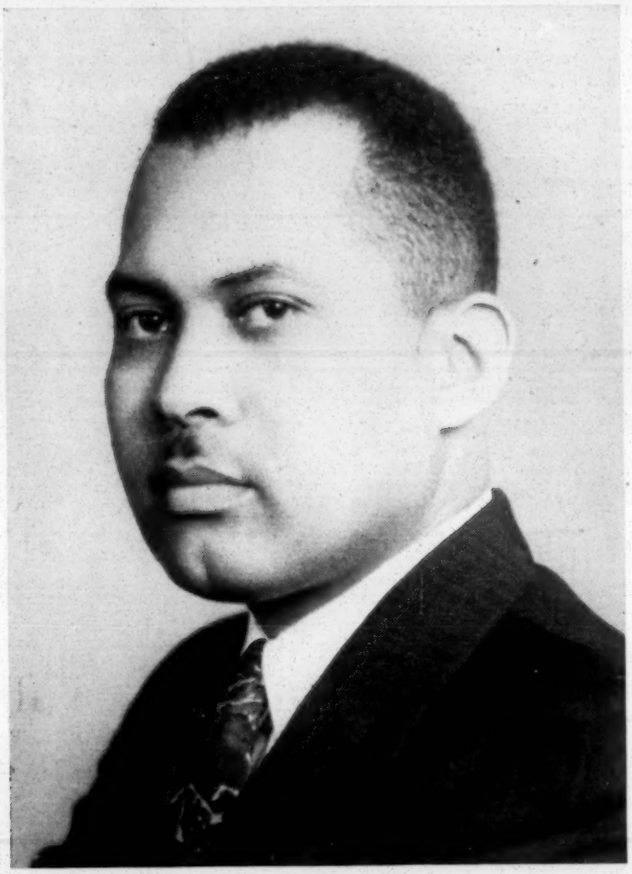
DR. AARON BROWN



Dr. Aaron Brown of the class of 1928 was awarded the degree of Ph. D. by the Department of Education of the University of Chicago in December 1943, the third Negro to receive the doctor's degree from that department. The first Negro to receive the degree there was Dean Charles H. Thompson of Howard University, in 1925; the second was President H. M. Bond of the Fort Valley State College in Georgia in 1936. Dr. Brown's dissertation, entitled, **An Evaluation of the Accredited Secondary Schools for Negroes in the South** is considered an outstanding contribution. It has been published in book form by the University of Chicago Press. Dr. Brown assumed the presidency of Albany State College at Albany, Georgia.

Dr. Brown has had a wide experience in teaching in college and secondary schools and in supervisory positions in schools and colleges. He was awarded a Rosenwald Fellowship in 1939-40 and a General Education Board Fellowship in 1942-43. He has also taken a position of leadership in national and state educational societies.

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MISS ELEANOR THOMPSON

Miss Eleanor Thompson writes of her experiences "out in the jungle" beyond the cloistered walls of Talladega during the last two years. She spent a period in a position at Dillard University, and later some months learning first hand of the difficulties encountered by hostesses at Army Service Clubs. She is now engaged in a promising position as bookkeeper in the Keystone Life Insurance Company, a rapidly growing new concern. Her work here she finds interesting and is enjoying mastering the "principles of insurance practice with special emphasis on the accounting procedure."

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DR. HENRY C. McDOWELL

Dr. Henry C. McDowell, '15, Pastor of Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church of New Haven, Connecticut, has recently been appointed special instructor in the Africa Department of the Kennedy School of Missions of the Hartford Seminary Foundation, in Hartford, Connecticut.

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MRS. MARY DeFOREST RALPH

Dr. and Mrs. Ralph (Mary DeForest) are engaged in an interesting new work, building up a new Congregational church at Madeira Beach, outside St. Petersburg, Florida, the only Protestant church in a wide area. Their work there was recently written up in the Congregational magazine, **Down South**. Their address is now 15409 East First Street, Madeira Beach, St. Petersburg, Fla.

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REV. CARLETON L. LEE

Rev. Carleton L. Lee, '33, of Atlanta, was the preacher at the chapel service on Sunday, Janu-

I nominate for membership:

Dr. W. W. Stout,
Fishersville, Ky.

Dr. O. T. Binkley,
Sou. Bapt. Theol. Seminary
2825 Lexington Rd.,
Louisville Ky.

Rev. A. McDowell

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Hotel . . . . . _____

Meals . . . . . _____

TOTAL . . . . . $ _____

Purpose of Trip _____

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N

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Mrs. A. H. Hubert	655 W. Hancock Av. Athens, Ga	Teacher
Mrs. G. B. DuVaul	1249 W. Broad St.	School Principal
Miss Willie Mae Mullins	223 Church St.	Teacher
Rev. W. N. Jonas	225 Vine St.	Minister
O. W. Weaver	160 W. Strong St.	Manager, Insurance
J. W. Roberts	Apt. 122 Broadacres	Agent, Insurance
A. S. N. Burnside	530 W. Hancock Av.	" "
Mrs. L.G. Ware	853 Reese St.	
Mrs. H. H. Young	483 Billups St.,	
Mrs. L. L. Cain	181 Washington St.	
C. T. Morton	823 Prince Av.	
C. S. Ellington	Apt. 95 Broadacres	
W. B. Parker	530 Hancock Av.	
Rev. Q. L. Jones	515 Reese St.,	
Prof. C. W. DuVaul	1249 W. Broad St.	School Principal
Dr. I. M. Hiram	Morton Bldg.	Dentist
A. P. Kendrick	147 Lyndon Row	Funeral Helper
H. L. Lumpkin	480 N. Billups St.	Undertaker
L. L. Cain	Atlanta Life Insurance Co.	Dist. Manager
* Rev. C. J. Gresham	961 Parsons St. S. W. Atlanta, Ga.	
L. McWhorter	1253 W. Broad St. Athens	Funeral Director
Rev. M. Tate	154 Chase St.	
Rev. H. H. Henry	1262 W. Broad St.	
Mrs. A. H. Burney	853 Reese St.	
Mrs. W. H. Killian	120 Harris St.	

✓m Cards made 2/2/45

Rec'd from 2/2/45 from Mrs. Ed. Martin

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
Rev. J. M. Hampton	4303 Brainerd Road Chattanooga, Tennessee	Pastor
Mr. C. E. Rogers	Johnson City, Tennessee	School Superintendent
Rev. J. E. Milburn	First Methodist Church Knoxville, Tennessee	Pastor
Rev. F. B. Shelton	Sweetwater, Tennessee	Pastor
Rev. L. H. Colloms	Athens, Tennessee	Pastor
Rev. John King	Etowah, Tennessee	Pastor
Dr. W. C. Calvert	First Methodist Church Chattanooga, Tennessee	Pastor
Mr. R. R. Kramer	Maryville, Tennessee	Attorney
Mr. J. C. Ridenour	Athens, Tennessee	School Superintendent
Mr. H. C. Black	Johnson City, Tennessee	Banker
Rev. Clay Daniels	Harriman, Tennessee	Pastor

✓m cards made
2/2/45

Date _____

Signed Dr. Robb
Member of SRC

Names received from Mr. S. Bartlett Strang, Chattanooga

Invite to membership:

Rev. R. W. Cousar
Central Presbyterian Church
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr. Harry C. Carbaugh
Tennessee Egg Company
Chattanooga, Tennessee

Mr.Walter C. Johnson
S.N.P.A., Ochs Building
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Rev. John Paul Pack
First Christian Church
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Mr. A. M. Pennybacker
Y. M. C. A.
Chattanooga 2,Tennessee

Dr. James L.Bibb
Provident Building
Chattanooga 2, Tennessee

Mr. R. E.Biggers
Lookout Oil & Refining Company
Chattanooga 10, Tennessee

Judge Leslie R. Darr
U. S. Federal Court
Chattanooga 1, Tennessee

✓ m
2/5/42
cardmade

NOMINATIONS

I nominate the following for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

NAME	ADDRESS	OCCUPATION OR IDENTIFICATION
B. C. McElroy	Victory Drive, Marshall	Postmaster
E. Key		President, 1st Nat'l Bank
E. L. Wells, Jr.	401 West Rusk, Marshall	Real Estate
W. C. Pierce, Jr.	412 West Austin, Marshall	President, Marshall Nat'l Bank
Richard Blalock	305 Perry Drive	Attorney
Bryan Blalock	202 East Merritt, Marshall	--Borden's Milk Product
Mrs. G. L. Chastain	409 S. Carter, Marshall	Civic Leader
E. N. Dennard	201 S. College, Marshall	Superintendent of Public Schools
G. A. Rosboro	1802 University Avenue, Marshall	Principal, Pemberton High School
W. D. Wainwright	Victory Drive, Marshall	Motorist
Mrs. P. D. Johnson	1802 Grafton, Marshall	Teacher, Pemberton High School
Dr. G. T. Coleman	113½ West Houston, Marshall	Physician
Dr. G. U. Jamison	1501 Pine St., Texarkana	Physician
Dr. T. L. Hunter	115½ West Houston, Marshall	Dentist
E. C. McLeod	Wiley College, Marshall	President, Wiley College
H. J. Graeser	507 N. Franklin, Marshall	--City Manager
L. A. Thigpen	904 Whetstone, Marshall	Pastor, Ebenezer Methodist Church
C. R. Boswell	1719 Allen, Dallas	Interior Decorator
Dr. L. G. Pinkston	3305 Thomas Avenue, Dallas	Physician
T. D. Marshall	Dallas, Texas	Principal, Lincoln High School
L. C. Thomas	P. O. Box 1787, Orange	Director, Housing Project
W. L. Davis	Houston , Texas	Principal, Colored Junior High School
W. H. Hightower	912-28th Street, Galveston	Pastor, Wesley Tabernacle Methodist Church
C. F. Richardson	Houston, Texas	Editor, Houston Defender
Mrs. Emma Walker	407 Belmont, San Antonio	Teacher, San Antonio Junior College
Mrs. H. H. Peace	1103 East Terrell, Fort Worth	Teacher, Terrell High School
L. J. White	Longview, Texas	Principal Colored High School

Date February 7, 1945

Signed M W Dagen
Member of SRC

FEB 9 REC'D

Feb. 16, 1945

Dear Miss Clay, Please add to your list of prospective members for the council

Rev. R. T. Busser - pastor A.M.E. Church
147 Strong St.
Athens, Ga.

I told these folks the council would send them the Southern Frontier and a pamphlet about the council. I know they'll be hearing from you soon.

I'm sorry I have such a demoralizing influence on Jane when I visit her. She frizes so much that she can't eat etc. for me. It's late to work. Jane's polonized & takes all the blame.

Sincerely, Martin

M. Singleton was proud to have Sunday night.

REV. CAPERS SATTERLEE, RECTOR

OFFICE OF CHRIST CHURCH
115 SOUTH CONCEPTION STREET
MOBILE, ALABAMA

February 18, 1944.

Mr. R.B.Eleazer,
Publicity Chairman
Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Bldg.,
Atlanta, 3, Ga.

Dear Mr. Eleazer:

At an interracial meeting last night it was suggested that there is a possibility of obtaining Rosenwald Funds for school and public health work here in Mobile. I was asked to find out from you what there is in this suggestion. We can produce evidence of great need in either field, but the first point is to find out the possibility. I think we are developing a very representative group and that it is going to do good work here.

The following list of names are those who said they would like to receive the Clip Sheet. With many thanks for your help, I am,

Sincerely yours,
Capers Satterlee

W.H.Madison,
Treas. Y.M.C.A..
P.O.Box 511

C.A.L.Johnstone,
Executive Sec.
Community Chest,
401 Wilson Bldg.

L.D.Dix,
1601 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg.

Rev. J.B.F. Williams
306 N.Warren St.

Rev.W.M.Willis,
Crichton,Ala.

E.P.McCarroll,
Rt. No. 3 Box 61-B

Geo. Moore,Sec'y L.L.A.
1410

J.E.Malone,P.O.Box 780

E.S.Peters
1252 Davis Ave.

E.T.Belsaw,D.D.S
500 Dauphin St.

J.M.Gilmer,Labor Leader
901 Hercules St.

Rev. B.B.Williams
259 N.Lawrence St.

Rev. Robb White,Jr.
Box 255
Spring Hill, Ala.

(Over)

W.O.Powell,
Executive Sec'y Y.M.C.A. Col.
504 St. Anthony St.

All of these addresses are Mobile,Ala, except where Spring Hill, and Crichton,Ala. are specified.

✓ 29 cards made 2/2/45

February 21, 1945

The Rev. James E. Bethea, D. D.
Robert E. Lee Memorial Church
Lexington, Virginia

Dear Dr. Bethea:

The Commission on Interracial Cooperation, to which your letter of January 30 was addressed, merged with the Southern Regional Council last year. We are very sorry for the delay in replying to your letter, which came when we were in the midst of a series of meetings.

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, in which you will find the Durham Statement, as well as the statements issued by the conference of white Southerners who met in Atlanta to consider and take action on the Durham Statement, and the conferences in Richmond and Atlanta which led to the organization of the Southern Regional Council. With this we are sending a leaflet which is just off the press, telling something of our plans for the year 1945, and a copy of the January issue of our publication THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

It occurs to us that you might be interested in becoming a member of the Council. With that in mind, we are enclosing a membership application card, which we shall be glad to have you fill in and return to us. As a member, you will, of course, receive the FRONTIER and all pamphlets published by the Council.

The Council believes that now as never before the people of the South must mobilize their spiritual and intellectual resources in the interest of constructive social change. It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South. We hope, therefore, that you will authorize us to enroll you as a member.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

Robert E. Lee Memorial Church
Rev. James Edwin Bethea, D. D., Rector
Lexington, Virginia

January 30, 1945

Commission on Interracial Cooperation
710 Standard Building
Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen:

Do you have any material on the Durham meeting held in the latter part of 1943 or the early part of 1944 by leaders of the Negro race? As I recall the press accounts of that meeting, a "pronouncement" of principles and practices to be followed by white and Negro alike was presented at the close of that meeting. Was that pronouneement published? Or anything pertaining to the meeting? If so, will you send me a copy? If not, do you have any literature which gives the thoughtful opnions of leaders of the Negro race who propose constructive policies for race relationships, as opposed to the radical policy of such Negro papers as "Afro-American" and others like it.

I shall appreciate receiving this material as soon as possible. If there is any charge, please send bill with material.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,

James E. Bethea

March 5, 1945

Mrs. Frank D. Brimm
4313 Avondale
Dallas 4, Texas

Dear Mrs. Brimm:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service.

We are sending you herewith several current pamphlets, including THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of this organization.

The Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South.

In the hope that you will be interested in becoming a member of the Council, we are enclosing a membership application card, which we shall be glad to have you return, authorizing us to enroll you. The $1.00 which you sent for the Mailing List will, of course, be credited as dues if you accept our invitation, since membership entitles you to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#1+SRC 1945 - 2 - 7 Dec - Dmk

March 5, 1945

Miss Wilma Bucy
33 Maddox Drive, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Bucy:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service.

We are sending you herewith several current pamphlets, including THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of the organization.

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We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#1 & Spec 1945 - I - Mdh - Desk

March 5, 1945

Rev. Robert C. Carter
128 W. Elm Street
Mt. Airy, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Carter:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service.

We are sending you herewith several current pamphlets, including THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of the organization.

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We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#1 + SPR 1945 - 2 - 23 a. Dark

accepted 7/29/45 & sent on. O. for $1.00

March 5, 1945

Mrs. John A. Davis
1943 Lamar, Apartment 11
Memphis 6, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Davis:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service.

We are sending you herewith several current pamphlets, including THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of the organization.

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We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#1+Spec 1945-2-Nga-Dnk

March 5, 1945

Mr. L. T. Ellis
Box 682
Laurel, Mississippi

Dear Mr. Ellis:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service.

We are sending you herewith several current pamphlets, including THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of the organization.

The Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South.

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We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#1 + SRC 1945-2-7da-DMC

March 5, 1945

Mrs. Muriel Jones Evans
P. O. Box 321
Melbourne, Florida

Dear Mrs. Evans:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service, and for the gift subscription to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER for Mrs. R. B. Hill of Jacksonville.

The Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South.

In the hope that you will be interested in becoming a member of the Council, we are enclosing a membership application card, which we shall be glad to have you fill in and return, authorizing us to enroll you. The $1.00 which you sent for the Mailing List will, of course, be credited as dues if you accept our invitation, since membership will entitle you to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#14 SRC 1945-2-NDA-DNK

March 5, 1945

Mrs. W. F. Jones
402 D. Street
N. Wilkesboro, N. C.

Dear Mrs. Jones:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service.

We are sending you herewith several current pamphlets, including THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of the organization.

The Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South.

In the hope that you will be interested in becoming a member of the Council, we are enclosing a membership application card, which we shall be glad to have you fill in and return, authorizing us to enroll you. The $1.00 which you sent for the Mailing List will, of course, be credited as dues if you accept our invitation, since membership will entitle you to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#1 + Spec 1945-2-Jan.-Jun

March 5, 1945

Mrs. G. J. Mills
642 W. Keith Avenue
Knoxville 16, Tennessee

Dear Mrs. Mills:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service.

We are sending you herewith several current pamphlets, including THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of this organization.

The Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South.

In the hope that you will be interested in becoming a member of the Council, we are enclosing a membership application card, which we shall be glad to have you return, authorizing us to enroll you. The $1.00 which you sent for the Mailing List will, of course, be credited as dues if you accept our invitation, since membership entitles you to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#14 Apr 1945-2-28a-DMC

March 5, 1945

Mr. E. C. Murray
P. O. Box 1875
Greenville, South Carolina

Dear Mr. Murray:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service, and for the gift subscriptions to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER for Mrs. Bessie B. Boyd and Mr. Eugene C. Hunt.

The Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South.

In the hope that you will be interested in becoming a member of the Council, we are enclosing a membership application card, which we shall be glad to have you fill in and return, authorizing us to enroll you. The $1.00 which you sent for the Mailing List will, of course, be credited as dues if you accept our invitation, since membership will entitle you to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#1 - SRC 1944 - 2 - Nice Ink

March 5, 1945

Miss Myrtle E. Oliver
Route 1, Box 89
Burkeville, Virginia

Dear Miss Oliver:

Thank you for your subscription to our Mailing List Service.

We are sending you herewith several current pamphlets, including THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which tells something of the background and program of the organization.

The Council, which began operation in February 1944, represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." It needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South.

In the hope that you will be interested in becoming a member of the Council, we are enclosing a membership application card, which we shall be glad to have you fill in and return, authorizing us to enroll you. The $1.00 which you sent for the Mailing List will, of course, be credited as dues if you accept our invitation, since membership will entitle you to THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

#1+SRC1945-I-28a-DNK

March 6, 1945

Miss Jane Ketchen
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, South Carolina

Dear Miss Ketchen:

Thank you for the renewal of your subscription to our Mailing List Service.

Through the materials which have been sent to you during the past year, you are acquainted with the background and purpose of the Southern Regional Council, which represents the efforts of liberal and progressive people of both races to promote "the improvement of economic, civic, and racial conditions in the South." The Council needs the cooperation of a large number of representative citizens throughout the South, and it has occurred to us that you might be interested in becoming a member. With this in mind, we are enclosing a membership application card, which we shall be glad to have you fill in and return, giving us permission to enroll you. The $1.00 which you sent for the Mailing List will, of course, be credited as dues if you accept our invitation, since members receive THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and all pamphlets issued by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours

Emily H. Clay

From Thomas Allen.

OUT-OF-TOWN PEOPLE ATTENDING INSTITUTE OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

MARCH 13-14-15-16, 1945

M ~~MITCHELL, Dr. George~~	ATLANTA 3, GA. 75 Ivy Street, N.E.
HARRISON, Mrs. Marie Invite	ASHLAND
6/13/45 HEWLETT, Mrs. Thelma	"
M ~~PETERS, E. C.,~~ 1235-5th Street	AUGUSTA, GA.
FERNANDIS, Mrs. Sarah C. Invite 2038 McCulloch Street	BALTIMORE
DALTON, Jack University of Virginia Invite	CHARLOTTESVILLE
M ~~DANIEL, Dr. & Mrs. Frank D.~~ 202 E. Hight Street	"
DAVIS, Alex. M., 337-12th Street, N.W. Invite	"
PEGRAM, Mrs. L. W. 352 Oak Street Invite	COVINGTON
Apr. 24 '45 COLSON, Edna M., Virginia State College	ETTRICK
M ~~GANDY, John M.,~~	"
GANDY, Mrs. S. L., Virginia State College Invite	"
June 27 ROBERTS, H. W., Virginia State College	"
CHALMERS, Dwight M., 1012 Green Street Invited	DURHAM, N. C.
6/22/45 ATKINSON-CHAMBERLAYNE, Mrs. Anne 707 High Street	FARMVILLE
HINES, Miss Mary Clay Invite	"
6/22/45 KEENAN, W. M.	"
4/24/45 DAVIS, Joseph A., 509 Third Ave. W.,	FRANKLIN
ELEY, H. L., Rt.2 Invite	"
THOMAS, W. R., 109 Cool Spring Street Invite	"
WALKER, T. C. Invite	GLOUCESTER
6/22/45 PERKISON, Hazel	GOOCHLAND

Invite these to membership in S.R.C.

GBG

PATTERSON, Dr. J. W. Invite 14 Lincoln Street	HAMPTON
6/22/45 GILLIAM, Frank J. Washington & Lee University	LEXINGTON
MITCHELL, Rev. C. O.	"
6/22/45 ~~SHAW, Leander~~ 203 Massie Street	"
LINN, Thomas R. Invite 709 Federal Street	LYNCHBURG
BARNES, Prof. W. H. Invite	MANASSAS
M JOHNSON, Charles S. Fisk University	NASHVILLE, TENN.
M ~~BROWNLEE, Fred L.,~~ 287-Fourth Avenue	NEW YORK, N. Y.
OBER, Mrs. LeRoy M. Invite 3310 Omohundro	NORFOLK
6/22/45 PALMER, Miss Alice G. 202 Dean Building	"
(M CLARK, Mrs. Lewis William	ORANGE
O'KELLY, Mrs. P. S. Invite	PEAKS' TURNOUT
WILSON, Miss Helen E. Invite	" "
M GANDY, Dr. S.L. Virginia State College	PETERSBURG
M ~~FOSTER, L. H.~~ Virginia State College	"
6/22/45 JOHNSTON, J. H., Virginia State College	"
M ~~DOWNING, Mrs. L. G.~~ 804-7th Street, N.W.	ROANOKE
SCOTT, Rev. William N. Invite 509 Madison Avenue	"
EAST, O. B. Invite	SOUTH BOSTON
HARRIS, Phyllis Invite	SOUTH HILL
BEARD, Miss Belle Invite Sweet Briar College	SWEET BRIAR
DRAY, Miss Invite Sweet Briar College	" "

BARRETT, Mrs. Anne C. "Ridgelea"	WARRENTON
CASEY, Lillian Jackson 667-24th Street, N.E.	WASHINGTON, D.C.
HIGGINS, Rev. George G. 1312 Massachusetts Ave., S.W.	" "
RAGLAND, John M. 4905 Just Street, N. E.	" "

RICHMOND PEOPLE ATTENDING INSTITUTE OF INTERRACIAL COOPERATION

MARCH 13-14-15-16, 1945

- -

ADAMS, Cornelia - 3208 Hawthorne Avenue Invite		Richmond	22
BARTHOLOMAE, Mrs. H. D. - 2607 Grove Avenue Invite		"	20
BUIGA, Mrs. M. V. - 1308 Decatur Street I.		"	24
6/29/45 BOUEY, Rev. E. H. - 1827 Maplewood Avenue		"	20
BOWERS, Rev. Vernon J. - 316 East Marshall Street Invite		"	19
BOYD, Miss I. Belle - 716 East Clay Street Invite		"	19
BROWN, Mrs. Othelia H. - 212 South Lombardy St. In		"	20
BROWN, Rev. Thos. D. - 212 South Lombardy St. I.		"	20
M ~~BUCK, J. L. Blair - 209 Ampthill Road~~		"	21
CARTER, Ethel H. - 115 East Leigh Street I		"	19
Stuffed CLARK, Miss Edele - 3614 Chamberlayne Avenue I		"	22
COUSINS, Mrs. Bernice - 14 North 9th Street I		"	19
CARY, Miss Gammie - 2314 Monument Avenue I		"	20
I DEEKER, Mrs. Henry W. - 308 St. Davids Lane In		"	21
DAVIS, Miss Alice - 901 West Franklin Street I		"	20
DEBERRY, Risden P. - Virginia Union University I		"	20
ENSIGN, Rev. David - Union Theological Seminary I		"	22
EPPS, Mrs. Lillie J. - 1228 North 26th Street I		"	23
EVANS, Miss Anita - 501 Orleans Street I		"	23
EVANS, J. Levering - 1815 West 45th Street I		"	24
FUNN, Rev. S. E. - 1526 Lakeview Avenue I		"	20
FITZ, Rev. S. C. - 5318 P atterson Avenue I		"	21
FORBES, Edith - 501 Orleans Street I		"	23
GRAY, Miss Elizabeth K. - 11 West Leight Street I		"	20
M GOODWIN, F. D. - 110 W. Franklin Street		"	19
M GORDON, Mrs. Thomas C. - 1001 Floyd Avenue		"	20

FLORENCE, Charles W. - 1248 DuBois Avenue	RICHMOND	22
~~HALL, Wiley A. - 112 West Charity Street~~	"	20
HAMMOND, Connie - 1220 East Marshall Street	"	19
~~HANCOCK, Dr. Gordon B. - Virginia Union University~~	"	20
HARRIS, Mrs. Alice H. - 112 West Chairty Street	"	20
HAWES, Miss Ruth B. - 3607 Seminary Avenue	"	22
HERNDON, Mrs. B. S. - 4524 West Seminary Avenue	"	22
HENDERSON, Thomas H. - 609 North 5th Street	"	19
HILL, Joseph T. - 1302 Idlewood Avenue	"	20
HILL, Rev. S. D. - 750 North 2nd Street	"	19
HUGHES, Mrs. Wm. H. - 508 St. James Street	"	20
JENNINGS, Rev. Lewis G. - 1628 Idlewood Avenue	"	20
JONES, Miss Brownie Lee - 14 North 9th Street	"	19
JONES, Mrs. Dolores - 3025 "Que" Street	"	23
JOHNSON, Mary Louise - 1220 East Marshall Street	"	19
JORDAN, Lucretia W. - 907 Bowe Street	"	20
KEENAN, Rev. John F. - 709 North First Street	"	19
LEE, Mrs. St. George T. - 306 North Rowland Street	"	20
LEWIS, Mrs. Effie W. - 51 West 30th Street	"	24
MCCLAINE, Mrs. Mable - 1308 Overbrook Road	"	22
MCELROY, Rev. I. Stuart - 1530 Central Nat. Bank Bldg.	"	19
4/2/45 MCKINNEY, Louise R. - 515 North Seventh Street	"	19
MAGILL, Elizabeth - 2519 Grove Avenue	"	20
~~MITCHELL, Dr. S. C. - 33 Towana Road~~	"	21
~~MITCHELL, Rev. George - [illegible]~~	"	~~[illegible]~~
NIXON, J. L. - 900 Buchanan Street	"	23
NOLL, Rev. Alphonse - 810 Louisiana Street	"	23
O'CONNELL, Rev. T.E. - 2811 North Avenue	"	22
OSMAN, Mrs. George - 4507 ~~Cutshaw Street~~ Cutshaw Avenue	"	21

PAYNE, Mrs. Helena M. - 1405 North 25th St. 9	RICHMOND	23
7/10/45 PLEASANTS, Rev. D. M. - 616 North 5th Street	"	19
M ~~PUGH, Ernest B. - 410 Law Building~~	"	19
9 RICHARDSON, A. G. - Room 400, Southern Aid Bldg. 214 East Clay Street	"	19
RANSOME, Rev. W. L. - 1507 Decatur Street 9	"	24
REMEK, Mrs. Matthew - Rueger Hotel 9	"	19
RUSSELL, Branhilda - 1223 E. Marshall Street 9	"	19
ROBISON, Rev. Henry Lee, Jr. - 1444 East Main St. 9	"	19
SANDS, Mrs. Marion Johnson - 1208 W. Leigh St. 9	"	20
SCOTT, Mrs. C. C. - 1003 North 4th Street	"	19
July 10/45 SCOTT, Rev. C. C. - Fifth Street Baptist Church	"	19
SMITH, Mrs. C. Emerson - 2705 East Franklin St.	"	23
SMITH, Rev. C. Emerson - 3607 Chamberlayne Ave.	"	22
REV SMITH, Rev. E. E. Smith - Ebenezer Baptist Church 216 West Leigh Street	"	20
REV. SMITH, Mrs. Percy S. - 203 South Boulevard	"	20
SMITH, Rev. G. J. - 707 North First Street	"	19
SMITH, Harriet H. - 3815 Seminary Avenue	"	22
SPEIR, Mrs. R. W. - 611 Somerset Avenue	"	21
STORRS, Mrs. E. R. - 502 West Clay Street 9	"	20
STOAKLEY, Miss Charlotte L. - 3322 Park Avenue 9	"	21
TURNER, Lillian F. - 1230 East Marshall Street 9	"	19
CURRER, Mrs. Macolin - RR. 311 East Leigh St.	"	19
TYNES, Robert Davis - 2121 Greenwood Ave.	"	22
TIMBERLAKE, Lucy R. - 804 31st Street	"	24
WELLFORD, Miss Roberta - 503 Park Avenue	"	20
WATERS, Rev. Vincent S. - 316 East Marshall St.	"	19
WEBBER, Henry W. - 1617 Idlewood Avenue	"	20
WILLIAMS, Paul D. - 3330 Gloucester Street	"	22
M ~~WILLIAMS, John Page - St. Christopher's School~~	"	21
July 23 WRENN, R. F. - 1316 North 20th Street	"	23
WOODSON, Rev. J. J. - 317 South Harrison Street	"	20
WORLEY, Mary B. - 1220 East Marshall Street	"	19

May 8, 1945

Miss Loretto Chappell
Conley
Georgia

Dear Miss Chappell:

Thank you very much for your letter of May 6, giving us the names of Mrs. J. E. Hood and Miss Gary Sims. We are sending to each of them information concerning the Council, and we should be glad to have them accept membership if they would be interested in doing so.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

Conley, Ga.,
May 6, 1945.

Southern Regional Council Inc.,
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.,
Atlanta, 3, Georgia.

Dear Sirs:

The following people have expressed an interest in the work of the Council, and I will appreciate your sending them literature explaining the purposes of the organization. Both of them are social workers, Southerners, and I think would be in accord with the Council's ideals.

Mrs. J.E. Hood,
1027 Eulalia Road, N.E.,
Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Gary Sims,
American Red Cross, Southeastern Area Office,
230 Spring Street,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Thank you very much.

Yours very truly,
Loretto Chappell
(Miss) Loretto Chappell

INVITATION

May 9, 1945

Mrs. J. E. Hood
1027 Eulalia Road, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hood:

We are delighted to learn, through Miss Loretto Chappell, that you are interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council. At her request we are sending you the enclosed pamphlet and leaflet describing the background and program of the Council and copies of recent issues of our monthly paper THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

If you would be interested in becoming a member of the Council, we should be very glad, indeed, to have you fill in and return the enclosed card, authorizing us to enroll you.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

INVITATION

May 9, 1945

Miss Gary Sims
230 Spring Street, N. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Miss Sims:

We are delighted to learn, through Miss Loretto Chappell, that you are interested in the work of the Southern Regional Council. At her request we are sending you the enclosed pamphlet and leaflet describing the background and program of the Council and copies of recent issues of our monthly paper THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

If you would be interested in becoming a member of the Council, we should be very glad, indeed, to have you fill in and return the enclosed card, authorizing us to enroll you.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

√ Miss Fannie Duval
Cheraw
S. C.
(President W. A.
Dio. S. C.)

√ Mrs. Horace L
Murphy.
Route # 1
Concord.
Tennessee.

INVITATION

May 11, 1945

The Rev. Peter G. Crawford
St. Paul A.M.E. Church
2524 Williams Street
Chattanooga 8, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Crawford:

In response to your letter of May 4, we are glad to send you our pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which will acquaint you with the background and program of the organization. Copies of recent issues of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER are included, also. If you have friends who you think would be interested in having this material, please let us know and we shall be glad to send you additional copies.

We should be delighted to have you accept membership in the Council. The membership requirements are set forth on Page 5 of the enclosed pamphlet. If you would care to become a member, please fill in and return the attached card authorizing us to enroll you.

Let us hear from you if we can be of further service.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

R. R. WRIGHT, Ph. D.
RESIDENT BISHOP

G. M. FLEMING, D.D.
PRESIDING ELDER

ST. PAUL A. M. E. CHURCH

PETER G. CRAWFORD, MINISTER
2524 WILLIAMS STREET
CHATTANOOGA 8, TENN.

L. F. BLAKE
TREAS.

F. N. HILL
SECRETARY

C. R. MARTIN
ASST. SEC.

May 4, 1945.

The Southern Regional Council Inc.,
710 Standard Bldg,
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I have been a subscriber, of yor monthly publication in another State, and desire to again have it come to me. I notice in our City no one knows anything about the work it is doing for Good-Will among races in the South.

Please inform me of the subscription price, and also whatever you may have on the Southern Regional Conferences, along the line of their accomplishments, and history please send, and will be happy to pay what ever the charge may be. Yours for Peace at home.

Peter G. Crawford

Peter G. Crawford.

May 15, 1945

The Rev. Kenneth Clinton
The Union Church
West Palm Beach, Florida

Dear Mr. Clinton:

We are glad to have your recent letter, asking for suggestions "for the improvement of relations with the colored people."

The enclosed pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE will tell you something of the background and program of this organization. Mrs. Henry Havens of Jacksonville is representing the Council in Florida and, as Secretary of the Florida Council on Interracial Cooperation, she has had a good deal of experience in working with local groups. We are, therefore, sending her a copy of your letter and of this reply, and she will get in touch with you at the earliest opportunity.

Please let us know whenever we can be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

Copy to Mrs. Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville 5, Florida

Enc.
Sec #1 (only) + 52 mar.

THE UNION CHURCH IN WEST PALM BEACH
CONGREGATIONAL
KENNETH CLINTON, MINISTER
TELEPHONE 2-1026

ESTABLISHED 1894
"A FRIENDLY CHURCH IN A FRIENDLY COMMUNITY"
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SPR

Dear Sir,

The local Ministerial Association asked me to write for any literature on continuing suggestions for the improvement of relations with the colored people. If there is some specific course of action which we might follow that would be helpful.

Sincerely yours

Kenneth Clinton

Chairman, Social Betterment.

May 15, 1945

Mr. Ernest R. Kidder
P. O. Box 1200
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Dear Mr. Kidder:

The Interracial Commission, to which your letter of May 11 was addressed, merged with the Southern Regional Council last year. The enclosed pamphlet will acquaint you with the background and purpose of the new organization.

We are delighted to know that there is a group of citizens in Ft. Lauderdale who are interested in forming a local interracial committee. Mrs. Henry Havens of Jacksonville is representing the Council in Florida and will be very glad to cooperate with you in setting up a committee. As Secretary of the Florida Council on Interracial Cooperation, she has had a good deal of experience in working with local groups, and I am sure that she can be of real help to you. I am sending her a copy of your letter and my reply, and she will get in touch with you at the earliest opportunity.

Please call on us whenever we can assist you in any way.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay

Copy to Mrs. Havens
2845 Corinthian Avenue
Jacksonville 5, Florida

Rec
SRC #1 (only) + 52 Mem

M. A. HORTT, PRESIDENT RAY WHYTE, VICE-PRESIDENT JOHN R. DERR, SECRETARY-TREASURER

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

FORT LAUDERDALE, FLORIDA

P. O. BOX 1200 - - PHONE 1770

Operating the "Y" Youth Center

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EARLE MIDDLETON
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MRS. SOPHIA B. RITCHEY
MRS. E. O. WILLIAMS
C. C. WINNINGHAM
RAY WHYTE

May 11, 1945

Director,
Interracial Commission,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:-

A group of local citizens is considering the formation of a Ft. Lauderdale Interracial Committee and it was suggested by the Ministerial Association, of which I am secretary, that we write you for any information that might be of assistance in the organization of a local group. Any help you can render will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

E R Kidder

Ernest R. Kidder

Invitation

May 16, 1945

Mrs. Clifton Cowan
1715 Johnston Street
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cowan:

We are glad to have your letter of May 5, expressing interest in the advancement of the colored race and inquiring about the Southern Regional Council.

Enclosed herewith is a pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE which will acquaint you with the background and program of the Council. With this we are sending another pamphlet, AMERICA'S TENTH MAN, and recent issues of our monthly paper THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

As stated on Page 5 of the first pamphlet, the conditions of membership are: (1) an affirmation of belief in the purpose of the Council (as stated on the membership application card which we are enclosing herewith); residence in the Council area (described on Page 5 of the pamphlet); and (3) payment of annual dues of $1.00. We shall be glad to have you accept membership in the Council, and we hope that you will fill in and return the card, authorizing us to enroll you.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

1715 Johnston St.
Lafayette, La.
May 5, 1945

Souther Regional Council
710 Standard Bldg.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear President:

Since I have long been interested in the advancement of the colored race and because I would like to become more active in this work, I would like to know more about your Council, how it works, its definite goals, and how to acquire membership with you.

I would appreciate any information you can give me.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Clifton Cowan

The Rev. Charles A. Jackson, Jr.
Montezuma Methodist Church
Montezuma, Georgia

Wrote us 4/26/45 asking for information about amounts spent on education, by race, in the public schools system of Georgia, particularly in Macon, Lee, Sumter, and Terrell counties.

In replying, we invited him to become a member of the Council, 5/17/45.

May 18, 1945

Miss Amy Freeman Lee
703 East Olmos Drive
San Antonio 1, Texas

Dear Miss Lee:

We are glad to have your letter of May 14, inquiring about membership in the Southern Regional Council.

The only conditions of membership, as you will see on Page 5 of the enclosed pamphlet, are: (1) an affirmation of belief in the purposes of the Council, (2) residence in the Council area, and (3) payment of annual dues of $1.00. We should like to have you become a member of the Council if you are interested in its program, and we hope that you will fill in and return the attached card, authorizing us to enroll you. The pamphlet which is enclosed will acquaint you with the background and purpose of the organization.

We shall look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

May 14 '48
San Antonio, Texas

Southern Regional Council
710 Peachtree Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

How does one go about becoming a member of the Southern Regional Council. + how much are the annual dues?

Sincerely yours-
Amy Freeman Lee-
703 E. Olmos Dr.
San Antonio 1 - Texas

Check with SRC membership list and invite to membership

MEMBERS

Virginia Commission of Interracial Cooperation

Name	Postoffice	Street
	Alberta	
I Mr J R Orgain		
	ABINGTON	
mrs I Mrs Robert Lee Hoke		
	ALEXANDRIA	
I MISS ELLEN C Burke		201 W Walnut St
SRCM Mrs Connie B Chissell		217 Fayette St
I Rev. Myron Cochran		P O Box 970
I Dr O D Durant		708 Pendleton St
I Mrs Margaret E Evans		115 S West St
I Rev R F Gibson		Theological Seminary
I Mrs Elsa Butler Grove		511 Green St
I Mr A R Hoxton		Episcopal High School
I Mrs Dorothy Key		813 Princess St
I Dr & Mrs Charles H Michie		314 N Patrick St
I Mr W H Pitts	Principal Parker-Gray High School	Wythe & Alfred Sts
I Rabbi Hugo B Schiff		512 King St
I Mrs Ruth H Wright		803 Gibson St
	ARLINGTON	
I Miss Kitty B Bruce		2914 - 19th St So
I Dr Arthur Roper		1805 N Madison St
	ASHLAND	
Mrs Thelma T Hewlett		Box 413

#2 S R C MEMBERS

NAME	ADDRESS	STREET
	BRISTOL	
Mr W H Hayes		408 Clinton Ave
	CATLETT	
Rev Jos C Hackett		
Mr T C Tyler		
	CHARLOTTESVILLE	
Mrs Mary C Greer		R F D #2
Mr Wm H Revis		"Brookhill" R F D #1
Mr G G Speidel		2666 Jefferson Park Circle
	CHASE CITY	
~~Rev Edmund J Lee~~		
Rev M E Hall		
	CHATHAM	
Rev. Edmund J Lee		Chatham Hall
	DANVILLE	
Rev F H Vann		517 Washington St
	DINWIDDIE	
MRS Hunter Barrow		
	ETTRICK VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE	
Dr Edna M Colson	or Petersburg	
Miss Wilhelmia Hamlin		
Mrs Viola B Harris		
Dr John Hunter McNeille		
Mr W N Ridley		
Miss Amaza Lee Meredith		
Dr Alonza M Myster		
Dr Harry W Roberts		
Mr G G Singleton		
Dr J H Johnston		

#3 S R C

NAME	ADDRESS	STREET
	FAIRFAX	
Mr David H Soull		R F D #2
	FARMVILLE	
Mr R B Crawford		
Miss Anne Chamberlyne		
Mrs W M Keenan		
Miss Grace E Mix		404 High St
Miss Florance H Stubbs		304 Beech St
	GOOCHLAND	
Miss Hazel Perkinson		Box 1
	GLOUCESTER	
~~Mxxx

LEXINGTON (additional)

Mrs Forest Fletcher		Lexington	
Dr John H Gilmore	Physician	"	18 N Main St
Dr W D Hoyt	Teacher	"	5 Lewis St
Dr R N Latture	Professor W & L	"	
Rev C O Mitchell	Minister	"	
Dr Robert S Munger	Physician	"	
Rev H J McDonald	Minister	"	
Mrs Marshall Penick		"	
Dr A W Moger	Professor W & L Univ		
Dr J J Murray	Minister		

Mr and Mrs Edwin T Walker

Mrs Hugh A Williams

Mr. H. C. Wise

Mr C M Wood

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Shoemaker, Lexington

Mr. Simon Jones, Lexington,

Mrs. Lucy Jones, Lexington

Mrs. Marion Mitchell, Lexington

Dr. A. W. Pleasants, Lexington

#4 S R C MEMBERS

LEXINGTON (contd)

Judge Stuart Moore		6 E Washington St
Mr M W Paxton		Ross Rd
Mr Hugh A Williams		113 N Randolph St

LYNCHBURG

Mrs John P Hughes		11 Forest Rd

MARTINSVILLE

Rev R T Anderson	Zone	304 Fayette St

NORFOLK

Mr J Eugene Diggs	Attorney	145 Bank St
Rev Moultrie Guerry	Z	1048 Spottswood Ave
Dr W L Hamilton	Z2	913 South St
Mr Allen L Jones	6	1320 Olds St
Mr Jm J Kemp	8	1543 N Shore Road
Mrs. Raymond Kimbrough,		1063 Church St
Miss Alice Palmer	10	202 Dean Bldg
Mr John J Pitts		253 Lucille Ave
Mrs Arnold F Strauss		1002 Langley Rd

ORANGE

Mrs L N Clark		
Mrs Allen G Dunnington		
Mrs A Stuart Robertson		

PETERSBURG

Dr C P Anderson	Pastor Elm St Baptist Church	
Dr and Mrs James B Darden		516 Byrne St
Mr S F Griffin		515 Harding St
Miss Carrie M Sharp		452 Harding St
Mr and Mrs Charles Sparks		1205 Rome St

PORTSMOUTH

Rev Wm A Wright Jr	404 Bruce Ave	Grove Park

RICHMOND

RICHMOND

Dr Theodore F Adams	Monument & Boulevard	Z 20
Miss Etta Rose Bailey	1600 Monument Ave Stuart Ct Apts	
Mr Samuel M Bemiss	1224 Rosenath	21
Rev E H Bouey	1827 Maplewood	20
Mrs Elizabeth C Bouey	" "	
Miss Belle Boyd	Rosa Bowser Library Clay St	
Miss Anna B Boykin	2714 Monument Ave	20
Mrs Arthur S Brinkley	5104 Cary St Rd	21
Miss Jane Bruce	809 W Franklin St	20
Mrs Alice Burke	Linden Apts #2	20
Dr J W Cammack	1115 Essex Ave University Hts	13
Mr Amos C Clark	1009 W Leigh St	20
Mrs John E Cole	3226 Patterson Ave	21
Mrs Mary E Cousin	913 W Clay St	20
Dr Wm J Crowder	3223 French St	21
Miss Eleanor W Curry	3205 Seminary Ave	22
Dr D C Deans Jr	607 N Sixth St	19
Mr Clifford Dowdey	5 N Second St	
Rev W F Dunkle, Jr	2700 Garland St	22
Mrs Isabel B Dunn	1100 W 43rd St	24
Dr Wm M T Forrester	501 N 3rd St	19
Dr Jas H Franklin	6430 Roselawn Rd	21
Mr O D Gardner	317 Post Office Bldg	
Mrs Samuel H Gellman	705 Byrd Park Court	20
Rev C J Gibson	1201 W Franklin St	20
Mr Charles L Gilkeson	1615 Westbrook	22

Rt Rev F D Goodwin	110 W Franklin St	20
Mrs Thos C Gordon	1001 Floyd Ave	20
Rev John M Griffin	24½ W Jackson St	19
Mrs Richard Gunst	208 Wilton Rd	
Mrs Florence Hanks	723 Catherine	
Mrs Frost H Herndon	519 Belmont Ave	21
Rev Clyde V Hickerson	2700 Hanes Ave	22
Mr and Mrs Hannibal E Holmes	2118 Greenwood Ave	22
Dr W H Hughes	508 St James St	19
Mr Joseph Joel	5 Greenway Lane	24
Mrs R A Justice	3001 Stonewall Ave	24
Mrs Marion Johnson	214 E Clay St	19
Rev & Mrs R H Johnson	1301 Dubois Ave	22
Miss Alma Johnstonn	6 N 5th St	19
Miss Brownie Lee Jones	14 N 9th St	16
Mr Forest Jones	2010 Miller Ave	22
Miss Mary M Junkin	101 N Jefferson	20
Mr W D Keene, Jr	3407 Kensington Ave	21
Mr E P Logan	726 N 5th St	19
Rev W Rush Loving	2322 Dunbarton Rd	22
Dr Henry J McGuinn	Va Union Univ	20
Dr Hunter H McGuire	1000 W Grace St	20
Miss Louise McKinney	515 N 7th St	19
Mrs W S McNeill	The Chesterfield	
Mr C Lawrence McRae	5410 Tuckahoe Ave	21
Mr R T Marsh Jr	First National Bank	17
Dr & Mrs Wm Broaddus Massey	805 Professional Bldg	

#3 RICHMOND

Mr J H Meek	1610 Grove Ave	20
Mrs Marshall Milton	20 W Franklin St	20
Miss Marjorie Moore	507 N Boulevard #6	20
Dr & Mrs David C Morton	Windsor Farms	21
Miss Marion Nesbitt	812 W Franklin St	20
Mr & Mrs Floyd Overby	1218 DuBois Ave	20
Mrs M G Parker	2112 Hanover Ave	20
Miss Sallie Peake	2316A Grove Ave	20
Rev D M Pleasants	616 N 5th St	
Mrs Robert N Pollard	2900 Rugby Rd	21
Mrs Edmund M Preston	1704 Park Ave	20
Dr M T Rankin	2037 Monument Ave	20
Rev Ryland Reamy	1318 Westmoreland Ave	24
Mr A G Richardson	1934 Wood St	24
Mrs Jas A Richardson	2411 Barton Ave	22
Mrs Maud Robersoh	Route # Stop 20	
Miss Augusta Roberts	501 N Blvd Apt 6	20
Rev C C Scott	1003 N 4th St	19
Miss Mildred Scott	1415 W Leigh	
Dr E G Sheppe,	Boulevard & Stuart	20
Mr & Mrs Paul M Simpson	717 Byrd Pk Court	20
Mrs Benj Hodges Smith	Nordley	21
Rev E E Smith	2109 Miller St	20
Miss Elizabeth Smith	203 Mulberry St	
Mr W Vernon Snyder	2824 Hanes Ave	22
Mr H H Southall	1318 Parkwood Ave	20
Miss Mary Garland Taylor	507 N Boulevard #6	20
Miss Dorothy Thompson	6 N 5th St	

Mr B N Thornton	1817 Grove Ave	20
Mrs Jane O'Flaherty Throop	3810 Chamberlayne	22
Miss Emily L Warwick	~~1k~~ 514 N 5th St	19
Rev Leland H Waters	7326 Hermitage Rd	22
Hon Alexander W Weddell	Virginia House Windsor Farms	21
Miss Roberta Wellford	903 Park Ave	20
Miss Daisy B Winston	2607 Hanover Ave	20
Mr R F Wrenn	1316 N 20th St	23
Mrs Overton Dennis	1811 Park Ave	20
Miss Mary Junkin	101 N. Jefferson St.	20
Miss Elizabeth Willis	Tuckahoe Apts. Carey St. Rd.	21
Mrs. Jeffrey R. Brackett	St. Catherine's School,	21
Rev. D. J. Bradford	1018 ~~Brndfa~~ St. John Street	19

#5 XXXXXXXXXXXX

ROANOKE

Mrs Lucia B Harvey	1012 First St S W
Mrs E F Perkins	859 Laburnam Ave Lee Hts Ct
Dr R Lee Palmore	714 Dale Ave
Rt Rev Henry D Phillips	P O Box 2068
Miss Martha Robison	Y W C A , 1st and Franklin

xxxxxx

SUFFOLK

Rev Wm B Ashbee	R F D #3
Mrs Gertrude Artis	275 Pine St
Rev F L Baker	202 Linden Ave
Dr R Henry Bland	434 Smith St
Mr Thomas Black	283 Pine St
Mrs Sarah Brosier	230 Pine St
Rev E E Chappelle	231 Pine St
Mrs S B Carter	Oakdale Terrace
Mrs M A Cross	112 Bosley Ave
Mrs J H Corbett	117 S Broad St
Mrs W T Crocker	8th St Norfolk Rd
Mrs Luther Colden	184 E Washington St
Mr T R Darden	Riverwiew Drive
Mr J Q Davis	Spruce St
Mrs Bettie S Davis	301 Wellon St
Mrs Annie Darden	Norfolk Rd
Mr Phillip H Eve	
Mr James A Estes	205 Wellon St
Mr John H Fulcher	333 E Washington St
Rev L A Haskell	n Saratoga St

#6 S R C

SUFFOLK (contd)

Mrs Wm M Hoffler		275 Pine St
Mr W W Holland		405 Johnson Ave
Mr Axum J Holland	P O Holland, Va	
Mr Edw D Howe		Box 460
Mr A D Jones		206 Pine St
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Mrs Fletcher M Sykes		428 Smith St
Mr W Lovell Turner		604 Adams St
Mrs Evelyn H Vanputten		283 Pine St
Mrs Annie E Vick		201 Wellon St
Mr J C White		520 E Washington St
Mr Robert Williams		2 Tynes St

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Dr J Lewis Gibbs		524 W Frederick St
Miss Mary E Lakenan		319 N New St
Mrs Anne T Talmadge		316 Berkeley Place
Rev G L Tate		211 Baldwin St
Dr C J Waller		108 E Beverley St
Rev W C Brooke		Box 208
Rev Julius S Carroll		10 Prospect St
Rev Clarence Davis		107 B St , Strasburg, Va

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Mrs Celeste C Miller	"View Tree"
Mrs Blanche O'Connell	"Derrydane"
Mrs W H Pool	
Mrs William Robins	
Mrs	

#7 S R C

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Mrs F R Savage , Treas. Bruton Parish Woman's Auxiliary

Rev Frank H Craighill , Rector Bruton Parish

WINCHESTER

Miss Frances W Jones 425 Stonewall Ave

OUT OF STATE

Mr Edward B Alfred Jr " International Print Society"
38 W 57th St New York 19, N Y

Dr Jackson Davis 49 W 49th St New York 20, N Y

Miss Anne Williams 411 Main Main Hall Vassar College
Poughkeepsie N Y

Mrs. John Henry Titus 339 West 51st Street New York, N. Y.

SRC

Mrs Neal Spahr
924 Temple Avenue
Knoxville, Tenn.

Miss Louise Goodloe
YWCA
420 West Church Ave
Knoxville, Tenn

Write again

W. J. McLoughlin
TVA

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . EMILY H. CLAY . . . .

July 10, 1945

TO: MFS

At the request of Dr. Guy B. Johnson, please send a membership invitation to:

The Rev. R. Lansing Hicks
520 Summit Street
Winston-Salem 5, North Carolina

(Dr. Johnson met him at Sewanee, Tenn., in February. He is an Episcopal minister. Please note this on the file card.)

July 10/45 M.F.S.

DARBY-ATLANTA

Let me have letter,

Louisville Urban League

AN INTERRACIAL AGENCY FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

418 So. Fifth St. • Louisville 2, Ky. • Telephone: JAckson 3516

ROBERT E. BLACK
Executive Secretary

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J. E. Smith
Dr. P. O. Sweeney
Mrs. K. P. Vinsel
Edward H. Weyler
Mrs. Bertha S. Whedbee
Herman Wischmeyer

*On leave with—UNRRA.

Affiliated with the
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

July 16—'45

Southern Regional Council
Auburn Ave. Atlanta 3 Georgia

I am sending you the names of the white members of our Board of Directors for possible membership of the Council:

Mrs Barry ~~Bingham~~ Bingham - ~~Office~~ Louisville Courier Journal residence Glenview Ky.
Judge Roscoe R Dalton 605 Emmery Rd.
Mrs. Emmet F. Horine 1509 Rosewood. Ave.
Mr. Arthur S. Kling 1917 Maplewood Pl.
Mrs. Karl H Lang 1680 Spring Drive
Rev. Julian Price Love 2119 Blvd. Napoleon
Atty. Charles W. Morris 534 Garden Drive
Mrs. K. P. Vinsel 2214 Blvd. Napoleon
Mr. Edward H Weyler 233 Haldeman Ave.

adding the names of the following citizens

Mr. Geo H. Goodman 1719 Gresham Rd
Mr. Geo W. Crenshaw - Weis - Gaul Apts
Mr. David Fairleigh - Lincoln Nat. Bank

A E Meyzeek

July 16, 1945

The Rev. H. A. Donovan
Christ Episcopal Church
High Street at Second
Charlottesville, Virginia

Dear Mr. Donovan:

We are glad to send you copies of the reprint "Our Conflicting Racial Policies" by Dr. Alexander. There is no charge for them. We are also including copies of our latest leaflet "After the War."

Yours truly,

(Mrs. Charles D. Saxon)

separate cover

Letter

Christ Episcopal Church

HIGH STREET AT SECOND
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VIRGINIA

REV. H. A. DONOVAN
RECTOR

July 12, 1945

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Please send me a dozen copies of "Our Conflicting Racial Policies," by Will W. Alexander, reprint Harper's Magazine, January 1945 and let me know cost of same.

12 - after the war

Sincerely,

H. A. Donovan
H. A. Donovan

I The Rev

Tell him "no charge" + we are including after the war

Please make card & send him an invitation if not now a member

C.W.
7/16/45

OFFICE WA. 7206

Rev. Ve 7266

GEORGIA TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION
607-11 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BLDG.

L. L. YOUNG
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ATLANTA, GA.

The Journal and Guide

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SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1945

At Least Two Candidates Say Where They Stand

WHILE candidates for the offices of governor and lieutenant governor of Virginia—affiliated with the so-called "organization"—are being consistently silent on vital issues, two other candidates not so identified are taking an opposite course and forthrightly speaking out on many questions. The two exceptions are State Senator LEONARD G. MUSE and Moss A. PLUNKETT, a lawyer and school trustee.

Southern Regional Council

WHEN we pointed out (in our issue of July 7th) that the Southern Regional Council is a good example of how difficult it has been to mobilize and utilize "the intelligence and common sense and good will of members of both races in the South" in matters of better race relations we seem to have started a "family row." This we regret, because it would give us as much distress as it could possibly give anyone, if the efforts put forth by those responsible for the SRC resulted in failure.

On the opposite page this week DR. GUY B. JOHNSON, the able and universally admired director of the council, makes reply to our editorial. We are glad to give space to his statement because it makes a picture that is far more optimistic than the picture that this writer has been able to draw from association with the council.

DR. JOHNSON says that there were certain "misstatements of facts" in our editorial. Narrowing it down to strictly formal actions, and leaving out of consideration debates, discussions, conversations, and consultations, there is some basis for DR. JOHNSON's contentions.

We do not wish to prove that DR. JOHNSON is wrong. We would rather concede that we were too pessimistic in presenting the case as we have seen it. But, to show that there are two sides to this question we will quote a few sentences from a letter we received from a white member of the council after that member had read the July 7 editorial. There are good reasons why we cannot reveal the name of this member:

> The council is not going to be openly aggressive; it is not going to blaze any new trails; it is not going to walk down the new trails already blazed. It is going to be cautious if not downright timid . . . .
>
> You who went into the new organization with such enthusiasm and hope were not on the inside as far as the currents of opinion among the white persons at the Atlanta Conference which acted upon the Durham statement were concerned . . . . I felt then, and still do, that the hopes of the Negroes who made the Durham statement were going to be dashed.
>
> The men who took the lead in the Atlanta Conference did not want an organization. They were willing, even eager, to work on the problems which the Durham conference presented, but through their own organizations.

THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE 7/21/45

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Southern Regional Council--A Statement By Director Johnson

Editor, The Journal and Guide:

In the July 7th issue of the **Journal and Guide**, you published a lengthy editorial under the title "Old Wine in New Bottles Uncorked in United States Senate." The first half of this editorial was a reasonable and praiseworthy criticism of the disgraceful behavior of certain Congressmen with respect to the FEPC and of Senator Eastland's intemperate remarks upon the record of Negro soldiers in the present war. The second half of the editorial, however, plunged into a discussion of the Southern Regional Council, and contained several serious misstatements of facts that I can not allow to pass without protest. In the interest of accuracy, I am asking that you publish this reply.

(1) You intimate that absolutely no outstanding white Southerner other than Dr. Howard W. Odum could be found who was willing to accept the presidency of the Southern Regional Council. As a matter of fact, the presidency has been offered to only two other men. Both are members and staunch supporters of the Council, but both were carrying tremendous burdens already and honestly felt that they could not assume the responsibilities of the presidency. After all, the Council has been in operation only a year and a half. The president is elected at the annual meeting. So far there has been only one annual meeting in addition to the charter meeting.

We would have to look a long, long time to find a more outstanding and devoted president than Dr. Howard W. Odum. If he has expressed a desire to turn over the presidency to someone else, it is only because, with characteristic modesty, he feels that someone outside of the academic ranks would command a

right of the editorial, however, plunged into a discussion of the Southern Regional Council, and contained several serious misstatements of facts that I can not allow to pass without protest. In the interest of accuracy, I am asking that you publish this reply.

(1) You intimate that absolutely no outstanding white Southerner other than Dr. Howard W. Odum could be found who was willing to accept the presidency of the Southern Regional Council. As a matter of fact, the presidency has been offered to only two other men. Both are members and staunch supporters of the Council, but both were carrying tremendous burdens already and honestly felt that they could not assume the responsibilities of the presidency. After all, the Council has been in operation only a year and a half. The president is elected at the annual meeting. So far there has been only one annual meeting in addition to the charter meeting.

We would have to look a long, long time to find a more outstanding and devoted president than Dr. Howard W. Odum. If he has expressed a desire to turn over the presidency to someone else, it is only because, with characteristic modesty, he feels that someone outside of the academic ranks would command a larger popular following.

(2) You state that some of the white Council members "proposed the issuance of a statement committing the Southern Regional Council to the complete and unconditional acceptance of segregation and discrimination against the Negro." The resolution to which you refer read as follows: "Legal racial segregation exists in the South. We recognize this fact. We shall center our efforts on gaining equal facilities as provided by law and equal opportunities for all people of the South." It was introduced by Mr. Carter Wesley, prominent Negro leader and publisher of the **Houston Informer**. Mr. Wesley explained that of course everyone knew that he was personally opposed to segregation, but he felt that the Council would not get anywhere if the public got the impression that it was out to abolish segregation. He therefore offered the resolution as a strategic measure only. Incidentally, support for the Wesley resolution came from members of both races. A counter-resolution condemning segregation was offered by another member. The discussion was lively but dignified, and the upshot was that both resolutions were tabled.

(3) You state that after the Council declined to make an unqualified statement accepting segregation, "many of the white southerners promptly withdrew." Would you like to know how many resignations we have had since the Council began? Just four, and only two of these can be attributed to the refusal of the Council to adopt the segregation resolution.

(4) You say that "the Southern Regional Council is hanging on with a skeleton organization, without effective friends, and with a most uncertain outlook." That is a very erroneous statement. After diligent searching and many disapr intments, we have in the past six months built up a sizeable staff. We have ten full-time employees—six professional and four clerical—and several part-time or temporary workers. You will be interested to know that Dr. George S. Mitchell, formerly Southeastern Director of PAC, has recently joined our staff to develop a program looking toward the protection of the rights of Negro veterans in the administration of the GI Bill. As you no doubt know, our staff is bi-racial. As for our membership, it has more than doubled in the past six months, and it now stands at nearly 1000.

So much for the correction of these factual items. I am sure that your editorial was meant in a sympathetic spirit. You were pointing out the tremendous difficulties which confront an organization such as ours. I quite agree that we are up against a very critical situation and I am sorry to say that many Southerners who should be with us have not yet given us the support which we had hoped for. We are a bit disillusioned, but we are not in the least downhearted. We have many "effective friends," and we expect to have many more. We have a competent staff, and we are going forward with the Council's constructive program. It takes time to build an effective organization, but we are well on the way. We have only begun to fight, and we are not ready to admit that "it is well nigh impossible to assemble and put to work the intelligence and common sense and good will of members of both races in the South."

—GUY B. JOHNSON,
Executive Director

Atlanta, Ga.

SCIENCE—MATHEMATIC AREA

Jackson College

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

July 23, 1945

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
Room 432, 63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Sirs:

I am nominating the following persons for membership in the Southern Regional Council:

Dr. A. M. Hair, Dentist
111 1/2 North Farish Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. James A. Gooden, School Principal
124 East Monument Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Mr. E. S. Bishop, School Principal
Box 647
Corinth, Mississippi

Mr. Lee Williams, Teacher
832 Dryfus Street
Jackson, Mississippi

Very truly yours,

Bolton C. Price

Bolton C. Price
121 W. Oakley Street
Jackson 19, Mississippi

Emory University, Ga.
August 2, 1945

Mr. Guy B. Johnson
Southern Regional Council
63 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta 3, Ga.

My dear Mr. Johnson:-

In a form letter to members of the Council dated July 26, you ask for names of potential members.

I do not know how many members of the faculty of our School of Theology are members, but it seems to me that all of them should be. I am therefore giving you their names, in case you should care to get in touch with any of them.

Dean H. B. Trimble
Prof. B. M. Bowen
Prof. D. T. Rowlingson
Prof. Mack Stokes
Prof. W. R. Cannon
Prof. A. C. Floyd
Prof. E. S. Johnson
Prof. H. M. Johnson.

Some of these men are on vacation right now, but mail addressed to them at the School of Theology, Emory University, Ga., will reach them.

Sincerely,

W. A. Smart

W. A. Smart

Accepted

August 27, 1945

Mrs. Clifton Cowan
1715 Johnston Street
Lafayette, Louisiana

Dear Mrs. Cowan:

Although we have been delayed in replying to your letter of August 2, we assure you that we are very glad, indeed, to know of your interest in becoming a member of the Southern Regional Council. Another membership card is enclosed, in response to your request. We shall look forward to receiving it as soon as possible, in order that we may add your name to our roll.

Thank you for sending us Captain Smith's name. We are mailing copies of our materials to him, and we shall hope to hear from him when he returns to his home.

The Council is very young, as you know, but we are confident that as our membership grows the organization will have increasing influence in improving our southern situation, particularly with reference to racial relations. Men like Senators Eastland and Bilbo, of course, make the job more difficult, but we trust that gradually these men will be repudiated by their constituents, and the women can do much to bring this about. I am enclosing a copy of the July issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER containing a statement relative to Senator Eastland and the Negro soldier. This was prepared at the request of Methodist women, by whom it has been circulated in Mississippi.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

1715 Johnston St.
Lafayette, La.
August 2, 1945

Southern Regional Council, Inc.
710 Standard Building
Atlantia 3, Georgia

Dear Friends;

My delay in contacting you in regard to my membership in the Southern Regional Council, Inc. was not due to my lack of interest in the organization but family troubles and illnesses which demanded most of my attentions. During the time, I misplaced the membership card you sent me and I am writing you now for another. Also please send you material to Capt. Frank E. Smith of Greenwood, Mississippi. Send it in care of his mother Mrs. Sadie Smith and ask that it be held for him as he expects to be home in September and is also interested in your work.

I cannot say how pleased I am with the program of the Council and I anticipate great things for it in the future; but I am also realist enough to know that we must start with the little things. The very actions of my fellow townsman, Senator James O. Eastland, show us how unimformed and misled my home state is and how much the work you propose to do is needed. I have long hoped and tried to work toward the improvement of racial relations and trust now that I can be more successful by joining with you.

Sincerely yours,
Mrs. Clifton Cowan
Mrs. Clifton Cowan

August 27, 1945

Mr. Paul E. Baker, Director
Division of General Studies
Hampton Institute
Hampton, Virginia

Dear Mr. Baker:

Your letter of July 30 should have had an earlier reply. We regret the delay in complying with your request for information concerning the Southern Regional Council. Under separate cover, however, we are mailing you some of our materials, including the pamphlet entitled THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which will acquaint you with the background and program of the Council.

We should be very glad to have you become a member of the Council, and we hope that you will fill in and return the card which accompanies the enclosed official invitation. Meanwhile, please let us know if there is further information which you would like to have.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

C.W.
8/28/45

HAMPTON INSTITUTE
HAMPTON, VIRGINIA
7-30-1945

DIVISION OF GENERAL STUDIES

The Southern Interracial Council
710 Standard Building
Atlanta 3, Ga

My dear Sirs:

I am anxious to know more about the program and work of your organization. I wonder if you will send me literature that describes your aims, philosophy and methods of work. I would also be glad to have any literature you may have on the history of the development of your program.

Sincerely yours,

Paul E. Baker

Paul E Baker, Director,
Division of General Studie

September 7, 1945

Mrs. C. A. Hartley
1024 Cascade Road, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hartley:

Mrs. Havens has told me of your interest in becoming a member of the Southern Regional Council. We shall be very happy, indeed, to add your name to our roll, and we hope that you will fill in and return the enclosed card authorizing us to do so.

Yesterday an assortment of our materials was mailed to you. As a member, you will, of course, receive all Council publications, including THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER, which is issued monthly.

I shall be especially pleased to have you become a member of the Council, since I, too, am an Episcopalian. It gives me a feeling of read pride to have the members of my own church support this work in which I have been so long interested.

Won't you pay us a visit sometime when you are downtown? We should be so glad to have you do so, and we hope that you will let us know whenever we can be of service to you.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

September 7, 1945

Mr. W. A. Smallwood
211 Haas-Howell Building
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Dear Mr. Smallwood:

At the suggestion of Mrs. Anna Warwick, we are sending you herewith copies of recent issues of our monthly paper THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER and other publications of the Council. Among these is THE SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, ITS ORIGIN AND PURPOSE, which will acquaint you with the background and program of the organization.

If you would be interested in becoming a member of the Council, we should be very glad to have you fill in and return the enclosed card authorizing us to enroll you. As a member you would, of course, receive the FRONTIER and all other materials distributed by the Council.

We shall look forward to hearing from you, and we hope that you will let us know if we can be of service to you at any time.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, Inc.
63 AUBURN AVENUE, N. E.
ATLANTA 3, GEORGIA

August 30, 1945

MEMORANDUM TO: Miss Emily Clay
FROM: A . Warwick

This man is head of the Telephone Workers here in Atlanta. I called him today to get some information about returning veterans, and he wanted to know all about the Council. He wants some literature and a copy of the Frontier. If you would send him some of our Council stuff, he would probably join.

Mr. W. A. Smallwood
211 Haas Howell Building
Atlanta, Georgia

Is Georgia Only Half Way to Health?

This is true so far as public health nurses and health officers are concerned. Georgia needs twice as many as its present health program provides; it needs three times as many public sanitarians. Hospital facilities are even further below par compared with the Nation as a whole.

What It Means

Compare Georgia's vital statistics record with the Nation's to see what this means in wasted human resources — sickness and death. The table here contrasts the records for 1940. (Rates are per 100,000 population except where noted.)

	Maternal* Death Rate	Infant* D. Rate	Typhoid D. Rate	Malaria D. Rate	Diphth. D. Rate	T. B. D. Rate	Syphilis D. Rate
GA.	5.3	57.8	2.2	2.8	1.9	49.1	18.8
U. S.	3.8	47.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	45.8	14.4
Difference	1.5	10.8	1.1	1.7	0.8	3.3	4.4

*Per 1,000 live births.

Rural Health Is the Key

Georgia's health problem is largely a problem of medical care and facilities for its predominantly rural population. There are not enough doctors, nurses, health officers and hospitals in the rural areas.

For instance, although the population of the State is 65.6 per cent rural (in 1940) most of the doctors and dentists and hospital facilities are concentrated in city areas. A report of the Health Panel of the State Agricultural and Industrial Development Board says that what medical facilities we have are badly distributed in relation to population.

For Instance

Doctors and Dentists: Georgia has one doctor for every 2,000 people. That is accepted by health experts as an adequate ratio. However, one doctor for every 1,000 to 1,500 people is considered a better standard. And although we have an "adequate" number of doctors, they are not spread over the state in the right proportion to take care of our rural population. Only 20

counties have the "adequate" ratio of one doctor for every 2,000 people. In 75 counties one doctor has to care for 3,000 or more people. In 61 counties one doctor has to serve from 2,000 to 3,000 people. Two counties have no doctor at all. The problem of dental care is much the same. Forty-five per cent of the dentists of the state are concentrated in the Atlanta area.

Hospitals: Georgia does not have enough hospitals. The state's hospital facilities add up to an average of 1.4 beds for every 1,000 people. The national average is *six* beds per 1,000. What hospital facilities we have are badly distributed. Half of the hospital beds of the state are concentrated in the Atlanta area, where there is only 24 per cent of the population. Only six counties have five or more beds per 1,000 population. Eighty-five counties have no general hospitals beds at all.

Personnel: The Health Panel report says Georgia's present expenditure of 80 cents per capita (made up of local, state and federal funds) provides only half the number of public health nurses and health officers and only one-third of the number of sanitarians needed for an effective health program. One nurse for every 5,000 people is called an adequate minimum, one for every 2,500 the ideal ratio. Georgia has only one public health nurse for every 10,000 people. One health officer for every 30,000 people is considered adequate. Georgia has one for every 65,000 people. One sanitarian for every 20,000 people is considered the minimum ratio. Georgia has one for every 60,000 people.

The Answer?

The Health Panel report says Georgia vital statistics show that diseases which can be controlled by immunization — such as typhoid and dyptheria — "are rapidly approaching the irreducible minimum," but that diseases not controllable by immunization have not decreased at anything like a comparable rate. The reason, says the Panel, "constitutes the gravest problem . . . facing Georgia in the field of health — lack of physicians and medical facilities. . . .

The only answer seems to be more doctors and dentists, more hospitals, more public health services for Georgia's rural population. Statistics show that the death rate for most diseases is higher in rural areas than in urban areas. Rural people are ill more often and for longer periods of time than city people. The Selective Service rejection was higher among farm youth

than any other occupational group. Obviously, our rural health program needs considerable expansion.

Proposals

The Health Panel report sets out a detailed plan for expanding and improving Georgia's health services. It proposes a State-wide program to attain by long-range planning the following goals:

Three beds per 1,000 persons for acute general hospital facilities.

A general hospital within 35 miles of every patient.

Acute general hospital to be of not less than 100-bed size.

Maternity shelter and emergency facilities in each county.

A well-developed medical center at each of the State's two medical schools.

Modern out-patient health center facilities, including dental, in all towns of more than 500 population.

Tuberculosis hospitals in each of the nine health areas into which the State would be divided, each large enough to furnish two beds per annual tuberculosis death.

Why State-Wide? — The alternative to an integrated State-wide health and hospital program is for each county or municipality to establish its own facilities. On this basis, 90 of Georgia's 159 counties would have to spend more than 10 per cent of their local revenue to pay for one public health nurse. If each county had to operate a separate hospital for its citizens only the hard fact is that only 16 counties in Georgia have populations large enough to justify a 100-bed hospital. Since it is generally accepted that hospitals of less than 75-bed size cannot provide the best of medical care and at the same time be operated economically the sparsely settled rural areas would still suffer from insufficient facilities.

Low Cost Care: Any program designed to raise the standards of Georgia health must reach all citizens. Low cost or free medical care must be provided for part of the population. This is made obvious when we consider that 30 per cent of the people of Georgia have incomes under $1,000 a year and 53 per cent live on incomes ranging from $1,000 to $2,000. In these

facts lies the proof that poverty and poor health go hand-in-hand.

How to Do It?

Such a full program of health education and medical care as Georgia needs obviously costs money. Yet the waste of human resources caused by disease is even more costly. The need for a program cannot be denied. Rural people themselves certainly realize this need and want something done about it. A recent bulletin of the U. S. Department of Agriculture said surveys reveal that more than four-fifths of farmers interviewed favor an increase in public health clinics for rural areas.

GEORGIA RURAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

Academy of Medicine Atlanta, Georgia

September 31, 1945

Sponsored by the Following Organizations

American Cancer Society, Georgia Division

American Legion

Committee for Georgia, Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Georgia Conference on Social Welfare

Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers

Georgia Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers

Georgia Council of Church Women

Georgia Council of Negro Women

Georgia Educational Association

Georgia Federation of Labor

Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs

Georgia Home Demonstration Council

Georgia League of Women Voters

Georgia State Industrial Union Council (CIO)

Georgia Teachers Association

Georgia Tuberculosis Association

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Georgia Chapter

Southern Regional Council

Woman's Christian Temperance Union

Young Women's Christian Association

Youth Division, Georgia Citizens Council

The Southern Frontier

We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

VOL. VI | SEPTEMBER, 1945 | No. 9

Social Security and the South

"No Section of the Country Has More to Gain from a Sound Program of Social Security . . ."

By Ira De A. Reid

Associate Executive Director, Southern Regional Council

WHEN the Congress reconvenes in October it will be called upon to handle a mass of legislative bills designed to promote an effective economy for the American people. Never before have there been so many far-reaching proposals for making an economy work for the benefit of the many. In a broad sense, all of this legislation may be interpreted as aspects of our nation's program for social security. Such an interpretation would include not only the activities of the Social Security Board and those additional activities provided for under the Social Security Act, but that broad range of work described by the words, "the social services." This includes housing, recreation, placement and vocational guidance, wages and hours administration, and similar services. Back of it all is the effort to achieve freedom from want, by providing, to quote Sir William Beveridge, author of Great Britain's social security program, "a job while you can work and an income while you can't work." No section of the country has more to gain from a sound program of social security than the South.

Two measures to be discussed by Congress are basic proposals for building this structure of security in the United States —the Murray-Wagner "Full Employment Act of 1945" and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill, 1945 edition, officially known as "Social Security Act Amendments of 1945." The first bill attempts to create a dynamic approach to the problem of providing expanded production and consumption, thereby creating sufficient job opportunities. As Senator Murray pointed out in a speech to the Senate on January 22, 1945, "This is not a bill to guarantee jobs to any individual. It aims at making real the time-honored right of every American able to work and seeking work to find a job, by giving him the assurance that there are jobs to be had." The second bill deals with every part of the existing social security system and adds a number of new parts, all designed to make effective a cradle-to-grave security for American workers and their families. Both of these bills, if enacted into law, would have a salutary effect upon the South's economy where in 1940 manpower in the best-paid, least foot-loose industries and occupations received an average annual taxable wage per worker of $614—$294 lower than the nation's average taxable wage of $908.

The basic characteristics of the South's economy and its prospects for future development have been told in detail by the specialists who addressed the Southern Regional Council's "Conference on the South's Post-War Economy" held in Atlanta in April, 1945.* The possibilities for increasing industrial and agricultural production and consumption in the region have received more discussion than have the more humanitarian aspects of the social security measure. Yet the average worker in the South has a basic stake in the measures it proposes. What are some of these measures?

*"The South — America's Opportunity Number One," containing the published addresses of this conference may be secured from the Southern Regional Council headquarters. Price 50 cents.

The South needs hospitals, and needs them badly. This measure provides for a ten-year program of federal grants and loans for the construction and expansion of hospitals, health centers and related activities. The federal government will pay at least 25 per cent of the cost of a project, and for the poorer states, up to 50 per cent. All of the Southern states have low per capita incomes. Likewise the bill permits the expansion of public health services in the nation. In the poorer states the federal government will pay up to 75 per cent of the amounts expended for an expanded program in public health. Similar grants will be made for maternal and child health and welfare services.

The South requires increased assistance to its needy individuals—the aged, the blind, the dependent children and others. Aid provided to these classes of people has always been low in the South. In the fiscal year 1941-1942 the United States made monthly average payment of $34.01 for the care of dependent children. In the Southern states the payments averaged $21.00. The United States made a monthly average payment of $24.37 to blind persons. In the Southern states monthly payments to the indigent blind in 1941-1942

(*Continued on page* 4)

The Veteran Speaks Out

(A strong plea for the rights of Negroes in the South is made here by a soldier—a white Southerner speaking in behalf of the Negroes who fought and worked to win a war against would-be oppressors of mankind and who are coming home to find still far too little of the Democracy in whose name they served. It is to be hoped that many other Southern white soldiers have thought their way to as fair-minded an evaluation of the problem, for if they have they should make possible a longer stride toward assuring for the Negro the rights and opportunities this nation is committed to provide for all citizens. The statement is so forthright and human that SRC will soon publish it in an illustrated leaflet for wide distribution. It first appeared in the "Letters From the People" column of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.)

Editor:

It seems queer to me that in peacetime in the South (I am from Texas) we stop to think of the color or creed of a man before we'll permit him to be educated properly or to hold office. But when there is a war to fight, we never think of creed or color. We say that all men must fight for their freedom.

I wonder just what kind of freedom our colored troops fought and died for! Texans can't give a decent answer to this question, for there is no freedom for the Negro. He is paid as low wages as he can be browbeaten into accepting, and there are some who would work him for nothing, if such were possible.

I am neither colored nor a religious fanatic, but I have seen what the colored troops have done. Without their help, in many instances, the white boys would have lost out.

Perhaps it is best that we keep white and colored segregated in our schools, but it is wrong that we do not offer them the same educational advantages that our own children are given. It is wrong, too, to say that a man who is colored can not work here or there and that, just because he is colored, he can not draw as good wages as the white man.

(*Continued on page* 4)

THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER

Published by
SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
Atlanta 3, Georgia

Howard W. Odum.....*President*
P. B. Young.....*Vice-President*
Homer P. Rainey.....*Vice-President*
Carter Wesley.....*Vice-President*
Charles S. Johnson, *Chmn. Executive Com.*
Guy B. Johnson.....*Executive Director*
Ira DeA. Reid...*Asso. Executive Director*
Emily H. Clay.....*Secretary-Treasurer*

Subscription rate . . . . . 25c a year

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER, 1945

To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

EDITORIAL

REPRINTED in this issue are two letters that may hold great promise for the betterment of race relations in the South. Two Southern white soldiers, urged by the ideals for which they were asked to fight, raise their voices in behalf of their Negro fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens. What is even more heartening, they say "a lot of Southern GIs feel the same way." This is good news—for even the most violent demagogues will, for a while at least, be forced to listen to the voice of the veteran.

Whether enough white veterans from the South have "changed their minds" about the Negro to create a new trend in Southern race relations remains, of course, to be seen. A foreign correspondent recently returned from the European theater told us a few days ago that he believed Southern white soldiers in combat units who served with Negro soldiers have definitely acquired a new and tolerant view toward the Negro. He added, however, that he did not believe white Southerners who served behind the lines had changed very much from their inherited prejudice. The letter of Staff Sergeant Joe J. Gilmer seems to bear this out. Yet we may hope that at least some of the "rear echelon" soldiers have also developed a more democratic attitude.

Further evidence that the Southern white soldier is learning new lessons in Democracy is reported by Chaplain James T. Williams in the September 6 issue of *The Christian Index*, Georgia Baptist publication. Chaplain Williams, writing from India, says many soldiers in his unit have thought seriously about the plight of the Negro in the South and affirms that "their ideas and programs are rapidly approaching the things that Jesus taught concerning brotherhood."

These are at least straws in the wind. Let us hope that they are even more—the seeds of a truly democratic concept of human relations and human rights which may in the postwar years bear fruit in wider understanding and cooperation among all Southern people.

SRC Annual Meeting Set for November, New Publication Program Recommended

SRC's Executive Committee, at a special called session in Atlanta September 18, voted to set back the Council's annual meeting from the originally scheduled October 10 date to November 14 and heard proposals for a promotional campaign for new members and a revised publication program with greater emphasis on leaflets for popular consumption.

The Committee, with Dr. Charles S. Johnson presiding, voted to recommend that a "streamlined" publication program outlined by SRC's recently appointed Director of Public Relations, Ray Warwick, be put into effect. The plan calls for publication of special quarterly issues of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER devoted to a thorough study of a single Southern problem and for coordinated wide distribution of simple, illustrated "popularized" pamphlets on the theme, designed for average readers.

Present at the special session, called because the regular August meeting had to be postponed, were Dr. Johnson, Chairman; Dr. Rufus E. Clement, Mr. C. H. Gillman, Mr. Leonard Haas, Rt. Rev. Msgr. T. James McNamara; and SRC staff members—Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Associate Executive Director; Miss Emily H. Clay, Secretary-Treasurer; and Dr. George S. Mitchell, Director of Veterans Services.

Dr. Howard W. Odum, President, and Mr. Carter Wesley, Vice-President, both of whom had planned to come, were unable to attend because of last-minute developments.

Organized Battle for Rights Launched in Louisiana

The Citizens Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People of Louisiana this month launched a campaign to raise $100,000 to finance a planned drive for civil rights.

The four-point program proposes to obtain the ballot for Negroes, break discriminatory registration practices, operate registration schools throughout the state, launch a series of court cases to equalize educational facilities, combat unfair treatment by police, and integrate Negroes into the Home Guard.

First case in the program is the suit brought by Edward Hall against T. J. Nagel, registrar of St. John the Baptist Parish, charged with illegally denying Hall the right to register.

Negro Leaders Announce Clear-Cut Principles

A clear-cut statement of aims and the means of achieving those aims was made in Washington late in June by more than 55 Negro leaders representing 34 organizations. The following brief excerpts from the statement reveal a determined and practical approach:

"Negro citizens are still subjected to second-class citizenship within their own country. . . .

"Negroes in America declare their determination to struggle with all lawful means at their disposal to achieve the exercise of full American citizenship rights. . . .

"Let no political party presume on Negro votes. These will be cast in the interest of the national welfare. More than most voters, Negroes today are voting on the basis of men and issues rather than party affiliation. . . .

"The nation will not have accorded the Negro American full citizenship and will not have made Democracy real to the American people generally, until every racial impediment to voting shall have been removed and until organized government, national and local, shall discontinue every racial distinction in its dealings with the people. . . ."

The statement also called for full employment and for the end of colonialism by international action.

Returning Negro Veteran Faces Special Problems

The Negro veteran seeking to establish himself in civilian life will face difficulties "at three points . . . not encountered by white veterans," says William A. Caudill in *Negro GIs Come Back*, a study distributed by the American Council on Race Relations. The 18-page mimeographed booklet analyzes the problems and possibilities of veterans' services and job and educational opportunities the Negro veteran may find on his return home.

The study lists these generalized problems that may apply specifically to the Negro soldier-turned-civilian:

"First, he will have less access to places in which he may obtain information about his benefits and where he should apply for them. Second . . . he will be subject to careless treatment and possible discrimination in the offices where his rights are administered. Lastly, he has the very special problem, particularly in the South, that, even if he were to obtain sufficient information, if he were to meet absolutely no differential treatment in the offices of administering agencies, he would still not have the wide choice of school, loan institutions, or jobs open to the white veteran."

Public Relations Director Appointed to SRC Staff

The Southern Regional Council, continuing recent staff expansions designed to intensify SRC's services, has appointed Ray Warwick, formerly of the Associated Press, as Director of Public Relations.

Mr. Warwick, who joined the staff in mid-August when the August issue of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER was already in the hands of the printer, will be charged with editing SRC's various publications and publicizing Council activities.

A native Georgian, Mr. Warwick has had ten years of varied experience in news and editorial work. He was in the Atlanta bureau of AP for two and a half years and had just been offered an assignment as foreign correspondent for AP in Europe when he resigned to join SRC. His past experience includes service with United Press and several newspapers in the South, and more than three years as editor of trade and industrial magazines.

Mr. Warwick is vice-president of the Atlanta Newspaper Guild and a member of the executive board of the Atlanta Industrial Union Council (CIO).

Of his new post as Director of Public Relations for SRC, Mr. Warwick says that he is spending his first weeks learning all he can of SRC operations but is enthusiastic over the possibilities the job offers for constructive work. At present he is planning a program of publications to bring the problems of the South directly and forcibly to the attention of the average Southerner.

Dr. Bond Leaves Georgia For Lincoln University

Dr. Horace Mann Bond, President of Fort Valley State College (Georgia) from 1939-1945, has become the first Negro president of Lincoln University (Pennsylvania). Dr. Bond is one of the outstanding alumni of Lincoln University, a school established by the Presbyterian Church for the education of Negro men in 1854.

The educational experience of Dr. Bond has been wide. Trained at Lincoln and at the University of Chicago, where he received his graduate degrees, he has worked at institutions for the education of Negro youth in Oklahoma, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana and Georgia. He is the author of *The Education of the Negro in the American Social Order* and *Negro Education in Alabama.*

Apart from his administrative tasks in education Dr. Bond was a spirited and helpful influence in many of the South's social movements. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, and President of the Association of Land Grant Colleges.

Reconversion in the South and the Returning Veteran

By George S. Mitchell
Director of Veterans Services, Southern Regional Council

THE Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion has just announced that at least seven million men will be coming back to civilian life within the next year. At present, the Army alone is letting out 170,000 a month, and before long will release half a million a month.

Unemployment on August 15th was 1,100,000. The OWMR expects this to rise to 5,000,000 or more within three months, and perhaps to 8,000,000 before next spring.

Reconversion in the South will have a number of special problems. Our wartime industry was concentrated in aircraft and shipbuilding, which are taking the heaviest cutbacks. These and other war industries have given us thousands of new skilled workers who will anxiously seek ways to use their full abilities. Students of southern agriculture are agreed that our farms are in for reorganization and much mechanization. In this process the countryside will cease to be a haven of refuge for the industrially unemployed. It is even argued that within the next ten years we should plan to get a third of our southern farm people into town and city jobs.

If these adjustments are left to what are called "automatic forces," the strains will be beyond endurance. They would undoubtedly produce extraordinary political and other movements.

Our problem is to provide enough jobs in industry and enough modern, successful farms to use the highest skills of all our returning servicemen and all our civilian breadwinners. This will take an administrative effort of the first order. It need not be exclusively or even principally a government administrative effort. It will be best done if it is undertaken simultaneously and cooperatively by all branches of government, by industry, voluntary organizations, and every type of civic body.

A good beginning has been made in all the states with local organizations to help the veterans in getting back into civilian life. The various local veterans' service centers will need to be strengthened as their jobs increase. The work of the Employment Service is growing each day. Our colleges and high schools, and particularly our vocational schools, have a great adjustment to make, one which can be permanently helpful in stepping up technical education to supply the needs of our increasingly technical economy. Public and private organizations will be called on for responsibilities never before assumed.

The Southern Regional Council offers its services as a clearing house for people and organizations taking up these new responsibilities. We shall try to keep in close touch with the growth of new veterans' services in the South. It is planned to survey and estimate the machinery as it is being built, state by state. We shall be ready to pass on to any community the best experience of others. What will really be happening will be the growth of a grass roots planning movement such as the South has not had before. The Council's job in the forefront of this movement is obvious.

We can be of use only as we learn of local problems. It will be most helpful if readers of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER will let SRC know of places where action is needed.

South Carolina Committee Hears Progress Report

Reports of progress in interracial activity in some sections of South Carolina and predictions of further gains were heard at the recent meeting in Columbia of the executive board of the state committee of SRC.

The group also adopted a resolution urging the state legislature to grant appropriations to the State College "sufficient to maintain and improve an accredited college on the undergraduate level for the Negro youth of the state," and to consider and communicate with other Southern states on the possibility of a tax-supported regional graduate school for Negroes.

J. M. Hinton of Columbia reported that the Richland County Committee, of which he is secretary, had by conference with officials gained some improvements in problems of transportation, police treatment of Negroes, and prison conditions.

"Our members are not discouraged," Mr. Hinton reported, "and though we have not been able to accomplish many of the things we had hoped, yet the future is bright, and though we may not have any false illusions over any overnight change, we very definitely feel that the Richland County Committee has made and is making very definite progress."

Mr. Hinton reported that the Richland group had become affiliated with SRC. Chairman Marion A. Wright, presiding, read to the board the agreement of affiliation of the South Carolina Committee with SRC. Mr. Wright urged the development of local units in certain parts of the state, and Mr. Hinton said that in all the objectives of the group local units of SRC would be important.

'South Today' Magazine Suspends Publication

Editors Lillian Smith and Paula Snelling this month announced suspension of their magazine, *South Today,* but expressed the hope that later a managing editor might be enlisted to handle the resumption of publication.

In a formal announcement issued from Clayton, Ga., where the magazine was launched in 1936, the editors stated that obligations growing out of publication of Miss Smith's Novel, *Strange Fruit,* led to suspension of *South Today.* The announcement said Miss Smith would be engaged this fall in readying *Strange Fruit* for Broadway production and that later she was to write a non-fiction book.

The South Today Press shall continue to issue pamphlets, the editors said.

Newspaper Deplores Loss Of N. C. Press Head

News of the resignation of William T. Couch as director of the University of North Carolina Press drew editorial comment from the *Atlanta Journal,* which said, "Southern letters and higher education have suffered a distinct loss. . . ." Mr. Couch has accepted the directorship of the University of Chicago Press.

"Mr. Couch's leaving the South is another episode in an old and melancholy story," the editorial said. "He goes to Chicago where he will receive twice the salary the University of North Carolina is able to pay him.

"East and West continue to draw heavily on our best talent because they seem able to offer financial inducements which cannot or will not be met. Especially is this true in the matter of higher education. When will our legislatures and the governing bodies of our universities and colleges awaken to the importance of conserving our richest asset, our human resources?"

The Veteran Speaks

(*Continued from page* 1)

I am afraid that all race prejudice is gone from the boys who have fought this war, and it isn't going to be wise for any man, regardless of race, color, creed or profession, to try to abuse the colored people any more. The veterans of this war have learned that freedom means more than just freedom for the white man.

The South should wake up and build schools for the children of the colored veterans who fought and died to keep America safe from Fascism. Give them the same kind of education given our children. It is not their fault that they are uneducated. It is our fault and that of our forefathers, who brought them as slaves into this country. White boys who have seen Negroes die to save their "buddies" and to help keep America free, are not in favor of the "Jim Crow" law. The politicians had better get busy and get that law off the books, if they want to hold public office. If you don't believe me, find a boy from the South who served overseas in and around colored units during combat—I don't mean a fellow who served in a rear echelon—and ask him his opinion.

This is written in all sincerity by a veteran of four years and seven months' service in the Army, 11 months of it overseas and nine in combat; and he's still overseas.

S/Sgt. Joe J. Gilmer,
Co. C, 301st Med. Bn.

(And here is another letter, especially encouraging because it comes from a veteran from Mississippi, which was recently published in "Yank," the Army magazine. Sergeant Jones' statement is made particularly strong by his frankness and keen sense of right.)

Dear Yank:

I received a copy of your magazine and read that the AMG is letting the Germans go back to school. After that, I read in *Mail Call* about the Jim Crow treatment of colored American soldiers.

Now, I am from Mississippi. Until I came into the Army I hated Negroes. It wasn't anything they did to me; I just didn't like them. Since I have been in the ETO I have fought from D-Day to VE-Day with Negro soldiers. I was wounded twice in one foxhole and a Negro saved my life by using his first-aid kit on me. Then he carried me to where a doctor would work on me. This was under heavy fire. Later, he died. He was from New York and he knew I was from the South where he had no freedom.

Many Negro soldiers have died on the front for American soldiers who thought Jim Crow was right. So, if the Germans can have freedom after they have caused so much suffering and destruction, why not let the Negro race have what they fought for? I feel that they should, and a lot of Southern GIs feel the same way.

T/Sgt. Willie Jones.

Germany.

Social Security

(*Continued from page* 1)

averaged $14.23. New provisions in the Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill would offset these differentials.

There are, however, two extremely significant aspects of the Social Security Bill that would benefit the South. One is the setting up of a national system of public employment offices. A full measure of employment security is not now possible in the United States with 48 separate state employment services, operating as they did prior to January 1, 1942. There is a great need for the development of an integrated national network of public employment offices in order that full employment information and opportunities may be made available to all workers despite their geographical location.

The second significant aspect of this bill is its provision for a national insurance system. We already have in the United States insurance for old age and survivors. In 1941-1942 the average payment of such insurance in the United States was $21.83 a month. Not one of the Southern states had as high a monthly average. Oklahoma's payments of $20.46 was the only amount averaging more than $20 monthly. The average payment for a Southern state ranged between $8.30 and $11.84. The new bill provides for a broader basis of insurance, increases minimum benefits from $10 to $20 monthly, and the maximum benefits from $85 to $120 monthly. The retirement age for women is lowered from 65 to 60 years. This feature is especially designed to help workers earning less than $150 monthly.

Unemployment insurance and temporary disability insurance is provided up to 26 weeks with benefits ranging from $5 to $30 weekly. A wage credit of $100 for each man or woman in the armed services for each month of service is also proposed.

A prepaid personal health insurance providing for medical care and hospitalization is also proposed.

Finally, the Social Security Act will be amended to include about 15,000,000 agricultural workers, domestic servants, seamen, employees of non-profit institutions, small business men, farmers and professional persons. All employers and employees will pay four per cent of all wages received or paid up to $3,600, as a basis for financing this program. Self-employed persons would pay a five per cent contribution.

A greater security for the Southern worker is at hand. If there is full employment, he need not worry; if there is unemployment, he need not suffer unduly. Because this legislation seeks to reach into the lower depths of economic insecurity and rescue the economically underprivileged as well as the average worker, it holds great promise for the South. Dr. George Mitchell, a member of the Southern Regional Council staff, and for many years a close student of the South's labor, believes that great hope is to be found in these proposed measures. In terms of long-time objectives, Dr. Mitchell says, "The description of the South need no longer be painted in strokes of hunger and poverty. The new South must be built upon a voluntary cooperativeness arrived at through education and a pervasive sense of society's fairness. Here is an opportunity to build that new South within a new nation. If we do not accept it we may find ourselves in an era of undisciplined strife, slack work and bitter motives." Full security, full employment, full opportunity can provide the confidence and the assurance that the South needs now.

October 11, 1945

Mrs. C. A. Hartley
1024 Cascade Road, S. W.
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mrs. Hartley:

Mrs. Havens is going to be terribly disappointed when she returns to Atlanta if I tell her that we have not received your acceptance of our invitation to Council membership! Won't you return the card enclosed with our invitation, authorizing us to enroll you as a member.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

M. MARGARET ANDERSON
Editor

Common Ground

222 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK
ALGONQUIN 4-6440

PUBLISHED BY COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY READ LEWIS, *Executive Director*

Advisory Editorial Board
VAN WYCK BROOKS
PEARL BUCK
MARY ELLEN CHASE
LANGSTON HUGHES
ALVIN JOHNSON
THOMAS MANN
LIN YUTANG

October 24, 1945

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

Thank you for your letter with all its enclosures. I enjoyed reading the letters, and I would like to see the comment of these persons on the script as it now stands. I still stand by my position in Common Ground earlier, as I am sure Lillian Smith stands by hers. It does not seem to me we are in conflict: we want action just as much as you or Guy Johnson or Gordon Hancock -- action on all possible fronts. But we want, too, a statement of ultimate goals, honest and unafraid, so that our action is not simply for the sake of action but toward an end. Lost men move, too, but only in circles. I wonder if Lillian Smith does not understand the economic basis of Jim Crow as well as anyone in the South: certainly her Two Men and a Bargain says it better than anything I have seen.

As for my own reaction to your piece, I think you're much too hopeful on your 10 years, unless we come to open violence, which God forbid. But what you are advocating is not a great deal more than the NAACP has been doing for years and years -- pushing the legal barriers through court cases. You say the accelerator should be pushed to the floor. Granted. But the court business is costly and slow, and while one case is being decided the injustices multiply in other directions. I'm pessimistic about even an FEPC, let alone legislation or Congressional amendment to the Constitution such as you propose. If the pressures of the war did not push us into this, I do not think the reconversion-to-peace period will do it. But I'm all for the agitation for such measures, of course, no matter how many times we fail. Most of progressive legislation of the last quarter century has been defeated in the beginning, but pressure for it, year in and year out, educated the nation into passing it finally. How much the unions can do is an unknown quantity. I think it is probably the most hopeful approach to a solution -- unionization -- but the unions are doing all too little educating of their membership on matters of race.

I return your letters here. The Hancock line is very familiar to me; I enclose a letter to me from him, which says many of the same things but with much more sarcasm. I enclose a sheaf of letters, as a matter of fact, all revolving around the Redding article on the SRC in our pages a year and a half ago. I think they may interest and amuse you. I sent carbons of the Redding piece to Dabney, Odum, and Lillian Smith, asking them to comment on it if they wanted. I think the letters tell their own story after that and they are profoundly interesting psychologically. At least I learned a lot. And I found I could take Hancock's vitriol much better than Odum's smooth sanctimoniousness! I enclose also a copy of Couch's celebrated letter to

Rayford Logan about the "What the Negro Wants" book. I'm sure you must have seen it, but it is not to be missed, and if by chance you haven't seen it, you must. It is an amazing performance, and from what you say of his letter to you, he is still justifying the same position. I hope he does not contaminate the University of Chicago Press with this point of view.

I don't have the Journal and Guide clippings. In some crazy fashion they got thrown out this summer. But it interested me -- in the light of P. B. Young's agitation over our criticism of the SRC -- to have him now take issue with the organization enough to cause Guy Johnson to answer in the letter columns of the paper. After all, Young fathered the Durham statement and much of the SRC.

I'm glad you think there's more hope for the SRC with the new men they are taking on the staff. The organization can be enormously useful, of course; I've never been "agin" it: I only wanted it to function courageously. I have felt the true liberals like Lillian Smith would have to keep needling it to do more, to go further. Otherwise the voices of reaction, which are always raised most loudly, will frighten them into doing nothing. Witherspoon Dodge is the only one among your correspondents who makes this point.

You make no mention of the Southern Conference in your piece, with its stand against segregation. Do you deal with that elsewhere? And between you and me and the gate-post, was Mark Ethridge's absence from the New York dinner the Southern Conference gave last year (he was billed as speaker and one of the attractions for me: I wanted to hear the all-the-mechanized-armies man in person) because he would be put on the spot by the other speakers on the segregation issue? I've been curious.

This letter is far too long -- but one more thing. Is George Mitchell the man I want to do a piece on the work of the southern unions in bettering race relations? I want a warm, human piece on this -- the day-to-day business of union organization, of bringing whites and colored together over and through the taboos. Or have you written this piece yourself for your book? If so, do let me have a look at it. I've chased this particular piece from lead to lead, fruitlessly so far.

I want all my letters back, please, after you've looked them through. And I sent carbons of your piece to Redding and Lillian Smith for their comment if they cared to make any -- since so much of it went on from their pieces in CG. I expect Lillian's far too immersed in the play, but I don't know. No word from either of them so far. Did L.S. see your original piece?

Cordially yours,

Margaret Anderson

Editor

Mr. Stetson Kennedy
130 Blount Drive
East Point, Georgia

#1-SRC,1945-AW-ITQ-SF: Sept.-Oct.

INVITATION FILE

October 29, 1945

Rev. Edgar B. Fisher
East 7th Street
Lumberton, North Carolina

Dear Mr. Fisher:

Through Miss Frances Cox we have learned that you would like to become a member of the Southern Regional Council. We shall be greatly pleased to enroll you as a member, and we are today sending you an official invitation, which we hope you will accept.

Although I think you are already acquainted with the background and purpose of the Council, I am sending you herewith several of our current publications, including recent issues of THE SOUTHERN FRONTIER.

May we have your early reply?

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

October 30, 1945

Mr. A. B. Jordan
1209 West 12th Street
Cleveland, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Jordan:

We are very glad to know that you are living in the South again and that we may look forward to the opportunity for closer cooperation with you. At present we are endeavoring to develop plans for a state organization of the Council in Tennessee and, when the time comes to set up a committee, we shall certainly count on your support.

Meanwhile, it would please us very much to have you accept membership in the Southern Regional Council. An official invitation is enclosed herewith and we hope that you will return the accompanying card, authorizing us to enroll you.

A copy of our most recent booklet THE SOUTH, AMERICA'S OPPORTUNITY NUMBER ONE, which was mailed to you in Cleveland, Ohio, was returned to us some days ago. It was sent on to Cleveland, Tennessee, however, and we hope that you have received it.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

Form 22-B

USE THIS CARD TO NOTIFY YOUR CORRESPONDENTS OR PUBLISHERS OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS

RECEIVED
OCT 4 1945
Southern Regional Council

DATE 10. 1. 45

THIS IS TO INFORM YOU THAT I HAVE CHANGED MY ADDRESS 10-1-45

I MOVED ~~(OR WILL MOVE)~~ FROM

(No.) P.O. Box 5322 (STREET OR AVENUE)

Cleveland 1, Ohio (CITY) (STATE)

NEW ADDRESS:

1209 (No.) West 12th St (STREET OR AVENUE)

Cleveland (CITY) Tennessee (STATE)

670 65—10891

SIGNATURE A. B. Jordan

A B Jordan

Pls send membership card and bill for dues.

NOMINATION

(Invitation sent 10/30)

October 30, 1945

The Rev. J. Clyde Perry, Vicar
St. Mark's Episcopal Church
306 South 18th Street
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Dear Mr. Perry:

Thank you for your letter of October 27 telling us of Dr. Taggart's desire to attend our annual meeting on November 14.

An invitation to become a member of the Council is being mailed to Dr. Taggart today. We hope that we may have his early acceptance, and we shall be glad to have him come to the meeting. A notice of the meeting will be mailed to him as soon as we have his reply.

We are pleased to know that you are planning to attend the meeting.

Cordially yours,

Emily H. Clay
Secretary-Treasurer

RECTORY
306 South 18th Street

St. Mark's Episcopal Church

Telephone 7-2086

Rev. J. Clyde Perry, Vicar
Birmingham 3, Alabama

Oct. 27, 1945.

RECEIVED
OCT 29 1945
Southern Regional Council

Southern Regional Council Inc.
63 Auburn Ave., N.E.
Atlanta 3, Ga.

Dear Sir:

Dr. E. W. Taggart, one of our most progressive dentists and forward looking citizens, told me today that he desired to attend the Regional meeting to be held there November 14th. For many years he was a member of the interracial meeting here.

I donot think that any one has nominated him for membership in the Regional Council. That I am hereby doing.

I shall be pleased if you will extend to him membership and an invitation to the November Meeting. He will be a distinct asset to us.

Faithfully yours,

J. Clyde Perry

Dr. E. W. Taggart
Masonic Temple
Birmingham, Ala.

Memo . . . FROM THE DESK OF

. . . . EMILY H. CLAY . . . .

Invited
10/30/45

Excerpt from letter of October 1, 1945, to E.H.C. from Edward Guy Francis, formerly of Anchorage, Kentucky, now of 52 South Orange Street, Port Orange, Florida:

"I should like to nominate the Rev. Charles R. Palmer, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Daytona Beach, Florida, for membership on the Council. He has an exceptionally forward-looking viewpoint for an Episcopal minister in the South."

10/15/45

DARBY-ATLANTA

The Southern Frontier

We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

VOL. VI | OCTOBER, 1945 | No. 10

Is The South's 20% Democracy Enough?

That's the Estimate of Voting in the Poll Tax States. The Poll Tax, Although Not the Only Cause, Is a Main Obstacle to Fuller Political Expression in the South.

By Stetson Kennedy

IN 1944 there were an estimated 14,500,000 potential voters in the eight poll tax states,* but only 2,700,000, or 19 per cent, of them voted. In contrast with this, 57 per cent of the potential voters in the free voting states took part in the election. In the 1940 election, 22 per cent of the potential voted in the poll tax states ,as compared to 82 per cent in the free voting states. Taking 82 per cent as a maximum, it follows that 8,698,560 possible voters did not cast ballots in the poll tax states in 1940; in the 1942 election, the total of "unused" ballots rose to 10,000,000.

However, even when the 57 per cent 1944 wartime free state vote is taken as a maximum, it means that 5,500,000 did not vote in the poll tax states that years. The ratio of whites to Negroes not voting is approximately three-to-two.

Some have argued that in the Solid South the Democratic primary provides the real contest, and that it draws a heavier vote than the general election. At least the latter half of this proposition is incorrect. In 1944 the total primary vote in the eight poll tax states was 1,334,000, as compared to 2, 767,000 votes cast in the general election. In other words, the primary vote was less than half the general election vote, or 7.7 per cent of the potential as compared to 19 per cent. It should be remarked, however, that of the 79 Congressional districts in the eight poll tax states, 25 did not conduct primaries in 1944 and in 15 others the primary candidates had no opponents. In 36 districts the Democratic nominees were unopposed in the general election.

Deliberate Disfranchisement

That the poll tax is intended to be a means of disfranchisement rather than a fiscal measure or financial 'test' is conclusively demonstrated by the fact that advance notice of its being due is seldom, if ever, given either publicly or individually and once the deadline for payment has passed the state makes no effort to collect the tax. The constitution of Mississippi, as a matter of fact, expressly provides that "No criminal proceedings shall be allowed to enforce the collection of the poll tax." If the poll tax were a bona fide attempt to raise funds, there is no reason why it should not be collected, as is being done in North Carolina and 23 other states, without making denial of suffrage one of the penalties for non-payment.

Not for Revenue

Facts do not bear out contentions that the poll tax has any substantial value as a fiscal measure. The all-time high percentage of a poll tax state's revenue obtained from this source was only 1.8 per cent, collected by Virginia in 1937. Alabama, a more typical example, derives only 0.6 per cent of its revenue from the poll tax.

Equally unsubstantiated is the allegation that the poll tax makes an important contribution to education. In none of the poll tax states does the tax provide as much as five per cent of the state's educational fund. The Birmingham Teachers Association resolved in 1945, "Although the revenue received from the poll tax goes to education in Alabama, the oligarchic practice should no longer be allowed to stifle the achievement for which education exists — freedom to act wisely. It will mean more to education in Alabama to have the citizens we have trained take part in the settling of political questions than to receive the pittance from the tax and then see the vital matters of the state decided by only 10 to 30 per cent of the people, many of whom have been prodded by political leaders to dig up the price of the tax."

This is the first of a series of articles on suffrage in the South by Stetson Kennedy, whose book on present-day conditions in the South, "Southern Exposure," is scheduled to be published by Doubleday, Doran next spring. Mr. Kennedy is the author of "Palmetto Country." He is a Floridian and now lives in Atlanta. SRC is preparing an illustrated leaflet, based on Mr. Kennedy's articles, which is to be published soon for wide distribution.

In 1943 Justice Neil of the Tennessee supreme court said, "The point is made that the revenue derived from poll taxes must be set aside as part of a sacred fund and shall not be diverted to any other purpose. . . . This is a pure fiction. It is a well-known fact that there has been no such fund in existence for more than fifty years. The legislature has not thought of the poll tax as a source of revenue for school purposes and set it aside as a separate fund for more than a generation."

The Real Reasons

Judicial recognition of the real nature of the poll tax has likewise been forthcoming from other states. For example, the Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia has held* that the imposition of the poll tax was not intended primarily for the production of revenue but to limit the right of suffrage. Similarly, a subcommittee created by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council (an official body created by the legislature) reported in 1941 that:

"The poll tax requirement was introduced into the present constitution for the express purpose of serving as a restriction on the free exercise of the suffrage; and it continues beyond any reasonable doubt to constitute a restriction in practice. The most cursory study of the proceedings of the constitutional convention of 1901 will easily establish the frank intention of those who introduced the poll tax stipulations into the constitution; the Supreme Court of Appeals has expressly declared that the primary purpose of the poll tax is to serve as a restriction on voting; and abundant statistics, to reproduce which would be a work of supererogation, prove in fact what everyone knows — that the legal restrictions on the suffrage operate effectively in practice."

The nature of the opposition which brought such crushing defeat to the efforts to persuade Alabama to repeal her poll tax is indicative of what state actionists are up against.

With the electorate reduced by the poll tax to a very small percentage of the potential voters, correspondingly small sums are sufficient to corrupt it. Although most poll tax states have laws against paying another person's poll tax, the penalties are ridiculously small. For example, a Virginian convicted of illegally paying

*"Potential" voters here means all persons of voting age. The eight poll tax states were Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Georgia repealed its poll tax in February, 1945.

*Campbell v. Goode, 172 Va. 463, 2S.E. (2d) 156.

(Continued on page 4)

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To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

EDITORIAL

THE RESULTS of a recent Gallup poll of opinion on FEPC-type legislation reveal some general trends that are well worth analyzing. More important perhaps than the question of whether we shall ever have such legislation on a national scale is the indication that we may expect a growing tolerance and understanding for the ideal of equal job opportunities. This is suggested by the fact that people under thirty showed greater acceptance (55 per cent for, 34 per cent against) of FEPC principles, which may be hopefully interpreted to mean that older heads with older prejudices will in time give way to the more democratic thought of younger generations.

Another significant result of the poll lies in the report that manual workers favor the ideals embodied in FEPC legislation by a promising majority — 52 per cent compared with 35 per cent opposed. This and the indication of greater tolerance in younger people suggests that appeals for better race relations and for extension of Democracy to the Negro will receive more sympathetic attention from these groups.

The conclusion is that greater efforts should be made to sow the seeds of truly democratic thinking on this more fertile soil. Yet it follows, too, that strong efforts must be directed at the other groups, though the results will probably be proportionately less. The poll showed that business and professional people, white collar workers and farmers were generally opposed to FEPC or anything like it. It is a good guess, however, that the first of these objected on "individualistic" rather than racial grounds; farmers showed the greatest opposition for the nation as a whole.

The South, of course, revealed the strongest opposition — 60 per cent against, 30 per cent for — but even the nation-wide results showed a bare majority against laws of the FEPC type, and only the New England and Middle Atlantic section returned a majority — 58 per cent — in favor of such legislation, with 31 per cent opposed.

Phi Beta Kappa Members Debate Action on Segregated Schools

Dr. Broadus Mitchell, Acting Director of Research for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, and Virginius Dabney, editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch,* debate in the autumn issue of Phi Beta Kappa's *The Key Reporter* whether the society should deny charters to colleges which do not admit Negro students.

Dr. Mitchell suggested in a letter that Phi Beta Kappa, before granting a charter, "demand that a condition for receiving one be that no discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin be practiced." He based the suggestion on a recent resolution by the Senate of Phi Beta Kappa which said, "The Senate would deplore in colleges holding or applying for charters of Phi Beta Kappa discriminations affecting the faculties or student bodies in such a way as to limit the spirit of free inquiry and teaching."

Mr. Dabney, in a reply letter written at the request of *The Key Reporter,* said "if would be unwise for Phi Beta Kappa to forbid the establishment of any future chapters at institutions which are operated for one race only. . . . The question . . . is whether . . . pressure of the sort proposed by Dr. Mitchell would be helpful or harmful. . . . Today many white Southerners are trying to work out the horribly complex race problem to the mutual benefit of both races and the nation. . . . It cannot be stressed too often, however, that as far as the South is concerned, the worst way to promote a fair deal for the Negro—and it must be freely conceded that he has not had such a deal —is through the application of drastic pressure from outside the South. This may seem silly and even outrageous to those who are unfamiliar with the situation, but is is indisputable."

Georgia Committee Announces Affiliation with SRC

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation announced this month its affiliation with the Southern Regional Council. The announcement said: "Our cause is strengthened by this affiliation. In matters of general concern, the program of the Council and the Georgia Committee is one. We urge our members to cooperate with the Council in its efforts for a better South."

R. L. Russell of McDonough is state director and George Clary of Savannah is chairman of the Georgia committee.

The committee's news letter reported that the Gainesville committee of the Georgia committee was organized by State Chairman Clary last month. The Gainesville committee started with 33 members. Urging members to help the State committee attain its goal of 10,000 members, the letter reported also that the Fulton-DeKalb committee had reached a membership of more than 200 and that the Augusta committee was steadily increasing membership.

All-Negro Juries Recommended

Charles H. Garrett, Bibb County (Macon, Ga.), solicitor general, has advocated all-Negro juries for trying murder cases involving Negro defendants. Garrett was reported by Associated Press as saying he believed Negro jurors would take more interest in the trial of a Negro homicide case than an all-white or even a mixed jury. He said that under the present system of obtaining jurors, however, it would be almost impossible to get an all-Negro jury. "If it were possible to have two jury boxes, one with Negro jurors and the other white," Garrett said, "I would try all white cases before the white jurors and all Negro cases before the Negro juries."

Baptist Writer Hits "Ham" Legend In Attack on "Home-Made Myths"

The old, hard-dying misconception of the Bible story of Ham as a rationalization of race prejudice was struck another blow by R. Lofton Hudson in the *Tennessee Baptist Reflector* last month, along with other "home-made myths" about the Negro.

"Many are saying these days that the South's number one moral problem is the Negro," wrote Mr. Hudson. "It is a problem for the North and East also, but our first concern is on our own doorstep. . . ."

The misconception that the Negro is a descendant of Ham was dismissed by Mr. Hudson as "unscriptural, unscientific and unjust." He also attacked the fallacious notions that the Negro race is biologically inferior, that Negroes want "intermarriage" and that Negroes have the same opportunities as white persons. "In 1940, in nine Southern states," he told his readers, "the average annual expenditures, for education, per white student, was $58.69, and only $18.82 per Negro."

Education Group Publishes News-Letter

The Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education published in September the first issue of *Resource-Use Education,* a news-letter on the committee and its work. The first issue was on the subject, "Educational Action Regional Style."

The address of the committee is Committee on Southern Regional Studies and Education, P. O. Box 1078, Chapel Hill, N. C.

Alabama Negro students will be aided in taking graduate and professional training in other states by a $25,000 annual fund made available this month, an announcement from Montgomery reported.

Louisiana Vote Case Dismissed As Court Battles Continue

Judge Caillouet last month dismissed without opinion the complaint filed in the case of Edward Hall against the registrar of voters in St. John the Baptist Parish, Louisiana. The complaint alleged that Hall, a qualified Negro, was denied the right to register by T. J. Nagel, registrar, who subjected Hall and other Negroes to tests not required of white registrants.

The complaint on behalf of Hall and other Negro citizens asked for a declaratory judgment, an injunction and $5,000 damages. NAACP lawyers are preparing to appeal the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit.

In a similar case from Tuskegee, Alabama, filed on behalf of William P. Mitchell against local registrars of Macon County, Alabama, argument on motion to dismiss took place in federal court in Montgomery on September 20th. Counsel for the registrar, including former Judge "Speed" Callaghan, judge of the Scottsboro trials, argued that the federal court did not have jurisdiction to consider a case on the refusal to register Negroes because of race or color. He argued that the case should be tried in the local state courts. After completion of the argument, the case was taken under advisement and a decision is expected within two weeks.

In Atlanta, Ga., it was discovered that although the case filed by the NAACP against the local registrar brought about the sending of the lists of Negro voters to the precinct polls on election day, September 5th, nevertheless election officials refused to permit Negroes to vote in the "white primary." NAACP lawyers are preparing for filing additional cases against the local election officials. At the same time, they are insisting that the Department of Justice prosecute these election officials for violation of federal statutes.

SRC Commended by Education Group

The Intercultural Education Workshop of the University of Minnesota recently commended the Southern Regional Council for "the stimulation given to good inter-group practices."

"We are sincere in our appreciation of your many attempts to perpetuate and make more meaningful the American creed of freedom, equality and brotherhood," the formal commendation stated.

"The South Can Produce," was the title of a recent editorial in the *Atlanta Journal* commenting on the wartime increase of car-loadings of freight in the Southeast. Statistics showed that loading of canned goods rose from 8,386 cars in 1939 to 44,295 in 1944; pulp and paper products averaged 93,831 cars a year during the four war years, compared to 77,390 in 1939; grain products increased from 56,029 cars in 1939 to 81,184 in 1944.

What About Human Equality?

By W. Hardin Hughes

In countless ways, men are unequal. White people are no exception to the rule. They are tall and short, weak and strong, intelligent and idiotic, cultured and uncultured, saintly and sinful. With respect to every measurable characteristic, they cover the entire scale. Other peoples — black, brown and yellow — are correspondingly dissimilar among themselves. The principle of individual differences, in short, applies to every people of the globe.

But why elaborate the individual differences of men; differences which are as much in evidence in one race as in another! Are not the common aspects of human nature and of society at least as important as the variables? The common needs, the common values, the common goals—these are the equalities in question. Everywhere, the commonality of mankind is unmistakable. The races are so similar as to be rightly classified as a single species. The same physiological principles apply to all.

Likewise, the same psychological factors need be taken into account in any scientific analysis of human conduct and relationship. Everywhere and in all time men strive, however blindly, for the realization of certain human values. Whether happiness is **the** universal goal, or whether it is the natural accompaniment of the good life, it is nevertheless **a** universal goal. Furthermore, neither happiness nor unhappiness can be segregated. Unhappiness anywhere in society has its unhappy effects elsewhere. No majority, however numerous and powerful, can insure its own continuous happiness by restricting the happiness of others. The Golden Rule has become a social necessity.

An essential condition of happiness is freedom. From earliest infancy, men respond unhappily to arbitrary and unnecessary, and especially to inequitable, limitations of freedom. Necessary limitations are in a different category, but they must be recognized as equitable. There is no greater source of unhappiness in the family, the community, the nation, and in the family of nations throughout the world, than the feeling on the part of some members that they are discriminated against. Discriminations are always violations of human freedom.

Correspondingly universal is the common need for security. If happiness is to be realized in any considerable measure, freedom and security must go hand in hand. Unlimited freedom would inevitably lead to insecurity; while absolute security would invalidate the very conditions under which progress and happiness are attainable. Men need, however, to be secure in their physical lives and in the economic possibilities for sustaining them. They need, furthermore, to be secure in the common rights to "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" guaranteed, at least on paper, by the supreme law of the land. Like happiness and freedom, security cannot be segregated. There can be no sharp line of demarcation between those who are secure and those who are insecure. A state of insecurity anywhere endangers security everywhere.

No less important is the need for social identification. Beginning in early childhood, the individual develops a feeling of "consciousness of kind," and a sense of oneness with his primary group. These early experiences, similar as they are throughout the world, account in large measure for the common ethical ideals of mankind. The in-group characteristics—mutual aid, fair dealing, truthfulness, sympathy, loyalty, and the like—become the ethical bases for all religions. Only in a society in which there is mutual identification of its members can there be a full realization of these ideals. Mutual understanding and a true "consciousness of kind," in the words of Giddings, "make group life possible, create loyalty, ability

(*Continued on page* 4)

Negro Policewomen for South Carolina

The campaign for Negro police officers made a small gain in South Carolina when Columbia's police commissioner, Gary Paschal, announced that two Negro policewomen would be appointed this month, at the same rate of pay as white policewomen. *The Carolinian,* published at Raleigh, N. C., reported that the women would perform the same duties as other women on the force: with the title of "truant officers," they will supervise school traffic at dangerous intersections and when possible check on truancy.

A total of 4,829 Negro students completed college courses during the 1944-45 school term, NAACP's *Crisis* magazine reported after a recent survey.

Court Rules Negro in Demo Party

Circuit Judge Joseph H. White, West Palm Beach, announced last month that he would issue a writ directing the county registration supervisor to list J. H. Terrell, Negro dentist, as a member of the Democratic Party. The decision came after a hearing, pending since March, in which Terrell complained in a petition that he had been denied registration as a Democrat.

Forty-one Negroes were among the 184 students who qualified for the Amos Lewis scholarship loans of $400 a year, Florida superintendent of schools Colin English announced recently. Students under the Lewis scholarships give notes for each year in return for the $400, and one note is cancelled, after graduation, for each year of service as a teacher.

THE COST OF VOTING IN DOLLARS AND DAYS' WORK

State	Annual Poll Tax Payment	Maximum Poll Tax Payment	Per Capita Income, 1940	No. of Days' Work to Pay Poll Tax for Man and Wife Who Are 1 Year Delinquent
Alabama	$1.50	$36.00[1]	$268.00	6¾
Arkansas	1.00	2.00	247.00	5
Mississippi	2.00	6.00[2]	220.00	11
South Carolina	1.00	1.05	287.00	2¼
Tennessee	1.00	2.58	320.00	3
Texas	1.00	1.75	423.00	2½
Virginia	1.50	5.01[3]	455.00	4

[1] Cumulative from age 21 to 45.
[2] Cumulative 2 years; counties can levy another $1.
[3] Cumulative 3 years.

While the amount of the poll tax may seem insignificant to persons in the upper income brackets, its discriminatory and even prohibitive nature stands out clearly against the background of per capita income. If the poll tax were levied on the basis of earnings, the upper income groups would more fully appreciate the burden the tax imposes upon the poor.

20 Per Cent Democracy

(*Continued from page* 1)

thousands of poll taxes may be fined as little as five dollars. That political machines and corporate interests frequently purchase large blocks of poll tax receipts for distribution to those who will promise to vote according to instruction is a matter of common knowledge. The Governor of Virginia frankly recognized this situation in a speech in 1940.

How to Get Rid of It

Georgia, under the leadership of Governor Ellis Arnall, abolished its poll tax statute in 1945. But in the remaining seven poll tax states the tax can only be repealed by amendment of the state constitutions, which requires a two-thirds (in some states three-fifths) majority of the legislature and then approval by a majority of voters in the next election. The obstacles which stand in the way of poll tax repeal by these states are formidable indeed.

In Tennessee the constitution makes the heads of the people "liable to" a poll tax of "not less than 50 cents nor more than one dollar." It remained for the legislature to enact a statute imposing a specific tax. In 1943 the legislature repealed the poll tax statute, only to have the State Supreme Court, in a three-to-two decision, hold the repealer invalid on the ground that "This constitutional mandate has been so 'welded into intimate and permanent union' with the statute that the two have become indivisible, and the statute may not now be divorced or destroyed."

Chief Justice Green, dissenting, said "If a constitutional provision requires the support of a statute in order to operate, it cannot function when that support is withdrawn — when the statute is repealed. The legislature has power to repeal any statute unless restrained by some limitation of the constitution." Justice Neil, likewise dissenting, added, "We are here faced with the incongruity, if not absolute absurdity, of being called upon to yield obedience and *compel* obedience to a statute that has been repealed — such a thing is unknown to the history of English and American jurisprudence."

Legal action has been taken to determine whether or not the repealed Tennessee poll tax statute can be enforced. Also, the State's 1945 legislature passed an amendment abolishing the constitutional reference to a poll tax; but this amendment must wait for approval by the legislature "next to be chosen" and subsequently by popular referendum.

In South Carolina, only one dissenting vote was cast against a poll tax repeal amendment in the 1945 senate, but it was bottled up in the house.

In Alabama, the 1945 house voted 70 to 27 against abolishing even the cumulative feature of the poll tax, despite the fact that Governor Chauncey Sparks, Senator Lister Hill, Representative Luther Patrick and other Alabama leaders called for total abolition of the tax. Senator Hill boldly proclaimed that the poll tax in his state was the "most burdensome, restrictive, indefensible, and undemocratic" of them all. and Representative Patrick added that the tax is "perhaps the worst enemy to public schools existing in the South."

Of course the states have a perfect right to abolish the poll tax themselves, and if they can all beat Congress to the gun, so much the better. But to argue that the states alone have the right to repeal the poll tax is all wrong. For the poll tax has been a ball-and-chain on the Nation no less than upon the South. The voting record of most poll tax Congressmen speaks poorly for itself. The turnover among Congressmen from free voting states has been about 70 per cent greater than among those of the poll tax states. By virtue of seniority the latter have garnered about three times their proportionate share of dominant positions on House committees, and twice their share on Senate committees.

The fact that the right to vote for Federal officials stems from the Constitution, and is subject to Congressional control, has been repeatedly pointed out by the Supreme Court: "The right to vote for Members of Congress is not derived from the constitution and laws of the state in which they are chosen, but has its foundation in the Federal Constitution (*Minor* v. *Happersett*) "and was not intended to be left within the exclusive control of the states" (*Yarbrough*), and "Congress, by appropriate action, may protect such right" (*United States* v. *Moseley*).

Of course, Congress can only free the vote for Federal officials; state action will still be needed to free the vote for state officials. And so while state repeal of the poll tax is the ideal and ultimate solution, the people of the poll tax states, having been denied a free vote for almost half a century, are now entitled to the aid of Congress. Far from regarding a Federal law abolishing the poll tax as outside interference, many Southerners agree with Florida's Senator Claude Pepper, who upon introducing his anti-poll tax bill said, "I have offered it as a sincere expression of the belief that if we are going to preach and fight for democracy in the world, the best thing for us to do is to show a good example of it here at home."

(*Next month: the White Primary*)

Possibility of a constitutional amendment outlawing the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting in Federal elections was foreshadowed in an Associated Press report from Washington this month. Senator Bilbo said that he would not filibuster against such an amendment; and Senator George said the submission of the matter to the states for ratification was "the proper approach." Their statements followed the Senate Judiciary Committee's decision to send to the Senate a house-approved bill forbidding collection of poll taxes as a requirement for voting on Federal offices and a resolution by Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming for a constitutional amendment. Senator Taft predicted that most Republican senators would favor the amendment method, which requires approval by the legislatures of 36 states.

What About Human Equality?

(*Continued from page* 3)

to stand together, to meet the enemy together, to deal with catastrophes together, to fight pestilences and famines, to build up the industries of the world; in short, to build up all civilization." And no nation, we may add, is at all prepared to identify itself with the family of nations before it has reduced to a minimum the artificial obstacles to mutual identification at home.

America needs today, as never before, the wholesome and full contribution of all her people. Equality, not of achievement but of opportunity, is a basic principle of our democracy. We do not expect the musically untalented to become composers nor persons of low mentality to become scientists and statesmen; but we do feel the justice of allowing the possessors of good capacities anywhere, at whatever level, the fullest opportunity to develop them into their own peculiar best. Only the ignorant and the short-sighted deliberately block the legitimate accomplishments of their fellows.

The Southern Frontier

We dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now.

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The White Primary vs. Democracy

The "20% Democracy" discussed in the October issue of Southern Frontier is labeled "For White Only." Can we call it Democracy at all when so many citizens are denied true suffrage?

By Stetson Kennedy

FOR APPROXIMATELY half a century the political administration of white supremacy in the South has rested upon the institution of the Democratic primary. After the overthrow of Reconstruction in 1876, white supremacy was established and maintained for about a quarter of a century by means of Democratic nominating conventions, from which Negroes could readily be excluded. During that painful period the plain white people of the South were so terrorized by the alleged danger of "Black Rule" that they submitted to the machinations inherent in such conventions. But the severe depression of 1891-92 aroused them to real dangers — and Populism was born.

As the Populist-wrought political unity between Southern whites and Negroes, workers and farmers, developed into a serious threat to plutocracy, the plutocrats bought off the whites with the lily-white Democratic primary, in return for which the whites acceded to imposition of the poll tax. Without the guarantee that the poll tax would reduce the electorate to a controllable minority, the ruling class would never have entrusted its political power to the primaries.

Corruption Brings Regulation

Even so — the primaries were rampant with fraud and corruption until popular demand eventually forced the adoption of regulatory laws by the states. Most states provided that in order to vote in a primary, one must first be qualified to vote in the general election, and also meet whatever qualifications might be imposed by the party. Some states adopted laws limiting the Democratic primary to whites, while others — one eye on the 15th Amendment — delegated to the parties the power to make such limitations.

Since then, the Democratic primary has served its undemocratic purpose notoriously well. As the 1944 Presidential election approached, the white primary remained inviolate in the eight deep Southern states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Texas. And yet in North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri, and parts of Tennessee, the bars had been lowered and Negroes were free to vote in the Democratic primary if they would.

Throughout the intervening years, a few heroic Negroes had dared to challenge the Constitutionality of the white primary. And though the long road to justice has often seemed hopelessly blocked, the end is at last in sight. It began to unwind in 1927, when the U. S. Supreme Court in *Nixon v. Herndon* declared unconstitutional a Texas statute limiting the Democratic primary to whites. Thereupon the Texas legislature proceeded to delegate the discriminatory power to the executive committee of the State Democratic Party; but in 1932 this arrangement was likewise declared unconstitutional in *Nixon v. Condon.*

Tactics of Evasion

Not to be outdone, the Democratic Party of Texas next exercised its racial discrimination by means of a resolution passed at its state convention, rather than by its executive committee. And this time the Supreme Court, in *Grovey v. Townsend* in 1935, held that the Democratic convention in Texas had not acted as an organ of the State, and that its denial of a vote in its primary was a mere refusal of party membership with which "the state need have no concern."

Thus the subterfuge of the white primary was given an air of legality it had not enjoyed before, and white supremacists sighed with relief. Their relief was short-lived, however, for in 1941 the revitalized Supreme Court handed down a decision which caused Justice Reed to declare, "*Grovey v. Townsend* is over-ruled." This was the historic "Classic case" which came up from Louisiana and involved the applicability of Constitutional guarantees to primaries which are regulated by the state. The Court ruled that such a primary "involves a necessary step in the choice of candidates" for national office "which in the circumstances of this case controls that choice"; and that the choice must therefore be made in a manner that does not offend the Constitution.

The Death Knell

This decision was a long step toward democracy, but it remained for the epochal "Texas case," *Smith v. Allwright,* to sound the death knell of the white primary on April 3, 1944.* In this case a Texas Negro dentist, Dr. Lonnie E. Smith, had sued an election official who had refused to let him vote in the Democratic primary in 1940. The Court's 8-1 decision, written by Justice Stanley Reed of Kentucky, took cognizance of the fact that Texas primaries were conducted "under statutory authority" and that this makes the party "an agency of the state insofar as it determines the participants in a primary election." Said the Court:

"It may now be taken as a postulate that the right to vote in such a primary for the nomination of candidates without discrimination by the state, like the right to vote in a general election, is a right secured by the Constitution. By the terms of the 15th Amendment that right may not be abridged by the state on account of race. Under our Constitution the great privilege of the ballot may not be denied a man by the state because of his color. The United States is a constitutional democracy. Its organic law grants to all citizens a right to participate in the choice of elected officials without restriction by any state because of race.

"This grant to the people of opportunity for choice is not to be nullified by a state through casting its electoral process in a form which permits a private organization to practice racial discrimination in the election. Constitutional rights would be of little value if they could thus be indirectly denied."

Protests — and Threats

The reaction of political spokesmen for the white primary states was only to be expected.

"One of my greatest fears has been realized," confessed Representative John

**In recent decisions, the Florida Supreme Court and the Middle Georgia Federal District Court have ruled that the Negro is entitled to vote in Democratic primary elections.*

(Continued on page 4)

"Let every man exercise his just and equal right to vote."

— Thomas Jefferson

"The right to vote must be open to all our citizens irrespective of race, color, or creed — without tax or artificial restriction of any kind. The sooner we get to that basis of political equality, the better it will be for the country as a whole."

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

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To attain through research and action programs the ideals and practices of equal opportunity for all peoples in the region.

EDITORIAL

GOVERNOR Millard Caldwell deserves commendation for the apparently determined stand he has taken to see that the lynching of a Negro man at Madison, Florida, last month be thoroughly investigated. He has asked Circuit Judge R. H. Rowe to empanel a new grand jury for the investigation and appoint a special officer to take the place of Sheriff Lonnie T. Davis, who is personally connected with the case.

Sheriff Davis, uncle of the five-year-old girl whom Jesse James Payne was accused of attempting to rape, left the county jail unguarded when Payne was brought to Madison for indictment. Governor Caldwell asked for a grand jury investigation to determine whether the sheriff is guilty of negligence. He asked for a new grand jury when it was learned that the sheriff's brother was a member of the present one.

The case began in July, when the little girl told of being fondled by a Negro man and an examination revealed that she had contracted a venereal disease. A posse shot and wounded Payne, who worked around the farm owned by the girl's father. State highway patrolmen guarded Payne from the posse and took him to the state prison at Raiford for safe-keeping. Last month he was brought back to Madison for arraignment and pleaded innocent. The same night he was taken from the unguarded jail and shot to death on the highway. The sheriff said that the jail was never guarded. The jail was apparently entered by some one who had a key. Other prisoners said they heard no unusual noises in the jail that night.

The present grand jury was the same one which indicted Payne. This, and the other circumstances, led Governor Caldwell to ask for a new grand jury and the appointment of a special officer. State Senator W. Turner Davis (who is not related to the sheriff) protested the action and said Sheriff Davis was "being done a gross injustice."

Most of the Florida newspapers, however, praised the Governor's action, and urged that the investigation be made effective.

"Let it be thorough with no political or personal favoritism," said the *Tampa Tribune*.

"Let's educate young America to Americanism and there won't be Constitution Halls and lynchings," said the *Miami Herald*.

"He was entitled to a trial he did not get," said the *St. Petersburg Evening Independent*, "and he might have been an innocent man. . . . The *Independent* thinks Governor Caldwell should immediately suspend Davis and publicly reprimand him for gross negligence. . . ."

The Governor merits praise, *provided* the investigation is genuine from start to finish. Some of the newspaper comments carried a tone of wait-and-see, such as the Jacksonville *Journal's* closing line, which said:

"Let us hope that the same decisive and courageous spirit will carry the investigation through to a clear decision."

Editor Carl Hanton of the Fort Myers *News Press*, openly skeptical, said:

"The state is investigating the shooting of a Negro who was taken from an unguarded jail in Madison County. A report can be expected almost any day now finding that Madison County is in North Florida adjoining the Georgia line."

This was before Governor Caldwell ordered a new grand jury, which indicates the state intends to make the investigation thorough and effective.

Negro Leader Supports White Liberals

Dear Sir:

According to the press reports of the meeting of the National Council of Negro Democrats held in Columbia, South Carolina, on October 15, 1945, the vice-president of that organization, James E. Williams of New York, called upon the Negroes, "to fight for their constitutional rights regardless of certain white liberals," because, he continued, "they (the white liberals) won't go the whole way."

I wish to take strong exception to this statement. The liberal whites do not wish to be divorced from the Negro group; and can not be. And Negroes can not win their struggle for their "constitutional rights" without the support and cooperation of the white liberals. Moreover, I wish to go on record as opposing Negro nationalism as vigorously and as bitterly as I oppose "White Supremacy." Furthermore, I shall oppose all attempts to isolate the Negro people from the main progressive political movements in this country whether such attempts are made by Negro or white groups. That the Negro group has special problems we all agree. But these problems can and should be solved within a framework of sincere mutual Negro-white cooperation; in fact they can not be solved otherwise.

Every thinking Negro will concede that such organizations as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Southern Regional Council and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are excellent examples of groups of liberal white people who are actively cooperating with the Negro group for the benefit of both. The CIO furnishes another outstanding example in which white and Negro laborers are cooperating to improve the working, living and political conditions of both groups. These are continuing efforts and certainly "go the whole way" in most cases. Another striking example, in our own South Carolina, is the revolutionary "Statement on the Race Problem in South Carolina," which was written and signed by twenty of the leading white liberals of the State. These liberals, by their progressive stand, braved the displeasure of the reactionary forces and laid themselves open to social and economic reprisals.

There is no doubt that A. Clayton Powell was elected to the Congress of the United States with the strong support of "liberal white people" who did not hesitate to "go the whole way" in his campaign. It is common knowledge that without the support of white people Powell could not have been nominated and elected.

It is also a well-known historical fact that it is only when the whites and Negroes have worked closely together in the South have the forces of reaction been effectively checked. World War II was fought and won on a basis of unity and cooperation. And we are now faced with the need for even greater unity, mutual understanding and cooperation to win the peace and the reconversion. Shall we then, at this critical period, accept a program which calls for a split, a division of the hard won cooperation gained during the war years? Shall the Negroes turn their backs to and discourage their white friends and fellow workers, friends and fellow workers who have gained a new understanding of the Negro people during the tragic period of combat and death, by saying to them that they are no longer desired as friends and supporters?

If the Negroes are not to manifest this base ingratitude and isolate themselves into an impasse, then how can they accept any program, any rash statement which runs counter to their best interests, counter to the ideals of America and counter to world trends toward creating a working democracy for all people? The answer is clear: The Negroes do not, can not and will not accept such a program!

Respectfully yours,
O. E. McKAINE

P. S. This letter is an expression of my personal opinion. However, I am the executive secretary of the Progressive Democratic Party, a member of the Adult Advisory Board of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, associate editor of the *Lighthouse and Informer* and a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Southern Regional Council.

Spread of Tenancy Has Been Checked, Farm Security Official Predicts

THE 1945 census will show that the spread of tenancy has been checked, Regional Director E. S. Morgan of the Farm Security Administration predicted recently when he reported that one out of every fourteen "full owners" of farms in the four states of Region V attained ownership through the FSA.

Mr. Morgan, whose headquarters are at Montgomery, said there are now 18,413 new family type farm owners in the four states — Alabama, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina — and that all of these were former tenants or share-croppers. This is 7.43 per cent of the 247,741 full farm owners as reported by the 1940 census. Full owners are those who own and operate their farms as distinguished from part owners who own a part and rent another part of the land they operate.

Georgia Leads

Georgia led the four states with 9.69 per cent, nearly one of every ten full owners in the state, attaining ownership as a result of the FSA's rehabilitation and farm ownership programs. In Alabama it was one out of 14; South Carolina one out of 16, and Florida one out of 25.

Most of the 18,413 new farm owners in the region purchased their farms upon repayment terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act in the FSA's farm ownership program, Mr. Morgan said. There were 9,921 new owners who bought their farms with Bankhead-Jones funds, and another 1,683 family type farms were sold to tenants and sharecroppers in the liquidation of projects upon the Bankhead-Jones maximum 40 year repayment terms at three per cent.

The remaining 6,809 of the new owners are tenants and sharecroppers who have been enrolled in the FSA's rehabilitation program. After receiving training for the responsibilities of ownership in the rehabilitation program these borrowers purchased farms through the Federal Land Bank, insurance companies, banks and other sources.

Negro Farmers Gain

One of every seven Negro full owners of farms in Georgia, and one of every ten in the four states, are former tenants and share croppers who have attained ownership through the Farm Security Administration program, Mr. Morgan said.

The 1940 census shows there were 8,604 Negro full owners of farms in Georgia. The Farm Security Administration, since the beginning of the program on July 1, 1935, has aided 1,200 Negro borrowers in Georgia to attain the status of owners.

Mr. Morgan said a recent check of some of the new farm owners in Wilcox County, Georgia, disclosed that the families now spend from 400 to 500 per cent more in the normal channels of trade than was spent prior to their enrollment in the FSA rehabilitation program.

"I think we shall find that the spread of tenancy in these states has been checked when results of the 1945 census are announced," Mr. Morgan said. "These new farm owners have a stake in democracy which they could never have as tenants and sharecroppers. They now own a piece of the United States. They are not confronted with the prospect of moving from year to year. They have an interest in building and saving the land. Their civic interests and responsibilities have been broadened as a result of farm ownership. Their purchasing power has enormously increased and it is felt in virtually every town and community."

Two FSA Programs

Mr. Morgan explained that the Farm Security Administration operates only two programs — the rehabilitation program and the farm ownership program. The rehabilitation program is designed to prepare the borrower for the responsibilities of ownership and is, in fact, an ownership training program. In this program loans are made to farm families who are unable to obtain credit from any other source. The family thereupon enters into an altogether different routine of farming from that observed by the average tenant and sharecropper. Under the guidance of the county FSA supervisor he follows a live-at-home program with ample canned foodstuffs to feed the family, and is given the opportunity of raising as much livestock and poultry as may be practical. (Most tenants and sharecroppers are not permitted to have much livestock.) He follows a diversified farming plan with two or more cash crops. In short, he learns a great deal about farming that he never had the opportunity to learn as a tenant and sharecropper. The family is provided with a record book and encouraged to keep a record of all expenditures and all income. A record book, of course, is something that few tenants and sharecroppers have ever seen.

(*Continued on page* 4)

In the program as a whole, 18,413 former tenants and sharecroppers have become owners through participation in FSA's rehabilitation and farm ownership programs in the four Southeastern states.

State and Region	*Full Owners (1940 Census)*	*New Owners (FSA)*	*Per Cent New Full Owners (FSA)*	*One Out of Every*
ALABAMA	80,303	5,781	7.1	14
FLORIDA	40,692	1,817	4.46	25
GEORGIA	76,103	7,376	9.69	10
SOUTH CAROLINA	50,643	3,328	6.57	16
REGION V	247,741	18,302	7.3	14

Here is the breakdown of the total number of Negro full owners who have achieved ownership through the Farm Security Administration in the four Southeastern states, and its relation to the number of Negro full owners as given by the 1940 census:

State and Region	*Negro Full Owners (1940 Census)*	*New Negro Owners (FSA)*	*Per Cent New Negro Full Owners*	*One Out of Every*
ALABAMA	11,776	1,410	12.0	8
FLORIDA	4,508	259	5.7	17
GEORGIA	8,604	1,200	13.9	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	13,145	1,063	8.1	12
REGION V	38,033	3,932	10.3	10

Urban League Launches Fund

The National Urban League and the Urban League of Greater New York have joined forces for a nation-wide United Urban League Service Fund campaign to raise $350,000 to expand the League's work throughout the nation. Elmo Roper is chairman and Henry Bruere is treasurer of the fund organization. Contributions are made to United Urban League Service Fund, 202 West 136th St., New York 30, N. Y.

Life in a Progressive Negro Community

The almost 30,000 population of the little city of Albany in South Georgia is 54 per cent Negro. "The Negro in Albany," by Dr. Aaron Brown, president of Albany State College, is the simple, human story of Negro community life in the city, told in an attractive 70-page booklet, illustrated with many photographs.

Dr. Brown calls the booklet "a cross-section of . . . the Negro's part in making Albany an outstanding community." It shows the progress the Negro has made for himself in Albany, but does not gloss over the needs that still exist, such as improved education facilities.

Under the headline, "Negro Voters Double Here," the St. Petersburg, Fla., **Times** reported that city registration of Negro voters had "more than doubled." However, the total Negro registration was said to be 995, compared with 445 last year. The **Times** said 45 Negroes voted in the recent city election. Negro balloting in proportion to registration was about half that of white voters.

Florida Council Becomes Division of SRC by Unanimous Vote

On October 30 the Florida Council of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation held its annual meeting at Jacksonville. Bishop John D. Wing, Chairman of the Florida Council, presided at the meeting.

Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director of SRC, addressed the meeting on the work of SRC and the need for closer cooperation between the Council and the state interracial groups.

The Florida Council voted unanimously to become a state division of SRC. Details of the merger are to be worked out by the Executive Committee of the Florida Council in cooperation with SRC executives.

The group unanimously passed a resolution commending Governor Millard F. Caldwell and Attorney General J. Tom Watson for their firm stand in calling for a thorough investigation of the recent lynching at Madison, Florida.

All officers of the Florida Council were reelected pending reorganization. These are Bishop John D. Wing, Orlando, Chairman; Mrs. Israel L. Kaplan, Jacksonville, Vice-chairman; Dr. William H. Gray, Tallahassee, Second Vice-chairman; and Mrs. Henry Havens, Jacksonville, Secretary-Treasurer.

Atlanta Committee Elects Officers

Mr. W. L. Halberstadt was elected chairman of the Fulton-DeKalb (counties) Committee on Interracial Cooperation at the group's annual meeting in Atlanta last month. Dr. W. H. Borders was elected vice-chairman and Miss A. M. Hill, Secretary.

The Committee heard reports from Dr. Mark Thomas on "Practice of Negro Doctors in City Hospitals"; Mr. C. A. Scott on "Police Protection for the Negro Community"; Mr. Wallace Van Jackson on "The Public School and the Negro Child"; and Col. A. T. Walden on "Pending Suits on Equalization of Teachers' Salaries" and "The White Primary." Dr. Guy B. Johnson, Executive Director of Southern Regional Council, spoke on law enforcement.

Farm Ownership

(*Continued from page* 3)

Borrowers in the rehabilitation program are also eligible for consideration for loans to purchase farms under terms of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act.

In the farm ownership program only a few farms can be purchased in certain counties each year because of the limitation of funds made available under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. County FSA Committees, composed of three well-known farmers, each year select the applicants who in the judgment of the committee are most likely to succeed. Since the Congress during the war years reduced to about one-half the annual loan authorization for the purchase of farms under the Bankhead-Jones Act, many families who were ready for farm ownership could not be given this opportunity. Therefore, some of them purchased their farms from outside sources. A large number who could not find farms simply carried on as renters.

White Primary vs. Democracy

(*Continued from page* 1)

E. Rankin of Mississippi.

"This decision was a shock to me," said Senator Burnet R. Maybank of South Carolina. "Regardless of the Supreme Court decision and any laws that may be passed by Congress, we in South Carolina are going to do whatever we can to protect our white primaries."

"We've always handled that question . . . and always will," declared Governor Sam Jones of Louisiana.

"We'll certainly resist if possible any attempt to have Negroes vote in our primaries," said Tom Conely, chairman of the Florida Democratic committee.

"We'll find a way out of this," said George A. Butler, Texas State Democratic chairman.

"The Supreme Court nor no one else can control a Democratic primary in Mississippi," said Herbert Holmes, chairman of the State Democratic committee.

"As for the Negro voting in my primary," said State Rep. John D. Long of South Carolina, "we'll fight him at the precinct meeting, we'll fight him at the county convention, we'll fight him at the enrollment books, and, by God, we'll fight him at the polls if I have to bite the dust as did my ancestors!"

In contrast to such verbal fireworks, from the politicians who more or less owe their positions to restricted suffrage, were the editorial comments from Southern states where the white primary no longer obtains.

Fairness Pays

"Negroes have been participating in Democratic primaries in this State right along," said the *Greensboro* (N. C.) *News*, "and nothing has occurred, despite this free voting, to upset either the racial or the political applecart hereabouts. Rather we believe that Tarheelia can boast of infinitely better race relations and a much higher quality of placeholders, on the average, than can its discriminating neighbors to the South. Fairness has a way of paying handsome dividends wherever it obtains."

"By a momentous decision upon the suffrage the Supreme Court has cut through various monumental pretenses — including its own — to establish more firmly the American republic," declared the *Nashville Tennessean*.

"Whether held at party or public expense, primaries are an essential part of the machinery for choosing public officials and they should be open to all eligible voters who care to enter," said the *Staunton* (Va.) *News-Leader*.

"That decision is one more milestone on the way to fairness and justice for the Negro," observed the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. "If millions of citizens are to be deprived of any voice in choosing their own public officials then we may well ask ourselves just what the Four Freedoms for which we are fighting amount to."

The Liberal South Speaks

Even in the Deep South voices were lifted against the white primary. Among the first was a resolution adopted by the board of directors of the Southern Regional Council, which contained the following declaration:

"The Court has simply recognized the fact that primaries are effective instruments of government, and that the exclusion of the Negro voters from Democratic primaries in some of the Southern states is equivalent to denying them the right to vote on account of race. This decision has far-reaching consequences, and we appeal to the people of the South to make these consequences positive and constructive rather than negative and destructive. We deplore the statements of political leaders and others indicating a determination to disregard or nullify the decision of the Supreme Court, and we call on all fair-minded citizens of the South to respect the letter and the spirit of the Court's decision."

Another effective appeal for a truly democratic primary was made by Mrs. Glenn W. Rainey, a member of the Georgia Democratic executive committee, who in an open letter to the committee urged that it "take action that will make allies and not enemies of the responsible people of both races in the South." Declaring that "we have enough problems to solve without fighting each other," Mrs. Rainey said, "it is now clear that the Negro who is qualified to vote is going to vote; is it not just as clear that white Southerners who have regarded themselves as true friends of the Negro will make an intolerable blunder if, by denying his association with themselves in the Democratic Party, they drive him into the camp of their enemies?" Mrs. Rainey's letter was widely publicized, and the divergent reaction to it was indicative of the impending showdown between white supremacy and real democracy.

Democratic Challenge

There were not many editors in the Deep South who dared oppose the officialdom of white supremacy by endorsing the Court's decision. However, Judge Harry S. Strozier of the *Macon* (Ga.) *News* was a notable exception. In a fearless editorial he declared:

"Allowing the vote to Negroes of character and intelligence is not incompatible with the genius of American institutions. Denying it, solely on account of color, is inconsistent with the American ideal of fair treatment for all.

(To be continued next month)

Nominated by Mrs. Harry Hawes

Miss Mildred Isbbons
Box 189, Route #1
Largo, Florida — Already invited

Mr. Elmer Bowers
Vero Beach, Florida — " "

nomination by Mrs Dilly

Morgan Blake
The Atlanta Journal

Route 6 Box 386A
Jacksonville, Florida
October 6, 1963

Mr. Staige D. Blackford
Research Director
Southern Regional Council
5 Forsyth Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia

Dear Mr. Blackford:

Thank you for your recent letter relative to my offer of clippings. Though I wonder whether your clipping service bothers with the weekly scandal sheets which play a special role in stirring up frictions, I'm sure the coverage is good enough.

In going over my files I came across the enclosed correspondence I had with various founders of the SRC at the time of its founding, centering around the controversy with Lillian Smith, Common Ground magazine, and others, as to the Council's initial and eventual stand on segregation per se.

The Council may wish to burn these, or preserve them for posterity; either way, here they are.

Stetson Kennedy

INVITE: The Rev. Fred Hunter (Negro)
St. Paul's Church
Atlanta, Georgia

(Nominated by Mrs. Havens)

Mary E King
Atlanta (See telep. book)

Mary Edwards King
736 Piedmont Ave. N.E.
Atlanta, Ga.
Pres. Woman's Auxiliary
Province of Sewanee, Episcopal Church

The Rt. Rev. Richard Bland Mitchell
Office - 509 - Scott St.
Little Rock, Ark.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas Casady -
Office - 815 - Braniff Bldg.,
Oklahoma City - Okla.

The Rt. Rev. Clinton S. Quin
Office - 1117 - Texas Ave.,
Houston, Texas.

The Rt. Rev. Everett H. Jones.
Office 108 - W. French Place
San Antonio, 2
Texas

The Rt. Rev. Eugene C. Seaman
1516 - Tyler St.
Amarillo, Texas.

The Rt. Rev. Harry T. Moore
5100 - Ross Ave.,
Dallas 6 - Texas

The Rt. Rev. Frederick D. Goodwin -
Office - 110 W. Franklin St.
Richmond 20 -
Va -

The Rt. Rev. Henry D. Phillips
Office - 18 - Elm Ave. S. W.
(Box 2068)
Roanoke 9 - Va.

The Rt. Wm. A. Brown -
Office - 618 Stockley Gardens
Norfolk 7, Va -

(over)

'Fear Holds Our Tongues'...

Lillian Smith Refuses To Be Silent On Segregation Issue

Lillian Smith, author of the best seller, "Strange Fruit," and a militant liberal, has not laid down her cudgel in her battle for human rights. Last week she was one of the white leaders of Georgia who signed a petition asking the Democratic executive committee of the State to rescind its order barring the Negro from participation in the primary.

Now in her home in Old Screamer Mountain in Georgia, where she is dramatizing "Strange Fruit" for Broadway and preparing to open her summer camp for girls, Miss Smith found time to write a man who asked her to serve on a committee that works for racial democracy in the South, but sidesteps the question of racial segregation. We quote from it:

"Segregation is not merely a Southern tradition . . . Segregation is an ancient, psychological mechanism used by men the world over, whenever they want to shut themselves away from problems which they fear and do not feel they have the strength to solve . . .

WHITE CHILD SUFFERS

"The South's major problems cannot be solved by trying to put a loaf of bread, a book and a ballot, in everyone's hand. For man is not an economic or political unit. To believe that he is, by ignoring personality, we oversimplify a complex, subtle, tragically profound problem . . . No colored child in our South is being given today what his personality needs in order to grow and mature richly and fully. No white child, under the segregation pattern, can be free of arrogance and hardness of heart, and blindness of human need and hence no white child can grow freely and creatively under the crippling frame of segregation.

"I personally would prefer that my own child do without shoes than do without the esteem of his fellows and I would prefer that he never look into a book than that he look down upon another human being . . . Segregation is spiritual lynching. The lynched and lynchers are our own people, our own selves.

"We, who do not believe in segregation, must say so. We must say why segregation is unendurable to the human spirit. We must find the courage to say it aloud. For, however we rationalize our silence, it is fear that is holding our tongues."

THIS MORNING

By John Temple Graves II

"They are enemies, not friends, to states' rights who mean only the right of the strong to oppress the weak."

* * * *

We who are contending against national odds for the right to handle our race problem are contending for darkness if we do not propose to handle it with increasing justice and generosity. Determined now and forever on segregation, we are bound in decency and sense—and economy — to improve the colored man's lot on his side of the line. We are bound to make the line less and less a horizontal one with the white man always above and the colored man below insofar as the good things are concerned, and more and more a vertical one with good things on both sides.

GRAVES

* * * *

The dawning truth is that this South is full of decent white people, who would go the limit to improve the Negro's lot if assured that if in so doing they were not encouraging or approaching a breakdown of segregation. By "decent" white people I don't mean our so-called liberals. They are decent, of course, but on the race question they don't represent enough of public opinion and what they do is of little effect, even though it gets much praise and publicity in the North. They tend to look upon segregation as a thing from which the South is moving away and which even though it must be accepted now is an admitted wrong. In this they are so far from the great body of opinion in the white South that their moves fall short of the real service that could be done the Negro if the sum total of Southern desire to help him could somehow be mustered.

* * * *

Last spring this column proposed a meeting not of liberals but of Southerners of just plain decency and enlightenment, plus power, to do something big for the Negro on his side of the segregation line. The need of such a move is greater than ever now that the end of the war approaches and the South is having to defend so fiercely and surely its right to handle its race problem. And I believe (indeed, know) that sentiment for such action accumulating among many of the middle-of-the-road Southerners and that some notable liberals are themselves interested. There is a vast and woefully untapped reservoir of good will for the Negro among millions of white Southerners who need only to be assured that they are not dealing with any proposition now or hereafter to eliminate segregation. It can do more for the Negro than all the Northern interferers and Southern liberal minorities put together.

* * * *

For what the Southern Negro wants most, needs most, and is most in a position to get is equality of economic opportunity and of justice under the laws. Those who tell him segregation stands in the way are partly right, but it needn't be so and insofar as segregation is not going to be permitted to be destroyed, they are in much greater part harmfully wrong. With segregation accepted, a much greater equality in these things than exists now is possible.

* * * *

Imagine a great Southwide move by middle-of-the-road governors, college presidents, editors and economic leaders, with or without Negroes in attendance, using all their influence and power to provide equality of economic opportunity and legal justice for the Southern Negro and to encourage him, as Governor Sparks, of Alabama, so sensibly proposes, to qualify in excellence for a gradual increase in his voting. Imagine even that the movement or meeting be called a "Segregation Conference" to emphasize the major premise on which advancement for the race would be not only proposed but put into practice by people with the power and influence and numbers to do it. It is something for all of us to be thinking about, most of all it is something for our exceptionally enlightened Southern governors who have the power, the public support and the light to put over.

THIS MORNI

Seems To Be Working

(Winston-Salem Journal)

Durham is the latest North Carolina city to appoint negro policemen to its police force. Two officers from the racial group are now on duty in that municipality and others may be appointed to give around-the-clock policing of negro districts, Durham authorities state.

Several towns in the state now employ the services of negro policemen. The practice of appointing negroes to serve in sections predominantly populated by members of their race has spread from one municipality to another and evidently is based upon results obtained. All of which indicates that the experiment is proving successful.

The venture opens a new field of employment and service to capable negroes and at the same time reveals the inclination of North Carolina municipal authorities to provide new opportunities for interracial co-operation in the solution of law-enforcement problems. That the program is working attests to the character and good faith of the officers involved and the measure of co-operation given them by the officials and the citizens affected.

Mr. Williams, elected to succeed Dr. Howard Odum of the University of North Carolina, is vice-president of Mentzer-Bush Co., book publishers. Vice-president of the National Council of Catholic Men, he was instrumental in organizing the Catholic Committee of the South. This month Mr. Williams received the 1945 James J. Hoey Award for Interracial Justice for his contributions to the betterment of race relations.

Dr. Odum will remain active in the Council as a member of the Board of Directors.

The Council voted in a resolution to urge President Truman and Senator Alben W. Barkley (D-Ky) and "all elected representatives in Congress to prove to the people of this country and the world that democracy can work in this country by holding HR7 before the senate until the senate has had a chance to vote upon it." HR7 would abolish the poll tax as a requisite for voting for federal officers.

The resolution stated that "there is now no question about the desire of congress to pass the bill," which has already passed the house of representatives, "but merely one of whether democracy in this country will be frustrated by a filibuster."

In other resolutions the Council praised the decision of Judge T. Hoyt Davis in Macon, Ga., federal district court which ruled that Negroes are entitled to vote in the Democratic primary, and urged "that no attempts be made by responsible officials to circumvent this decision and continue to deny Negroes the right to vote in primary elections;" supported legislation to "equalize educational opportunity throughout the nation" and urged that safeguards be established to guarantee the benefits of such a program to all persons "without regard to race, color, or creed"; voted support of legislation to promote fair employment practices, full employment and a minimum wage of 65 cents per hour.

Commander Frank Spencer, Savannah, Ga., was elected a vice-president of the Council to succeed Dr. Homer P. Rainey, former president of the University of Texas. Vice-presidents reelected were P. B. Young, Norfolk, Va., and Carter Wesley, Houston, Texas.

Also reelected were the following executive officers: Dr. Guy B. Johnson, executive director; and Miss Emily H. Clay, secretary-treasurer. Mrs. Ines B. Tillison was elected assistant secretary-treasurer. Leonard Haas, Atlanta attorney and member of the executive committee, was reelected counsel for the organization.

(RW - 11-15-45)

By all odds the most significant development in Southern race relationships was the issuance of the Durham (N.C.) statement in 1942 (see appendix for complete text). This statement, issued by the conference of some 60 prominent Southern Negroes, includes specific and profound recommendations in such fields as political and civil rights, industry and labor, service occupations, education, agriculture, military service, social welfare and health.

The Durham Statement is so solidly significant that to summarize it is exceedingly difficult. In moving language it urges: abolition of the polltax, abolition of the white primary, abolition of all forms of disfranchisement, inclusion of Negroes on juries, an end to police brutality against Negroes, the employment of Negro policemen, insistence that accomodations of common carriers and terminals be equal in all ways, enactment of a Federal antilynching law if the states do not wipe out the practice, inclusion of Negroes on rationing boards, ~~xtxx~~ OPA rent control boards, etc.

Equal job~~s~~ opportunities, equal pay for equal work, organization of Negro workers into labor unions on a fair and equal basis, that unions which discriminate against Negroes be denied the benefit of the NIRA, Railway Labor Act,

and all other protective labor legislation, equal industrial training opportunities, Negro participation in regional welfare bodies;

For service workers: better training, higher wages, better treatment, better accomodations, food, uniforms, rest rooms, unionization, inclusion in Social Security legislation.

Equalization of teachers' salaries, expanded school building program, to wipe out present dispairty, adaptation of curriculum to meet special needs and abilities of Negroes, equal opportunities for higher and professional education, Federal funds to meet the cost of equalization, inclusion of Negroes on school boards, employment of Negro truancy officers.

For Negro farm folk: written contracts, longer lease terms, higher wages, balanced farm programs, Federal assistance to Negro farmers on equitable basis, equitable expenditures for agricultural education for Negroes, inclusion of Negroes in all Government farm agencies.

Full participation in military service, with advancement according to ability.

Mandatory
Provision of a proportion of public hospital facilities for Negroes, admission of Negro doctors to the staffs of such hospitals, increased employment of Negro public health nurses and social workers, extension of slum clearance and rehousing.

"Since only Southern Negroes had participated in the conference and in the drafting of the statement, Southern white people could not ignore it," observed the Southern Frontier. "Whether or not there was agreement on their part with what the statement contained, they were impelled to make some formal reply."

In other words, the darkies had filed a protest with their white folks, and Southern tradition required that the servant problem, now made more insistent by collective bargaining, be met in true Southern style. To do this, 115 of the South's big time white folks took the trouble to get together at Atlanta, six months later, to cope with this situation. Most of them had one or more college degrees,

Their Atlanta Statement replying to the Durham Statement is enough to make decent Southern plain white folks hang their heads with shame, even unto the fifth generation.

Entitled "Conference of White Southerners on Race Relations" but which might better have been called "Get-Together to Confab to See What Can Be Done Our to Keep Darkies from Getting Out of Hand."

Referring frequently to the Durham Statement, (which it quoted frequently for lack of honorable convictions of its own) the Atlanta Statement declared: "Their statement is so frank and courageous, so free from any suggestion of threat

and utlimatum, and at the same time shows such good will, that we gladly agree to cooperate."

Then, instead of having the courage to meet the issues, the whites went on to lamely say, "We do not attempt to make here anything like a complete reply to the questions raised nor to offer solutions for all the vexing problems. We hope, however, to point the pathway for future cooperative xxtiam efforts and to give assurance of our sincere good will and desire to cooperate in any sound program aimed at the improvement of race realtions." Which is all very well, but which gets n o where rapidly, which is precisely what the signers want.

Dodging the issue of segregation, the Boss folks admitted that they are "sensitive to the charge" of discrimination, and "admit that it is essentially just." Then they do declare that "all citizens are governed by the same laws" but they have nothing to say about the discriminatory administration of many laws. "This is a violation of the spirit of democracy" they generalize, without admitting the Negro's right to vote, hold public office, xx sit on juries, or work on the police force. "It is recognized that Negroes have little voice in the making and enforcement of the laws under which they must live," The Negro, they do admit, like the Klansmen of Reconstruction, is entitled to "his "civil Rights and economic opportunities"; they say nothing of political rights, or Christian rights, or the rights of human decency; they do not even say "equal" rights, but only "his" rights, without defining them.

"The only justification offered for those laws which have for their purpose the separation of the races is that they are intended to minister to the welfare and integrity of both races," they dare say, knowing full well that such laws are altogether lacking in jstification, that they were not intended to "minister to the welfare and integrity of both races" and that their effects have been quite the opposite.

They plead that "the race problem in any Southern community is complicated by our economic limitations," knowing full well that they themselves and their fathers before them insisted upon the added expense of segregation, and that the South's poverty does not excuse the whites for cheating the Negro of his just share.

As an apologia for police brutality and discriminatory law enforcement, they assert, "There is no such discrimination incorporated in the laws of any of the Southern states."

"The ultimate solution will be found in evolutionary methods and not in ill-founded revolutionary movements which promise immediate solutions."

"With all due respect, white-folks, you-all aint treatin us colored folks right a-tall. We is entitled to these here things same's anybody else, and even though nobody aint asked for our opinion, we just want to let you know how we feels about it all and what we think oughta be done."

"All right Uncle," says the white-folks, " we see your point and know just how you feel. Reckon as how you got due cause for some of your grievances. Course We's too poor ourselves own to help you out much. But we is perfectly willing to get together with you anytime and talk things over. The way to go at this thing is easy-like, cause we don't want no more trouble than we already got. Understand?"

In June of 1943 a collaboration committee made up of four whites and four Negroes, Southerners all, presided over by Dr. Howard W. Odum, adopted the Richmond Statement, which, due no doubt to the presence of Negroes and the reluctance of the whites to reiterate the platitudes of the Atlanta white folks, urged the "general adaptation" of the Durham Statement.

Out of the Richmond Congress came the formation of the Southern Regional Council, under the co-chairmanship of Dr. Charles S. Johnson and Dr. Howard W. Odum, in August of 1943, adopted the following resolution at Atlanta.

"In the name and spirit of America's science and education we seek to find and to tell the truth. In the name and spirit of America's democracy we seek the way of equal opportunity. In the name of America's patriotism, we strive for loyalty to the American dream, ~~for leadership to guide~~...In the name and spirit of America's Christianity, we search for the new faith of fellowship. In the name of humanity, we propose to substitute the measures of the good society for the old biological struggle for physical survival. In the name and spirit of all these and the living reality of a complex world, we dedicate ourselves to the task of doing the most and the best that can be done here and now."

Aside from its conservative ambiguity, the foregoing dedication is a substantial step forward from nothingness.

The four ways set forth by the resolution for "approaching" the foregoing ends. First, the cooperation of all regions and races for the "continued better ordering of our society," and the guarantee of equal opportunity to all citizens regardless of race. Second, "we appeal to the Nation, in covenant with the South, to exercise a wisdom and maturity through which methods, procedures, and rates of change may be worker out in the spirit of, and in conformity with, the principles of our American democracy."

Third, "to the end that there willlbe actual realistic accomplishments rather than mere words...we urge the South to pool its efforts and set up a strong, unified, Southern Regional Council." Fourth, "since the crisis is not only southern but national... we urge the formation of a National Committee on race and regional development."..apppointed by the President of the U.S.

A Survey of Veterans Services For Negroes in Oklahoma

By Harry L. Wright

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OKLAHOMA is different from most other Southern states in affording Negroes opportunities for political participation; yet the pattern of veterans services for Negroes in Oklahoma falls to the same low standards as in Mississippi, where Negroes vote only at the risk of their lives.

Oklahoma has received 226,000 Veterans back home from the war; 15,000 of these Ex-GI's are Negroes. The problem these veterans face in bridging the gap between life in the armed services and life "back home" is a most important problem of Oklahoma's post-war period.

The over-all administration of state veterans affairs in Oklahoma is delegated to the three-man board of the Soldier's Relief Commission. The special task of supervising education and training under the GI Bill is assigned to the Governor's Veterans Advisory Committee. Although these two veterans' policy-making bodies have to struggle with the many special problems that 15,000 Negro veterans present in such a segregated society as Oklahoma fosters, not one Negro has been appointed to either of these two agencies.

It was the assignment of this writer to appraise the administration of Oklahoma's veterans services, and in particular to Negro veterans. That involved, at the outset, honest questions and frank answers from State and Federal officials at the State capital and in the main cities.

To view the other side of the picture, a number of trips were made to cities and towns in the section of the state where most of the Negro population is centered. Here the method was conferences with officials; visits to schools and churches and to the homes of veterans; casual chats at the shoe-shine-barber-shop hang-outs with veterans; and talks with community leaders of both races. Out of this double inquiry into how the services are set up at the capital and how they actually work across the backwood towns these conclusions stand out.

Education

One Ex-GI summed up his quest for a better education this way. "I want to learn something more so that I can get a better job in order to live a better and more secure life. In the Army I learned how much it pays to know how to do something well."

Ten percent of all the veterans who have returned to Oklahoma are receiving some of the educational benefits under the GI Bill. Oklahoma offers three plans of training for veterans: (1) Institutional training, which is instruction in colleges and schools; 21,000 veterans are training under this plan. (2) On-the-job training, which furnishes practical instruction in business establishments or on the farms; this plan has attracted 6,000 veterans. (3) The cooperative job training plan, practical instruction given on the job, with the paper work given in the schools and colleges; under this plan 7,000 veterans are training.

Neither State nor Federal officials admitted having information on the number of Negroes included in these figures, even though such

information would aid their agencies' work with the special problems that Negro veterans necessarily present.

A recent announcement by the State Board of Regents for Higher Education on the enrollment of veterans in Oklahoma colleges shows one instance of how Negro veterans are denied equal opportunities for education and consequently an equal opportunity for earning a better living. The 18 State-supported colleges have enrolled 16,000 veterans; twenty-two independent and municipal senior and junior colleges have enrolled an additional 5,000 veterans, totalling 40 colleges and 21,000 veterans. Oklahoma permits Negro veterans to enroll in only one of these 40 colleges, and only 309 of the 21,000 veterans enrolled are Negroes. Fifteen times more white veterans than Negro veterans have returned to Oklahoma, yet 60 times more white veterans than Negro veterans have been given an opportunity for education in Oklahoma's colleges.

Here are two typical examples of conditions found in areas where Negro veterans return:

Town "A" is located near the Oklahoma-Texas border. It is the shopping center of a large agriculture area. Most of the businesses are supply or service enterprises; 3,000 of the 20,000 inhabitants are Negroes. There are a number of Negro ministers, a fair number of teachers and one plumber. Negro-owned businesses are of the usual kind found in small Southern towns — a few cafes, a shoe repair shop, a barber shop, and the ever-present poolroom. In this town 200 white veterans are working under the job-training plan, and only five Negro veterans are on the program. On the farm-training program in the county there are 20 white veterans and not one Negro veteran.

Town "B" is an urban area. Its economy is built around the oil industry. There are approximately 180,000 people living here, 20,000 of them Negroes. Responsible officials estimate that 27,000 white and 3,000 Negro veterans have returned to this town. Negroes freely take part in the political life of the community. The police department employs 20 Negroes whose duties range from "beat walking" to detective work. The city bus transportation company employs a number of Negroes as bus drivers, and there is an unusually large number of competent Negro business and professional men.

Notwithstanding this progress, unusual for the South, this town with a white-Negro veteran ratio of 10 to 1 has over 50 times more white veterans on the job-training program than Negro veterans—1,200 white and only 25 Negro veterans.

Employment

Recently, in a survey of employment opportunities for Negroes in Oklahoma City, Mr. J. Harvey Kerns of the National Urban League wrote: "Practically 85 percent of the Negro labor force consists of workers engaged in occupations which are least secure and lowest paid — 90 percent of employed Negro men and women are in domestic employment, personal service jobs and in unskilled labor jobs."

Negro veterans returning to Oklahoma are finding their opportunities limited to the same old patterns of employment—the unskilled labor jobs, domestic employment, and any other of the "least secure and lowest paid" jobs available.

During the month of July, 1946, the United States Employment Service in Oklahoma placed 8,749 persons on jobs; 20 percent of these jobs went to non-whites (mostly Negroes), veterans and non-veterans included. Of the 70 professional and managerial job placements, non-whites received only one; of the 736 clerical and sales placements non-whites received only three; from 637 skilled job place-

ments non-whites received only four; 715 semi-skilled job placements included only 32 placements from non-whites but in the "least secure and lowest paid" job placements non-whites who were only 20 percent of all persons placed, received 955 of the 2,043 service job placements and 709 of the 4,546 unskilled and other job placements.

Not only is this pattern of employment of negroes drawn by private employers but in most cases also by State and Federal agencies.

The State Veterans Service Office employs seven full time service officers and a large clerical staff to assist all veterans in getting their benefits; three of these service officers are located in each of the two regional offices of the Veterans Administration, and one service officer does field work over the State. Though this tax-supported State agency pledges services to all veterans without regard to race, not one Negro veteran has been employed in this agency to assist in solving some of the special problems of Oklahoma's 15,000 Negro veterans.

The U. S. Employment Service maintains a state office in Oklahoma City and branch offices scattered in every principal town in Oklahoma.

These offices are staffed by several hundred clerical and professional workers, all white except for five Negro clerical and professional workers employed in the two understaffed, poorly-equipped, segregated USES offices in Oklahoma City and Tulsa.

The U. S. Veterans Administration maintains two regional offices and 12 contact offices in Oklahoma. The Regional offices are located at Oklahoma City and Muskogee. Contact offices are open at Lawton, Enid, Clinton, Shawnee, Ponca City, Bartlesville, Vinita, McAlester, Hugo, Durant, Hogansville, and Okmulgee. Each of the regional offices employs 600 or more clerical and professional workers and each of the contact offices employs at least two such workers; yet only nine Negro clerical and professional workers are employed by the Veterans Administration in all of its Oklahoma offices.

General

Veterans organizations freely accept Negro members. There are separate American Legion and Veterans of Foreign War's posts for Negroes in most of the large towns. The American Veterans Committee has recently organized a chapter in Oklahoma City open to veterans of all races.

The American Legion is the largest of all veterans organizations in Oklahoma. It has 70,000 members scattered in 320 posts over the State. Legion officials estimate that 10,000 of their membership are Negroes. Informed Negroes thought the estimate high. By far the greater part of the Negro Legionnaires are World War I veterans. These Negro veterans are organized into 50 separate posts. Each of these posts has a Negro service officer who works part time assisting member and non-member veterans with their problems. Posts for Negroes receive equal and fair representation at the Legion's state convention.

Several new local veteran organizations are springing up in a number of the large towns; these groups are interested in studying the programs of all established veteran organizations to determine which one best represents their interest. None of these organizations is making a whole-hearted effort to organize Negro veterans.

The lack of a progressive and extensive organizing program among Negro veterans of World War II is impeding their re-adjustment to peace time living.

Oklahoma City is the only city in the State that has made a worthwhile effort toward straightening out the "bottleneck" in housing for Negro veterans. Several real estate firms have developed two excellent housing

projects in the city. Negro veterans in Oklahoma City with good credit ratings and a steady income are receiving GI loans to purchase these homes without difficulty. In other cities and towns of Oklahoma only a neglible number of Negro veterans get an opportunity to take advantage of the loan benefit. This writer has not met even one Negro veteran among the large number of veterans interviewed in all of the principal population centers of Oklahoma who has received a GI business or farm loan.

The two primary problems which hinder Oklahoma's veterans program from being an effective tool in assisting Negro veterans to get re-adjusted to peace-time living are: (1) the failure of responsible veteran officials, local, State and Federal to get an understanding of the problems of Negro veterans and (2) the failure of the Negro veterans and their leaders to become informed on veterans' rights and opportunities.

This writer has interviewed officials of all the agencies concerned with the administration of the veterans program in Oklahoma. Not one of these officials knew even the extent of their agencies' services to Negro veterans. With the exception of the nine Negroes employed in the Veterans Administration and the five Negroes working for the U. S. Employment Service, all of the agencies and information centers are staffed entirely by white employees. Rarely do these white employees have more than a superficial knowledge about conditions in Negro communities, yet they make all the policies and plan all the programs for all veterans in Oklahoma.

The Negro Veterans and their leaders get their information about the rights and opportunities of veterans mostly from "second-hand" sources. They are not appointed to the advisory and administrative positions of veterans servicing agencies in Oklahoma, consequently they are usually uninformed and frequently misinformed.

What Would Help

1. Appointment of a Negro to the Governor's Veterans Advisory Committee.
2. Appointment of a Negro veteran to an administrative position of the Veterans Administration to work on a state-wide level; and the employment of an adequate number of Negro veterans as vocational advisers, contact officers, and training officers, especially in the areas where large numbers of Negro veterans live.
3. Expansion of the educational facilities, especially in trade education.
4. Negro veterans should be employed on the staff of the State Veterans Service Office and assigned to the areas where Negroes are numerically important.
5. The two Negro offices of the USES located in Oklahoma City and Tulsa should be integrated into the principal offices of the USES in these cities.
6. Interested Negro and white leaders and community organizations should make a study of veterans programs in their communities, with a view to stepping up acceptance and use of benefits and fair administration of the programs.
7. A conscientious public relations program should be launched by civic organizations, especially Negro civic organizations, through newspapers and radio, to explain in "ABC fashion" the opportunities all veterans have under the GI program.

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